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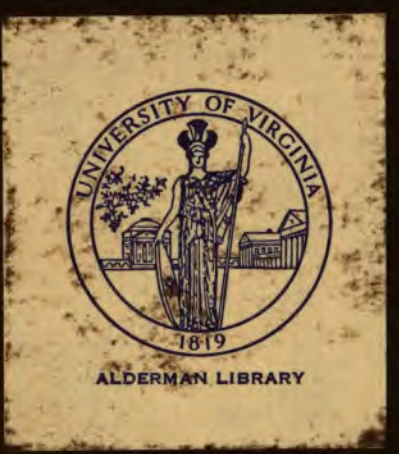
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Amos Kendall

A HISTORY

OF THE

TOWN OF DUNSTABLE

MASSACHUSETTS

FROM ITS

EARLIEST SETTLEMENT TO THE YEAR [illegible]

BY

THE REV. ELIAS NASON, M

AUTHOR OF THE "LIFE OF HENRY WILSON," THE "LIFE [illegible]
"GAZETTEER OF MASSACHUSETTS," AND OTHER W[illegible]

"It is wise for us to recur to the history of our ancestors. Those who do not look upon themselves as connected with the Past with the Future, do not perform their duty to the world."—DANIEL WEBSTER.

"And shall we not proclaim
The deed of honest fame
Which no tyranny could tame
By its chain?"
WALLINGFORD A[illegible]

BOSTON:
ALFRED MUDGE & SON, PRINTERS,
34 SCHOOL STREET.
1877.

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BY

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PREFACE.

In writing this history of the town of Dunstable, Mass., I have preferred to arrange it in the form of annals, because the intimate connection between the civil, ecclesiastical, military, and educational affairs seemed to demand that they should be presented in the order of time rather than apart in groupings by themselves. By recurring to the index, any particular name, event, or subject may be readily found. As the space was limited, I have endeavored to avoid, as much as possible, theories, comments, and deductions, and to compress as many facts as appeared to be of interest into the number of pages fixed upon for the work. For the same reason the genealogies of the families have been omitted, although I have introduced, as far as practicable, the dates of births, deaths, and marriages, together with other points of importance to those engaged in tracing back the lineage of the sons and daughters of Dunstable.

The materials for this work have been drawn mainly from the town, parish, church, and State records, and the places whence citations have been made in general indicated. In pursuing my investigations I have been most kindly assisted by the Committee of Publication, consisting of Messrs. Benjamin French, Josiah Cummings Proctor, John Adams Parkhurst, and Dexter Butterfield, by Messrs. John Ward Dean and William B. Trask, of Boston, as well as by several others, to all of whom I would here tender my very sincere acknowledgments.

ELIAS NASON.

North Billerica, Mass., April 21, 1877.

HISTORY OF DUNSTABLE.

CHAPTER I.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS IN MASSACHUSETTS. — SURVEYS OF DUNSTABLE. — ORIGINAL GRANTS OF THE LAND. — WILLIAM BRENTON'S GRANT. — OTHER GRANTS. — THOMAS BRATTLE'S GRANT. — DIVISION OF THIS GRANT. — PETITION OF THE PROPRIETORS FOR INCORPORATION. — THEIR NAMES. — ACT OF INCORPORATION. — JONATHAN DANFORTH'S SURVEY OF THE TOWN. — EXTENT OF THE TOWN. — CHARACTER OF THE PROPRIETORS. — NAME OF THE TOWN. — DUNSTABLE, ENGLAND.

"In the fathers of New England we behold a body of men who, for the liberty of faith alone, resolutely and deliberately exchanged the delights of home and the comforts of civilized life for toil and danger, for an ungenial climate and a rugged soil." GULIAN C. VERPLANCK.

"We have no title-deed to house or lands;
Owners and occupants of earlier date
From graves forgotten stretch their dusty hands,
And hold in mortmain still their old estates."
H. W. LONGFELLOW.

THE early English settlements, commenced along the shore of Massachusetts Bay,— as that of Plymouth, 1620; of Salem, 1626; of Boston, 1630; and of Newbury, 1633,— were gradually extended into the wilderness, then infested with wild beasts, and tribes of wandering savages who justly held themselves to be the rightful owners of the soil.

Sir Henry Rosewell and others obtained, on the 4th of March, 1629, a royal charter of a grant of land in New England included by a line running three miles south of the Charles River, and another line running three miles north of the Merrimack River, from the Atlantic to the South Sea, or Pacific Ocean. The corporation was entitled "The Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England," and under its favorable auspices the tide of immigration set in rapidly to this unex-

plored and inhospitable region. As many as seventeen ships, bringing about 1,500 passengers, arrived during the year 1630.

In the selection of their farms, it was natural for the settlers to follow the course of the larger streams, since along their margins extended the rich alluvial lands, which, in some instances, the Indians had reduced to tillage, while the waters afforded, not only an abundant supply of fish, but also a ready means of intercommunication between the settlements

Haverhill, then called Pentucket, was settled as early as 1640; the Indian deed — for it was customary to remunerate the natives for their lands — bears the date of Nov. 15, 1642. Groton, Billerica, — then including Tewksbury, — and Chelmsford, including Westford, were all incorporated in 1655. Beyond these towns an unbroken tract of wilderness extended as far as Canada.

Attracted by the fertility of the soil and the heavy growth of timber in the valleys of the Merrimack, Nashua, and Souhegan Rivers, enterprising men from Boston, Salem, Woburn, and other towns began, as early as 1660, to obtain grants of tracts of land of three hundred acres and upwards, lying along these rivers, to erect garrison houses of logs, and to clear away the timber, which could be readily floated down the streams and shipped for market.

A survey of the valley of the Merrimack River was made by Captains Simon Willard and Edward Johnson in 1652, and the colony of Massachusetts Bay then claimed all the land three miles north and east of this river, to a large rock in the Winnepesaukee River, and thence due west as far as New York. The county of Middlesex, organized May 10, 1643, held jurisdiction over this vast unsettled region, and within it was embraced all that extensive territory which a few years later became the town of Dunstable.

Four years subsequent to the above-mentioned survey, William Brenton, who afterwards became governor of Rhode Island, obtained a grant of a large tract of land lying on both sides of the Merrimack River, and which at a later day formed almost all of the township of Litchfield. It extended on the west side of the Merrimack River, from a little stream called Naticook Brook, just above Thornton's Ferry, down to about

a mile south of Pennichuck Brook, and was long known as "Brenton's Farm." No attempts, however, were made to settle on this land anterior to 1720. About the year 1660 tracts of land of five hundred acres each, on the Souhegan River, were granted to Captains William Davis, of Boston, and Isaac Johnson, of Roxbury, the latter of whom was killed in the Narragansett fight, Dec. 19, 1675. The town of Charlestown obtained a grant of one thousand acres, lying at or near Dram Cup Hill, now in Milford, N. H., for a school farm, and in 1662 the town of Billerica secured a grant of five hundred acres for the same purpose. It subsequently obtained a much larger grant.

It was the policy of the General Court to extend the settlements. The value set upon the land was very low, and hence extensive tracts of this wild waste were readily secured. Mrs. Anna Cole obtained a grant of five hundred acres; Mr. Phineas Pratt and others, a grant of three hundred acres, "for straights and hardships endured by them in planting at Plymouth." Other grants were successively made, among which was one of four hundred acres to Gov. John Endecott, six miles north of Pawtucket Falls and one mile west of Beaver Brook; another to Henry Kimball, long known as "Kimball's Farm," and now in the towns of Hudson and Pelham, N. H.; while certain tracts on the southerly side of Salmon Brook were granted to Samuel Scarlett, Capt. Joseph Wheeler, and to his son, Lieut. Joseph Wheeler. Edward Cowell had a grant of two hundred and fifty acres lying on the north of Massapoag Pond, and Capt. Thomas Brattle, a noted citizen of Boston and a public benefactor, had a grant of 1,650 acres, extending northeasterly from Mr. Cowell's land, and embracing what is now the village of Dunstable. It was known for almost a century as "Brattle's Farm," and the settlement made upon it bore the name of "Brattle End." Capt. Brattle bought this land July 14, 1671, of Kanapatune and Patatucke,* Indians, and it is described as being 2,000 acres, "in the wilderness on the west side of the Merramack, between the river and Mashapopog Pond, on the line of Chelmsford." The land was formerly

* He was of Wamesit, and one of the owners of the territory of Groton. He was called by the English, Jacob Patatucke.

owned by the Indian Cuttah-huno-a-muck, who may be considered the original proprietor of what is now the town of Dunstable, Mass.* A plan of this famous farm, by Jonathan Danforth, dated Sept. 27, 1672, is still preserved, and by it many questions as to the original owners of the land in that section of the town may be determined. Who the owners of the "Brattle Farm" were about thirty-six years subsequent to the death of Mr. Brattle may be seen from the following interesting document:—

"DUNSTABLE, Oct. 25, 1718.

"At a meeting of us whose names are underwritten, being the proprietors of ye farme that was Mr. Thomas Brattles, and having divided ye greatest part of it amongst us into lots, both ye upland and ye medow, doe all agree that every one of us shall bee allowed all necessary ways across our lands, both open and bridle ways, for the improvement of our lands, and to ye meeting-house as the major part of the propriety shall order and determine, and in case anyone be more damnified than ye xt he shall be recompenced for his damage by ye way exing. Witness our hands. THOMAS CUMINGS, NATHANIEL CUMINGS, JACOB KENDLE, ABRAHAM TAYLOR, JOHN TAYLOR, JAMES JEWELL, THOMAS JEWELL." †

In September, 1673, a grant of 1,000 acres was made to the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, of Boston. This land extended westerly from the Merrimack River, along the right bank of Nashua River, as far as Spectacle Brook, and thence northerly about one mile. Upon it stands to-day the most densely settled part of the industrial city of Nashua.

The proprietors of these extensive plantations were for the most part leading men in the colony of Massachusetts Bay; and having conferred together, they presented to the General Court, in 1673, the following petition, asking to be incorporated as a town, in order that, as such, they might be of greater service to the country:—

* See Brattle Family, p. 3. Major Thomas Brattle, born about 1624, married Elizabeth, daughter of William Tyng. He was a merchant of Boston, commanded several expeditions against Philip, and died April 5, 1683, in his sixtieth year. He was one of the founders of the Old South Church. His son, Thomas Brattle, H. C., 1676, was one of the founders of Brattle Street Church, and died May 18, 1713.

† In addition to their meadow lands, they had severally the following portions of the "Brattle Farm": Thomas Cummings, 125; Eben'r Taylor, 153; Abraham Taylor, 158¼; James Jewell, 213; John Taylor, 188; Thomas Jewell, 138; Jacob Kendall, 133; Nathaniel Cummings, 108; Gershom Proctor, 151; and Samuel Harwood, 211 acres.

COPY OF THE PETITION OF THE PROPRIETORS OF THE LANDS ALONG THE MERRIMACK, NASHUA, AND SOUHEGAN RIVERS, TO BE INCORPORATED AS A TOWN.

To the Honored Governor, Deputy Governor, with the Magistrates ana Deputies now assembled in the General Court at Boston:—

The petition of the proprietors that are laid out upon the Merrimac River, with others who desire to joyn with them in the settlement of a plantation there.

HUMBLY SHEWETH

That whereas, there is a considerable tract of countrys land that is invironed with the proprieties of particular persons and towns, viz.: by the line of the town of Chelmsford, and by Groton line, and by Mr. Brenton's farm, by Souhegan farms, and beyond Merrimac River, by the outermost line of Henry Kimball's farm, and so to Chelmsford line again — All which is in little capacity of doing the country any service except the farms bordering upon it be adjoined to said land, to make a plantation there; and there being a considerable number of persons who are of a sober and orderly conversation, who do stand in great need of accommodations, who are willing and ready to make present improvement of the said vacant lands. And the proprietors of the said farms are therefore willing to join with and give encouragement to those that shall improve the said lands: the farms that are in the tract of land before described being about 14,000 acres at the least: —

Your petitioners therefore humbly request the favour of the Honorable Court that they will please to grant the said tract of land to your petitioners, and to such as will join with them in the settlement of the lands before mentioned, as that those who have improved their farms there, and others who speedily intend to do the same, may be in the way for the support of the public ordinances of God, for without which the greatest part of the year they will be deprived of, the farms lying so far remote from any towns: and farther that the Honorable Court will please grant the like immunities to this plantation, as they in their favours have formerly granted to other new plantations. So shall your petitioners be ever engaged to pray.

THOMAS BRATTLE.
JONATHAN TYNG.
JOSEPH WHEELER.
JAMES PARKER, Senior.
ROBERT GIBBS.
JOHN TURNER.
SAMPSON SHEAFE.
SAMUEL SCARLET.
WILLIAM LAKIN.
ABRAHAM PARKER.
JAMES KNAPP.
ROBERT PROCTOR.
SIMON WILLARD, Jr.
THOMAS EDWARDS.
THOMAS WHEELER, Sen.
PETER BULKLEY.
JOSEPH PARKER.
JOHN MORSE, Sen.
SAMUEL COMBS.
JAMES PARKER, Jr.
JOHN PARKER.
JOSIAH PARKER.
NATHANIEL BLOOD.
ROBERT PARRIS.
JOHN JOLIFFE.
ZACHARIAH LONG.

This petition, signed by such a large number of respectable men, was granted by the General Court on the sixteenth day of October, O. S. 1673, and the town was thus incorporated.*

The following is a copy, *verbatim et literatim*, of the Act of Incorporation as it stands in the Records of the Secretary of the State: —

"In ansr to the petition [of] Mr. Thomas Brattle, James Parker, Jonathan Tyng, Willyam Lakin, in behalfe of themselues & others joyn in their humble petition, to desire the favour of this Court to grant them liberty to setle a plantation wth their farme, and a considerable tract of land belonging to the country being environed wth the proprietyes of particular persons & tounes, as by the lyne of Chelmsford, and by Groaten lyne, and by Mr Brentons farme, by Souhegon farmes, and beyond Merrimack River by the outermost lyne of Henry Kemballs farme, & so to Chelmsford lyne againe, as also such imunties to the plantation as this Court have formerly granted to other new plantations, the Court judgeth it meete to grant their requests, prouided that a farme of fiue hundred acres of vpland & meadow be layd out of this tract for the countrys vse and that they proceed in settling the plantation as to finish it once within three yeares & procure and mainteyne an able & orthodoxe minister amongst them.

"EDWARD RAWSON, *Secretary*."

Capt. Jonathan Danforth, of Billerica, a noted land surveyor, who died in 1712, and of whom it was said, —

"He rode the circuit, chained great towns and farms;
To good behaviour; and by well-marked stations,
He fixed their bounds for many generations,"

was appointed to perambulate and make a plan of the new territory. He completed the survey in May, 1674, and thus described the boundaries: —

"It lieth upon both sides of the Merrimack River on the Nashaway River. It is bounded on the south by Chelmsford, by Groton line, partly by country land. The westerly line runs due north until you come to Souhegan River to a hill called Dram Cup Hill, to a great pine near to ye said river at ye north-west corner of Charlestown school farm; bounded

* George W. Chase, in his Remarks on the Census of Massachusetts, 1860, assigns "Oct. 15, 1673," as the date of the Act of Incorporation, and this was in accordance with other writers. The Hon. Samuel T. Worcester gave, in 1873, the 16th of October as the true date. On looking at the original records at the State House, I find that the session of the General Court, during which the Act was passed, began Oct. 15, 1673, and continued several weeks, but the Act of Incorporation was passed the second day of the session.

by Souhegan River on the north, and on the east side Merrimack it begins at a great stone which was supposed to be near the north-east corner of Mr. Brenton's land, and from thence it runs south-south-east six miles to a pine tree marked 'F,' standing within sight of Beaver Brook; thence it runs two degrees west of south four miles and a quarter which reached to the south side of Henry Kimble's farm at Jeremie's Hill; thence from ye south-east angell of said farm, it runs two degrees and a quarter westward of the south, near to the head of Long Pond, which lieth at ye head of Edward Colburn's farm, and thus it is bounded by ye said pond and ye head of said Colburn's farm; taking in Capt. Scarlett's farm so as to close again, all which is sufficiently bounded and described.

"DUNSTABLE, 3d Mo. [May] 1674."

This tract of land, equal in extent to many a dukedom in Europe, embraced about two hundred square miles, or 128,000 acres, and included what are now the towns of Dunstable and Tyngsborough, and parts of the towns of Dracut, Groton, Pepperell, and Townsend, Mass., together with the city of Nashua, the towns of Hollis, Hudson, and sections of the towns of Brookline, Milford, Amherst, Merrimack, Londonderry, Litchfield, and Pelham, N. H.

The western line extended from some unknown point in what is now Townsend,* about ten miles due north by *Muscatanapus*, or Bear Pond, near Brookline Centre, to Dram Cup Hill, now in Milford, on Souhegan River. The northern boundary extended along this river to the Merrimack River, and thence to a high rock now to be seen in Londonderry, in all, about sixteen miles; the eastern line, starting from this rock, ran by Beaver Brook† and Long Pond, near Mr. Edward Colburn's farm, to a point a little below Wicasuck Island, and the southern line ran due west, including the whole of Massapoag Pond, to some point now undetermined in the "country's land."

By the Act of Incorporation all the lands of the town, granted or ungranted, became the property of the grantees, who, some twelve years subsequently, purchased the title thereto of the Wamesit and Naticook Indians for the sum of £20 sterling.

* Incorporated June 29, 1732.

† This stream flows through Dracut, and enters the Merrimack River in the city of Lowell. Long Pond, partly in Dracut and partly in Pelham, N. H., was called by the Indians *Pimmomittiquonnit;* it sends a tributary into Beaver Brook.

In no town of this Commonwealth were the lands taken up by more noted men, who, though they did not all become actual settlers, still exercised a most favorable influence on the new plantation. Among the grantees were the brave Gov. John Endecott (1588–1665), who held the highest military office in the colony; William Brenton, a noted fur-trader, and subsequently governor of Rhode Island; Gov. Joseph Dudley, (1647–1701), once a member of the British Parliament; Capt. Thomas Brattle, a brave and benevolent citizen of Boston; and the Rev. Thomas Weld, first minister of Dunstable. Among the petitioners were Peter Bulkley,* Speaker of the House of Deputies; Sampson Sheafe, a member of the Provincial Council of New Hampshire; and Jonathan Tyng, who was honored with many important offices, and of great service to the infant colony.

The new town is said to have received its name in compliment to Mrs. Mary, wife of the Hon. Edward Tyng, who emigrated from Dunstable, England, about 1630, and whose son Jonathan became possessor of a large tract of land in what is now the town of Tyngsborough. The old English town from which, not only the Tyng family, but other early settlers came, is pleasantly situated at the base of the Chiltern Hills in Bedfordshire, eighteen miles south-southwest of Bedford and ten miles east-northeast of the Boxmore Station of the London and Northwestern Railway. It had, in 1851, 3,589 inhabitants, and with its green fields and neatly trimmed hedge-rows, its ancient stone church and brick dwelling-houses, makes a very picturesque appearance. Henry I founded here a priory of black canons, which now forms a part of the ancient church. At the Red Lion Inn, Charles I slept on his way to Naseby. The name "Dunstable" is supposed to be derived from Dun, a notorious robber who lived here in the reign of Henry I; but it comes more probably from "dun," a hilly place, and "staple," a mart or emporium. This town is celebrated for the manufacture of straw plat bonnets and hats, also for the

* "Mr. Bulkley was Speaker of the House of Deputies,— son, I suppose, of the celebrated minister of Concord of the same name." — Hutchinson's *History of Massachusetts*, I, p. 281.

number and size of the larks it sends to London market. A certain kind of straw braid in Massachusetts long bore the name of "Dunstable."

The ancient Norman kings had a palace in this town, and here Edward I erected a cross to mark the spot where the body of his deceased queen rested on its way to sepulture in Westminster Abbey. The town is also noted as the place where Archbishop Cranmer, in 1553, pronounced the sentence of divorce between Henry VIII and Katharine of Aragon. As the parish register in early times was not well kept, it furnishes nothing in respect to the families which emigrated to America, yet the present citizens of old English Dunstable express a kindly interest in the welfare of its namesake in New England.

CHAPTER II.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ORIGINAL TOWN. — JOHN CROMWELL THE FIRST SETTLER. — AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE INHABITANTS. — NAMES OF EARLY RESIDENTS. — AN ACCOUNT OF THE INDIANS OF THIS REGION. — THEIR MODE OF LIVING. — PASSACONAWAY. — JOHN ELIOT. — WANNALANCET. — HIS CONVERSION TO CHRISTIANITY AND FRIENDSHIP. — PHILIP'S WAR. — EXPOSED SITUATION OF DUNSTABLE. — OBADIAH PERRY. — JONATHAN TYNG'S BRAVERY. — HIS PETITION TO THE GENERAL COURT. — PRAYING INDIANS REMOVED TO WICASUCK FALLS.

"Beneath the same sun that rolls over your heads, the Indian hunter pursued the panting deer; gazing on the same moon that smiles for you, the Indian lover wooed his dusky mate." CHARLES SPRAGUE.

"Each town was a small but perfect republic, as solitary and secluded in the New England wilderness as the Swiss cantons among the Alps."
GEORGE W. CURTIS.

"Ye sons, think deep; be strong in heart and hand;
Remember God, who with his silver key
Unlocked the western gates, and gave this land
To Freedom's sons, and all whom truth makes free."
FRANCES M. CAULKINS.

THIS whole region was then, with the exception of an occasional clearing in which the Indians had planted maize, beans, and squashes, covered with a heavy growth of pine, oak, walnut, maple, birch, and other kinds of timber. It was well watered by the noble Merrimack, the Nashua, the Souhegan, and the Nissitisset Rivers, together with their numerous tributaries and several beautiful ponds, whose waters were frequented by the wild fowl and well stored with fish. The beaver built its dam by felling trees across the minor streams; the otter, mink, and muskrat were often seen gliding over the still waters; bears, wolves, and catamounts ranged through the tangled forests, and their peltries well repaid the huntsman

for his venturesome excursions. Here and there an Indian trail appeared, for the most part leading to some waterfall where the red men met in the fishing season, and where they generally built their wigwams and performed their savage rites. Here and there a trading-post, as that of Cromwell, had been established, and the woodman's axe or gun occasionally resounded through the wilderness.

The name of the first white settler of this broad domain is not certainly known; there is a tradition, however, that one John Cromwell from Boston came to what is now Tyngsborough as early as 1665, for the purpose of trading with the Indians. He used his foot, it is said, as a pound weight in buying peltries of the natives; but on being detected in this iniquitous proceeding, came near to pay the penalty with his life. A party of the Pennacook Indians whom he had thus defrauded came down the river to wreak on him their vengeance; but on being advertised of their approach, he gathered up his ill-gotten treasure and saved himself by flight. The cellar of his house, which the Indians burned, is still visible, and not many years since a sum of money is said to have been found in a rusty iron pot by some one who was ploughing a field in the vicinity. The Rev. Nathaniel Prentice, in his account of Tyngsborough, October, 1815, thus refers to him:—*

"It is about one hundred and fifty years since he erected a hut in this place on the banks of the Merrimack. . . . Within a few hours after his flight [from the incensed natives] a party of the Pennacook tribe arrived, and not finding the object of their resentment, burnt his hut. Some time after pewter was found in the well, and an iron pot and trammel in the sand; the latter are preserved. The present owner of the place was ploughing near the spot and found his plough moving over a flat stone which gave a hollow sound. On removing the earth and stone, he discovered a hole stoned about six inches in diameter, from which he took a sum of money."

It is probable, however, that some tracts of land were settled anterior to this period; perhaps about the time, or a little after, the grant of land at Naticook was made, in 1656, to William Brenton.

* See Massachusetts Historical Collections, Second Series, Vol. IV, p. 192.

The exclusive right of trading with the Indians on the Merrimack River was sold to Simon Willard, Thomas Henchman (of Chelmsford), Ensign Thomas Wheeler, and William Brenton for £25 on the first day of July, 1657, and we may well suppose that actual settlements were made soon afterwards. Some of the farmers, or those cultivating the soil there, signed the petition for incorporation in 1673; the proprietors met at the house of Lieut. Wheeler in 1674, which was perhaps the second one erected on the plantation, and apple orchards are spoken of in the year following, — all of which would lead to the belief that some lands had been actually occupied and improved by the English a considerable period anterior to the charter.

Previous to the division of their lands the proprietors wisely entered into a written agreement, by which every actual settler was to have a house-lot of ten acres, with an additional acre for every £20 of personal estate he might possess, but none were to have a house-lot of more than thirty acres; while the remainder of the common land was to be divided in proportion to the value of the respective house-lots.*

"To the intent," proceeds the compact, "y^t^ we may live in love and peace together, we do agree, y^t^ whatever fence we do make, either about corn-fields, orchards, or gardens, shall be a sufficient four rail fence, or y^t^ which is equivalent, whether hedge, ditch, or stone wall, or of loggs; and if any person sustain damage through the deficiency of their own fences not being according to order, he shall bear his own damage." This excellent provision, doubtless, prevented many petty feuds and vexations which otherwise would have arisen, and shows the amicable disposition as well as the good sense of the fathers of the town.

The settlements were begun along the pleasant margin of Salmon Brook, which afforded fish in abundance and considerable motive-power, and were extended southwards down that stream and along the right bank of the Merrimack River. A

* A thirty-acre house-lot entitled the holder to six hundred acres of the common land.

garrison house was soon erected ; and invited by the rich alluvial soil, the heavy timber growth, and the liberal policy of the proprietors, the tide of emigration set in rapidly to the new and hopeful town. It numbered soon amongst its actual inhabitants John Acres, John, William, and Samuel Beale, John Blanchard, Andrew Cook, Isaac, John, and Thomas Cummings, Henry Farwell, Samuel French, John and Samuel Gould, Joseph Hassell, John, John, Jr., and Joseph Lovewell, Thomas Lund, Robert Parris, Obadiah Perry, Robert Proctor, Christopher Read, John Sollendine, Christopher Temple, Edward Tyng, Jonathan Tyng, Robert Usher, Daniel and John Waldo, Samuel Warner, Thomas Weld, Joseph Wheeler, and Samuel Whiting, son of the Rev. Samuel Whiting of Billerica.

The Indians, who were always less numerous in New England than is commonly supposed, had been greatly reduced by a plague which occurred several years anterior to the arrival of the Pilgrims, and therefore found it expedient to manifest in general a pacific bearing towards the early English settlers.

Those in Massachusetts, together with those on the Merrimack River, were divided into four principal tribes, of which the Pawtuckets, embracing several minor tribes, called the Nashaways, Nashobas, Pennacooks, Naticooks, and Wamesits, are thought to have numbered, in 1674, about one thousand people. On account of their nomadic kind of life, their territorial boundaries were very indefinite ; but the headquarters of the Nashaways were the rich intervals of Lancaster ; of the Nashobas, the forests of Littleton ; of the Pennacooks, the alluvial lands of Concord, N. H. ; and of the Naticooks, the fertile tracts near the mouth of the Souhegan River ; while the Wamesits* dwelt near the Falls in the Concord River, and the Pawtuckets near the Falls which perpetuate their name in the Merrimack River.

These Indians dwelt in huts called wigwams, dressed in the skins of animals, and subsisted on fish and game, which the streams and forests abundantly supplied, and on Indian corn,

* *Wamesit* signifies "a place of a large assembly." *Pawtucket* means "falling waters."

beans, and squashes, which the women rudely cultivated, using a large clam-shell for a hoe. They parched their corn, and pounded it in mortars made of stone.*

Their skin was copper-colored; their hair long, straight, and black. They wore *moccasons*, made of untanned deer or bear skin, on their feet. For money they made use of shells, called *wampum*, strung upon a belt; and for weapons of war, the tomahawk, made of stone, the bow and arrow, and the scalping-knife.

Their language was rough and guttural, though many words, as "Nashua," "Nashoba," "Miantonimo," and "Passaconnaway" (meaning child of the bear), are as euphonious as the ear of a Tuscan could desire. They had some faint notions of a Supreme Power, and held a compact, justly made, to be inviolable.

With such rude beings the early white settlers had to deal, and keep the peace, as far as possible. Of such barbarians they bought the land, and to them they presented the illumination of the gospel. Of the subordinate tribes above mentioned, the Pennacooks were considered the most warlike; and the great chief Passaconnaway, to whom all the rest were subject, dwelt in part amongst them and in part with the Pawtuckets, who occupied, as it were, the central part of his dominions.

He is mentioned by Gov. John Winthrop as early as 1632, and the English, ten years later, fearing a conspiracy, sent a force of forty men to take him captive; but failing in the attempt, they inhumanly fired upon his son and made him prisoner. In 1644 the father and son submitted themselves, together with their people and possessions, to the government of Massachusetts.†

After ample preparation, the Rev. John Eliot, a most devoted missionary of the cross, commenced his labors amongst

* There is a very curious Indian mortar cut into a huge bowlder in a forest near "Angle Meadow," on the farm of the late John Swallow. It is about seven inches deep and the same in diameter. Long usage has rendered the surface very smooth. It is usually filled with water.

† Drake's *Book of the Indians*, Bk. III, p. 95.

the Indians at Nonantum, now Newton, in the autumn of 1646, and soon afterwards extended his visits to Concord and to Wamesit. On his second visit to the latter place, which occurred in the spring of 1648, he met a large concourse of the natives, who had come from all quarters to fish at the Falls in the Concord and Merrimack Rivers, and he improved the opportunity to impart to them the elements of the Christian religion, preaching his first sermon to them from Malachi i, 11, which he thus paraphrased: "From the rising of the sun to the going down of the same, Thy name shall be great among the Indians; and in every place, prayers shall be made to thy name, — pure prayers; for thy name shall be great among the Indians." Passaconnaway, who would not listen to Mr. Eliot on his first visit, now came forward, proposed many questions, and expressed his determination to pray to God, and to persuade his sons, two of whom were present, to do the same.

This celebrated chief, who was a powwow or socerer, and who was believed by the natives to be able to "make water burn, rocks move, and trees dance,"* desired Mr. Eliot, on his visit to Pawtucket the ensuing year, to come and reside permanently with his people and be their teacher. Although the missionary could not accede to this request, he continued his annual visits to the Pawtuckets, and here established what was called his fifth "praying town" of the Indians. It is not certain that he preached at any place within the original limits of Dunstable; but the Indians of this region, who were all under the same sagamore, assembled at Pawtucket or Wamesit to be instructed by Mr. Eliot, or in his absence by their teacher, Numphow, as to the principles of the gospel. Passaconnaway lived to an advanced age, and continued to the last a faithful friend of the English. In 1662 the General Court granted to him and his men a tract of land above Mr. Brenton's farm, a mile and a half in breadth and three miles in length on either side of the Merrimack River. Some time previous to his death, which occurred anterior to Philip's War, he said to his children and friends: —

* Hutchinson's *History of Massachusetts*, VI, p. 420.

"I am now going the way of all flesh, or am ready to die, and I am not likely to see you meet together any more. I will now have this word of counsel with you, that you may take heed how you quarrel with the English; for though you may do them much mischief, yet assuredly you will all be destroyed and rooted off the earth, if you do; for I was as much an enemy to the English, at their first coming into these parts, as any one whatsoever, and did try all ways and means possible to have them destroyed, at least to have prevented them settling down here, but I could no way effect it; therefore, I advise you never to contend with the English, nor make war with them."*

To the pacific counsel and forbearance of this noble chief and his son and successor Wannalancet, the security which the early white settlers of this region for a long period enjoyed is, to a large extent, attributable. In his beautiful poem of "The Bride of Pennacook," Mr. Whittier thus alludes to the black arts practised by Passaconnaway:—

"For that chief had magic skill,
And a Panisee's dark will
Over powers of good and ill, —
Powers which bless and powers which ban.
Wizzard lord of Pennacook!
Chiefs upon their war-paths shook,
When they met the steady look
Of that wise, dark man."

In the year 1653 Mr. Eliot obtained a grant of land of the General Court for his "praying Indians" at Pawtucket Falls. The bounds were subsequently enlarged so as to embrace about 2,500 acres, lying on both sides and at the mouth of the Concord River. A ditch to mark the limits of this reservation was dug in 1665, and the place was called *Wamesit.* Traces of this ditch are still visible. From this period the Pawtucket and Wamesit Indians were blended together under the latter name. Although for the most part peaceable and friendly to the whites, these Indians were not much inclined to Christianity, and Mr. Eliot was never able to establish a church amongst them. He had the pleasure, however, of seeing them adopt, to some extent, the English customs, and also to reckon

* Drake's *Book of the Indians*, III, 94.

among his converts, not only the great chief and powwow* Passaconnaway, but also his son Wannalancet, who succeeded to the rule of the tribe on the death of his father, about 1662, and who, according to Gen. Daniel Gookin, "was always loving and friendly to the English."

He was imprisoned for a debt of £45 in 1659, but set at liberty by the sale of the small island Wicasuck,† of about sixty acres, in the Merrimack River, three miles above Pawtucket Falls. Fearing an attack from the Mohawks in 1669, he came down the Merrimack River with a party of the Pennacooks, and erected a fortification on what is now called Fort Hill in Lowell, where he for some time resided. The settlers of Dunstable were alarmed by the reports concerning the Mohawks, and withdrew for refuge into their garrison house,‡ where they doubtless spent many a long and sleepless night in anticipation of the wily foe.

During his visit to Wamesit, May, 1674, Mr. Eliot preached on the Parable of the Virgin (Matt. xxii, 1–14), in the house of Wannalancet, and on the day following the sachem made this declaration: —

"Sirs, you have been pleased for years past, in your abundant love, to apply yourselves particularly unto me and my people to exhort, press, and persuade us to pray to God. I am very thankful to you for your pains. I must acknowledge I have all my days been used to pass in an old canoe, and now you exhort me to change and leave my old canoe and embark in a new one, to which I have hitherto been unwilling; but now I yield up myself to your advice and enter into a new canoe, and do engage to pray to God hereafter."§

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* These powwows answered to the description which the author of the *Anatomy of Melancholy* gives to Pythagoras, being "part philosopher, part magician, and part witch." See *Memories of the Indians and Pioneers of the Region of Lowell*, by Charles Cowley, p. 5.

† The General Court granted, Oct. 11, 1665, "to Nobstow, Wannalancet, Nonatomenut, Indians, the island called Wicosucke." It was previously owned by "Mr. John Euered, *aljas* Webb"—*Records of the Governor and Company of Massachusetts Bay*, Vol. IV, Pt. 2, p. 285.

‡ These garrisons "were environed by a strong wall of stones or of hewn timber, built up to the eaves of the houses, through which was a gate, fastened by bars and bolts of iron. They were lined either with brick or thick plank. Some of them had port-holes for the discharge of musketry." — Allen's *History of Chelmsford*, p. 148.

§ Allen's *Chelmsford*, p. 156.

At this time Wamesit contained about two hundred and fifty men, beside women and children.*

Hardly had the little band of farmers laid the foundation of the town and raised their first rude buildings for the protection of their families, when they were startled by the intelligence that the savages were in arms against the colony.

In the spring of 1675, Philip of Pokanoket, in confederation with most of the other sachems of New England, commenced hostilities, with the determination of sweeping the hated pale-faces from the country. The advance of the savage foe was marked by fire and bloodshed, and town after town was laid in ruins. In point of numbers, position, power of endurance, and acquaintance with the territory, the Indians had the advantage; and when, in addition to all this, we consider that they had learned the use of fire-arms, that they fought in ambush, and that their hatred against the English was inveterate, it is almost a marvel that any town escaped destruction.

Dunstable, an outlying frontier in the wilderness, was peculiarly exposed. The Wamesit Indians, not altogether trustworthy, were on the east, the hostile Pennacooks on the north, and the nearest towns from which any assistance could be had were Chelmsford and Groton, on the south. Seven Indians at work for Mr. Jonathan Tyng, near Wicasuck Island, fled on hearing of the outbreak; and Wannalancet, ever the friend of the white man, retired from Wamesit, and sought for safety in the wilderness.

In a petition to the governor and his council by Simon Willard, Solomon Adams, James Parker, and James Kidder, dated Groton, Sept. 25, 1675, it is stated that "our p^{r}sent thoughts are, that it might be for p^{r}sent saftie for the country, that a Garison wear settled ouer Merrimake Riuer about donstable, that ther maye be enttercorse betweene our towns & that Garison," and in the same month Capt. Thomas Brattle and Lieut. Thomas Henchman were directed "to draft fifty men to form garrisons at Dunstable, Groton, and Lancaster"; also to

* Allen's *Chelmsford*, p. 141.

"send a runner or two" to Wannalancet to persuade him to return to Wamesit.

Although these instructions were obeyed, the feeling of insecurity became so great that the inhabitants, abandoning their little fort, the meeting-house they were then erecting, and their dwelling-houses, which had now begun to assume a certain air of comfort, sought protection in the towns of Chelmsford, Concord, Billerica, and Boston. Joseph Parker, constable of Dunstable from 1675 to 1682, was wounded in the assault on Chelmsford, March 20, 1676; and the following entry on the records of Billerica shows that one of the inhabitants of Dunstable, at least, found a refuge in this town: "10, 12 mo. 1675. Obedia perry belonging to Dunstable towne (now resident at Concord, but being inforced to remove from thence, and not accounting it safe at ye present to remove to his owne at Dunstable) desiring at present to hire a house at Billerica, the selectmen, considering his condition, do grant him liberty to hire in this towne."* He was subsequently killed by the Indians at Dunstable.†

One heroic man, however, braving the danger, stood firmly at his post through the whole war, and is therefore justly entitled to the honor of being the first permanent settler of the town of Dunstable. It was the Hon. Jonathan Tyng, son of the Hon. Edward and Mary Tyng, who was born Dec. 15, 1642; married Sarah, daughter of Hezekiah Usher, early removed from Boston to Dunstable, where he held many public offices; and died Jan. 9, 1724. His father, Edward Tyng, came to Dunstable in 1679, and died here Dec. 28, 1681, at the age of eighty-one years. The house of Jonathan Tyng stood on the right bank of the Merrimack River, nearly opposite Wicasuck Island, and about one mile below the central village of Tyngsborough. It was long known as "the haunted house." Nothing but the cellar-hole now remains. Fortifying his abode as best he could, and sending to Boston for his food, this brave man stood alone as an outpost between the

* Town Records of Billerica, Vol. I, p. 126.
† Dunstable Town Records.

enemy and the settlements below. Finding the Indians approaching him, he petitioned * the General Court for assistance Feb. 3, 1675–6, and several soldiers were immediately sent to aid in his defence; but it does not appear that any assault was made upon his garrison.

This point near Wicasuck Island was then Dunstable, and Jonathan Tyng individually and collectively the sole representative Let his name be perpetually held in memory! The soldiers sent to guard his house were detached from the heroic Capt. Samuel Moseley's company. On the 9th of August, 1676, Mr. Jonathan Tyng again petitioned the General Court for pay for the cost of his garrison, stating that he "hath been of great charge and cost to maintaine his garrison, being the only remaining house of that plantation," and that he was forced to buy meat in Boston. He also presents an account for billeting "18 of Capt. Moseley's men from Aug. 13 to Sept. 10, £16 16*s.*; for 9 men from Sept. 11 to Jan. 17, £47 18*s.*; for 6 men from Jan. 18 to May 25, £25 3*s.*; and for 3 men from May 26 to July 14, £8 8*s.* Also for 20 lbs. of powder at sundry times at 18*d.* per lb. & 250 bullets, 5*s.*, delivered for scouting." Also, "for 2 horses to Pennycook out 3 days, 1*s.* 6*d.*" †

After destroying as many as thirteen towns and six hundred colonists, the crafty Philip was shot at Mount Hope,

* "The Petition of Jonathan Tyng Humbly Sheweth: That yr Petitioner living in the uppermost house on Merrimac River, lying open to ye enemy, yet being so seated that it is as it were a watch house to the neighbouring towns, from whence we can easily give them notice of the approach of the enemy, and may also be of use to the publique in many respects; also are near unto the place of the Indians ffishing, from which in the season thereof they have great supplies, which I doubt not but we may be a great means of preventing them thereof, there being never an inhabitant left in the town but myself:—

"Wherefore your Petitioner doth humbly request that your Honors would be pleased to order him three or four men to help garrison his said house, which he has been at great charge to ffortify, and may be of service to the publique: your favour herein shall further oblige me as in duty bound to pray for a blessing on your Councils, and remain

"Your Honrables humble servant,

"JONATHAN TYNG.

"DUNSTABLE, Feb. 3, 1675-6."

† Massachusetts Archives.

R. I., Aug. 12, 1676, and the war soon brought to a close. A party of the "praying Indians" at Wamesit, numbering in all about sixty, were now removed to Wicasuck Island, or vicinity, and placed under the direction of Jonathan Tyng, who had Robert Parris as an assistant in the care of them. Here, it is probable, the good John Eliot occasionally came to instruct his converts in respect to the principles of Christianity. These praying Indians remained at Wicasuck Falls about ten years; and on their departure to St. Francis, in Canada, in 1686, Wicasuck Island * was granted to Mr. Tyng in compensation for his care of them. He was, also, together with Thomas Wheeler and son, the latter of whom had been wounded, remunerated for losses during the war.

* Dec. 5, 1683, the Court granted to Mr. Jonathan Tyng "the island in Merrimacke River called Weikeset." (Massachusetts Archives.)

CHAPTER III.

TOWN OFFICERS. — THE FIRST MEETING-HOUSE. — REV. THOMAS WELD. — RESIDENT LANDHOLDERS. — THE TYNG ESTATE. — THE ORGANIZATION OF THE CHURCH. — NAMES OF THE ORIGINAL MEMBERS. — THE GREAT BRIDGE AT BILLERICA. — THE "BAY PSALM BOOK." — ALARM FROM THE INDIANS. — THE GARRISONS. — SEVERAL INHABITANTS KILLED BY THE SAVAGES. — PETITION TO THE GENERAL COURT FOR SOLDIERS. — LETTER FROM GOV. STOUGHTON. — JOE ENGLISH. — THE FIRST GRIST-MILL. — NAMES OF THE SETTLERS, 1689. — DEATH OF MR. WELD. — ANOTHER GARRISON ESTABLISHED. — CAPT. JOHN TYNG'S EXPLOIT. — ROBERT PARRIS KILLED BY THE INDIANS. — SAMUEL BUTTERFIELD AND SAMUEL WHITING TAKEN CAPTIVES. — ATTACK OF THE MOHAWKS. — RECORD OF THOSE KILLED. — JOE ENGLISH SLAIN. — AN ACCOUNT OF THE GARRISONS IN 1711. — CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE. — REV. SAMUEL HUNT. — REV. SAMUEL PARRIS. — OTHER MINISTERS. — SETTLEMENT OF THF REV. NATHANIEL PRENTICE. — BOUNDARY BETWEEN DUNSTABLE AND DRACUT.

"These little municipalities were the nurseries of those principles of freedom, and trained our ancestors to that capacity of administration which has made us a great nation of freemen, extending from the rising to the setting sun." RUFUS P. STEBBINS.

"Their pious toils, their just rewards,
Returning tribute claim;
While faithful History records
Each venerable name."

SAMUEL DAVIS.

AT the conclusion of the war one family after another returned to their deserted homes and resumed their labors in the wilderness. Town officers were doubtless chosen immediately after the Act of Incorporation, but their names are not preserved. The earliest town meeting on record was held at Woburn, Nov. 28, 1677, when Capt. Thomas Brattle, of Boston, and one of the largest proprietors, Capt. Elisha Hutchinson, of Woburn, Capt. James Parker, of Groton, Abraham Parker, of the same place, and Mr. Jonathan Tyng were chosen select-

men. They were invested with much more power than such officers possess at the present day, and it was left with them to select a minister, at a salary of £50 per annum, to be paid in money, or if otherwise, one third more was to be added thereto. John Sollendine, a carpenter, was engaged to complete the unfinished meeting-house, which was probably but little more than a log-shanty, and which is supposed to have stood on the river road, then not much better than an Indian trail, a little distance from the present northern line of Tyngsborough, and somewhere between "the Salmon Brook and the house of Lieut. Joseph Wheeler." It was finished in 1678, but there is no account of any dedication. The Rev. Thomas Weld, a grandson of the Rev. Thomas Weld, of Roxbury, one of the authors of the celebrated *Bay Psalm Book*, published in 1640, was the first minister. He graduated at Harvard College in 1671, and commenced preaching in Dunstable as early as May, 1679. He married, Nov. 9, 1681, Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. John Wilson, of Medfield, and built a house on the ministerial lot.* This consisted of thirty acres, and entitled the occupant to the use of six hundred acres of the common or undivided territory. For his encouragement in the ministry the town granted him, in 1682, a twenty-acre lot, but at that period the land was of but little value.

Capt. Thomas Brattle, Capt. James Parker, Sergt. John Cummings, and Robert Parris were this year chosen select, or town's men, and an order was passed that the lots of those neglecting or refusing to pay their taxes "be sould at an outcry [auction] on the next public meeting day after such neglect or refus." It seems, also, that a pound had been erected, since John Ackers was then "appointed and Imployed to pound, youke and Ringe such hogs" as might not be kept according to law.

Although the town had at this time laid out as many as eighty "thirty-acre house-lots," and had as many as thirty families, the following land-owners only were then residents of the

* A small tributary of Howard's Brook is called Weld's Brook, probably from the circumstance of its running through his land.

place, viz., John Acres, John Blanchard, John Cummings, Sr., Thomas Cummings, Joseph Hassell, Thomas Lund, Joseph Parker, Sr., Abraham Parker, John Sollendine, Jonathan Tyng, Widow Mary Tyng, and Joseph Wright. Of these, the largest landholder was the gallant Jonathan Tyng, who, in consideration of £23 due him by the town, received three thirty-acre rights, equivalent in all to about 1,800 acres. This land, with large accessions, has continued in the Tyng and Brinley families to the present day, and extends from the Merrimack River, about six miles westward by one mile wide, to the Massapoag Pond, forming a large part of the town of Tyngsborough. It is, perhaps, the only instance in Massachusetts where such an extensive territorial domain has remained so long undivided and under the control of the descendants of the original proprietor.

The first birth mentioned on the town records, and this under the caption, "Lambs born in Dunstable," is that of William, son of Jonathan and Sarah (Usher) Tyng, born April 22, 1679; and the first marriage is that of John Sollendine, Aug. 2, of the year ensuing.

In 1684 a new meeting-house was built after the dimensions of that in Groton, and on the 16th of December, 1685, a church was organized, consisting of the following male members: viz., John Blanchard, John Cummings, Sr., Samuel French,* Obadiah Perry, Jonathan Tyng, and Cornelius Waldo. The first and last man named were chosen deacons, and on the same day the Rev. Thomas Weld was ordained pastor.

Previous to the formation of the church, a road was laid out from the meeting-house to Groton Centre, probably on the old Indian trail, as far as Massapoag Pond, at least; and in 1687 the town was assessed £1 12*s.* 3*d.* to aid in building

* Samuel French was a son of Lieut. William French, who came in the "Defence" from London, 1635, and settled in Cambridge, then in Billerica. He was born in Cambridge, Dec. 3, 1645, removed to Dunstable, where he married Sarah, daughter of John Cummings, Sr., Dec. 24, 1682. One of his sons, John, born in May, 1691, was the father of Ebenezer French, of Revolutionary memory; another son, Ebenezer, born April 7, 1693, was killed by the Indians, at Naticook, Sept. 5, 1724. Still another, Jonathan, born Feb. 1, 1704, was a deacon, and died Nov. 17, 1757.

what was long called "the Great Bridge" over the Concord River near "the Fordway" in Billerica, this being then on the main route of travel to Boston. At a town meeting held on the 21st of May of the year ensuing, Samuel Gould was chosen "dog-whipper for the meeting-house," — an office then almost indispensable, since the country was infested with wild animals as well as Indians, and for defence the settler used to take his dog and gun with him to church. The *Bay Psalm Book* was at this time the manual of song. The words of the psalm as,

> "O all yee servants of the Lord
> Behold the Lord bless yee;
> Yee who within Jehovahs house
> I' the night time standing bee,"

were "lined out" by one of the deacons, and sung to some such tune as "Hackney" or "York Tune" by the congregation standing.

The great English Revolution came on in 1688, the house of Stuart fell, and in consequence a contest between France and England followed, known in history as "King William's War." Instigated by the French Jesuits, the Indians again set out upon the war-path, and committed many ravages upon the towns along the frontier. On the 7th of July, 1689, they commenced their bloody work by assaulting Dover, killing Major Richard Waldron, together with twenty of his men, and carrying about thirty of the inhabitants into captivity.

An attack on Dunstable was at the same time intended, but it was fortunately averted by information seasonably given by two friendly Indians to Major Thomas Henchman, then commander of the little garrison at Pawtucket Falls, and two companies of twenty, subsequently reinforced by fifty men, were promptly sent to scour the country from Lancaster to Dunstable and defend the people.* Major Henchman also ordered forty men from the towns exposed to danger to scout the wilderness for the enemy for a brief period, and asked the government for twenty more to guard the houses of Messrs.

* See the order for this, Massachusetts Archives, Vol. CVII, p. 169.

Varnum, Howard, and Coburn, which were prominently exposed to an assault. The garrisons at this time were at or near the dwelling-houses of Jonathan Tyng, Edward Colburn, Nathaniel Howard, on Holden's Brook; Sergt. Varnum, on the left bank of the Merrimack River; and one was in the vicinity of the church. The danger to which the few settlers in this frontier plantation were then exposed, and the sufferings they experienced, may be inferred from the following petition in Vol. CVII, page 230, of the Massachusetts Archives: —

DUNSTABLE, ye July 23, 1689.

To the Honorable, Gouernor and Councill & Company of Representatives now assembled at Boston, the Petition of the Inhabitants of Dunstable humbly sheweth that wee are much obliged to your Honors for your last Supply of Men notwithstanding finding ourselves still weak and unable both to keep our Garrisons, and to send men out to get hay for our Cattle, without doeing which wee cannot subsist; we doe therefore, humbly Intreat your Honours to send and supply us with twenty footmen for the Space of a month to scout about the towne while we get our hay; and the towne being very bare of provision by reason of billeting souldiers all the last winter, we doe therefore, intreat your Honours to send a supply of meat, for bread we can supply, and without this help we cannot subsist, but must be forced to draw of and leave the towne. Hoping your Honours will Consider us in this request, wee Remaine your servants ever to pray for you. Subscribed by the select Men in the name of the towne.

JOHN BLANCHARD,
JOHN LOVEWELL,
ROBT. PARRIS,
CHRISTOPHER READ,
SAMUEL WHITING.

Although four Indian spies were seen lurking around one of the garrisons at Dunstable about the time of the massacre at Dover, such was the promptitude of Major Henchman, Jonathan Tyng, Sergt. Varnum, and others, that no attack was then made on the town; yet the enemy was bent on its destruction, and on the evening of the 2d of September, 1691, suddenly appeared and murdered five of the inhabitants. The atrocious deed is thus recorded: —

"Anno Domini 1691. Joseph Hassell senior, Anna Hassell, his wife, Benj. Hassell, their son, were slain by our Indian enemies on Sept 2nd in the evening. Mary Marks, the daughter of Peter Marks, was slain by the Indians also on Sept. 2nd day in the evening."

On the morning of the 28th of the same month, the foe again appeared in Dunstable, and murdered two more of the people, one of whom, Obadiah Perry, as we have said, had been allowed to hire a house in Billerica during King Philip's War. The brief record of the tragedy is: —

"Obadiah Perry and Christopher Temple dyed by the hand of our Indian enemies on September, the twenty-eighth day, in the morning."

It does not appear that Dunstable was disturbed by the Indians in the summer 1694, when they made their great assault on Groton. The following letter from Gov. William Stoughton to Capt. James Converse, of Woburn, dated Boston, Sept. 5, 1695, evinces the danger to which Dunstable and other frontier settlements were exposed, and the desire of the government to protect them: —

"I order That at your next passing over Merrimack with your Company towards Dunstable etc That you advise with Majr Henchman and Mr. Jona Ting concerning the posting of yor men in the several Frontiers of Dunstable, Bilrica Chelmsford Groton, Lancaster and Marlboro for the better inforcemt of the Garrisons there & maintaining a good brisk Scout for the discovery of the Enemy to prevent their annoying of those Towns during the Harvest Season." *

Brave and hardy as the original settlers were, such was their exposed situation, and such the havoc of the Indians in other towns, that by the year 1696 nearly two thirds of them had abandoned the place, and on this account the State made an abatement of £50 to the town for the taxes of such as had deserted it. For the same reason £30 were granted by the State to help the town support the minister. The State also voted, Oct. 28, 1697, £20 "towards ye mentainance of the ministry at ye Garrisons & Towne." † The garrisons were now under the care of the brave Jonathan Tyng, and he was allowed £20 for keeping the friendly sachem Wannalancet, who had again returned to his favorite abode at Wicasuck Island.

In April, 1697, the celebrated heroine, Mrs. Hannah Duston, on her way to Boston from Contocook, N. H., where she had, with Mary Neff and a boy, taken the scalps of ten Indians,

* Dr. Samuel A. Green's *Historical Address* at Groton, July 4, 1876, p. 78.
† Massachusetts Archives, Vol. XI, p. 126.

passed through the town in a canoe, and was kindly entertained by Col. Jonathan Tyng.

Another friendly Indian, Joe English, returned from captivity to his home in Dunstable in 1698, and was allowed £6 by the General Court for services "in giving intelligence of the motions of the enemy."

The first grist-mill in town was owned by Samuel Adams, and was established at "The Gulf" at Massapoag Pond prior to July, 1689, as may be seen from the following petition for men to defend it from the Indians: —

"July y^e^ 31, 1689. The humble petission of the Towne of Dunstable, To the honerable gouernor & Councill & Company of the Representatives now assembled: in behalf of Samuell Addams owner of a Corn mill without the use of which mill the Towne Cannot subsist And therefore we doe intreat your honers to allow such a number of men as may be able to secure it. And so we remain your humble devotes ever to pray. By the selectmen in the name of the towne, John blanchard, John Lovewell, Christopher Reed, Samuel Whiting, Robert Parris." *

The town raised this year a small sum of money to join with other towns in rebuilding "the great bridge" over Concord River in Billerica; and in the year ensuing, the minister's rate was £17 2*s.* 2*d.*, in addition to which he was to be supplied with nineteen cords of wood. The names of those who contributed to "the wood rate," or of all the heads of families then in town, are, Joseph Blanchard, Nathaniel Blanchard, Thomas Blanchard, Abraham Cummings, John Cummings, Nathaniel Cummings, Thomas Cummings, Samuel French, Daniel Galusha, William Harwood, Joseph Hassell, John Lovewell,† Thomas Lund, Robert Parris, Mr. Samuel Searles,

* See Massachusetts State Archives, Vol. CVII, p. 242; see also Butler's *History of Groton*, p. 246.

† Father of Capt. John Lovewell, the famous Indian fighter, and also of Col. Zaccheus Lovewell, who served in the old French War. He is said, but not on good authority, to have been an ensign in Cromwell's army about 1653, and to have died about 1754, at the remarkable age of one hundred and twenty years. He is known to have served in King Philip's War, but I find no proof of his having lived one hundred and twenty years. He was a good man, and was intrusted with many town offices. When or where he was born, or where buried, I have not been able to ascertain. — See Kidder's *Expeditions of Capt. John Lovewell*, p. 89.

John Sollendine, Major Jonathan Tyng, Robert Usher, Mr. Thomas Weld, and Mr. Samuel Whiting.*

In point of population Dunstable was at this time the smallest town in the province, and but for the indomitable perseverance and courage of Major Jonathan Tyng, Lieut. Samuel French, John Lovewell, Samuel Whiting, and the Rev. Mr. Weld, must have been again abandoned.

In 1702 the town was called to deplore the loss of its honored pastor, the Rev. Thomas Weld, who died on the ninth day of June, and was buried in the old cemetery near his church. His first wife, Elizabeth, is buried beside him, and a rude, flat stone, placed above her grave, bears this inscription: "Here Lyeth the body of Mrs. Elizabeth Weld, the wife of Mr. Thomas Weld, aged about 31 years, who died on July the 29th, in the year 1687." A similar stone, without any inscription, lies over the remains of the Rev. Mr. Weld. There is no proof that he was killed, as Mr. John Farmer in his *Gazetteer* has asserted, by the Indians. Mr. Weld was noted for his piety, and highly respected by his people. He married, for his second wife, Widow Hannah Savage, daughter of the Hon. Edward Tyng. His son, Habijah Savage Weld, born in September, 1702, H. C. 1723, was ordained in Attleborough in 1727, and died in that town in 1782, at the age of eighty years. His mother, Hannah Savage Weld, died at his house in 1731.

King William's War, closed by the treaty of Ryswick in 1698, was followed by a brief interval of peace; but desirous of sustaining the cause of Charles Stuart, the Pretender, Louis XIV again became embroiled with England, and what was called "Queen Anne's War" commenced in 1702, and continued ten years, involving the colonists in many sanguinary conflicts with the Indians, who, as usual, took part with the French. Another garrison was established for the defence of Dunstable, and manned Dec. 25, 1702, by the following soldiers, viz.: "William Tyng, Lieutenant, John Bowers, Ser-

* His father, the Rev. Samuel Whiting, of Billerica, had received from his father, the Rev. Samuel Whiting, of Lynn, an extensive tract of land in Dunstable, and this was probably the reason of his coming to live in the town.

geant, Joseph Butterfield, Drummer, John Spalding, John Cummings, Joseph Hassell, Ebenezer Spalding, Daniel Galusha, Paul Fletcher, Samuel French, Thomas Lund, Jonathan Tyng, Lieut.-Colonel."

During the month of August, 1703, the French and Indians assaulted various settlements along the northeastern frontier, and either killed or led into captivity more than two hundred people. In consequence of these aggressions the government offered a reward of £40 for every Indian scalp brought in. Capt. John Tyng, with a small band of followers, proceeded to Pequawket, through the deep snows of winter in 1703–4, and succeeded in obtaining five scalps, for which he received £200. He was the oldest son of the brave Col. Jonathan Tyng, and had grown up in immediate contact with the Indians, and in August, 1710, was waylaid and killed by them.

In the early part of this war Mr. Robert Parris, his wife and oldest daughter, were massacred by the enemy. His two other daughters escaped by creeping into a hogshead in the cellar and remaining quietly concealed until the savages had left the house. One of them afterwards married Mr. Goffe, father of the celebrated Col. John Goffe.*

On the 3d of November, 1704, the sum of £24 was ordered by the General Court to Jonathan Tyng, Esq., for building four block houses on the Merrimack River, "one in Billerica, two in Chelmsford, and one in Dunstable." †

In a petition of William Tyng to the General Court, Nov. 18, 1704, he says:—

"That just before the Mischief was done at Lancaster yor Petitioner was in Boston & by his Excellency was ordered down forthwith to his Post, to go by Dunstable & thence to Lancaster which yor Petitioner accordingly did, and rode thither upon his own Horse which he turned into a pasture there, & the next morning the Horse was by the Indians taken out of the said pasture & driven into the woods where they killed & ate the sd Horse. And farther yor Petitioner showeth that one John Spalding who was a soldier under his command was killed in that action, & his gun taken by the Indians, & he being a very good soldier (tho' a youth) & the gun being his ffathers who is very poor — yor Petitioner therefore humbly prays this great & General Assembly to take the prem-

* Farmer and Moore's *Historical Collections*, p. 306.
† Massachusetts Archives, Vol. LXXI, p. 83.

ises into consideration & that he may have such satisfaction & recompents made him for the loss of his Horse and the ffather of the young man for the loss of his Gun as this great & Generous Assembly shall Deem meet, — and yor Petitioner shall ever pray.

"WM. TYNG."

He petitioned the Court again, June 26, 1705, for pay for expenses of his march to Norridgewock the preceding winter, where he lost several men, among whom was Eleazer Parker, who left a widow and several children.*

Among those taken captive in this war were Richard Hassell, son of Joseph Hassell, Samuel Butterfield,† who was cruelly treated, and who killed one of the Indians after being captured, and Samuel Whiting, son of the Rev Samuel Whiting, of Billerica. He made his escape from Canada, whither he had been carried, and in consequence of wounds and sufferings, received in June, 1713, a grant of £10 from the Assembly.

On the night of the 3d of July, 1706, a party of two hundred and seventy Mohawk Indians suddenly assaulted a garrison house,‡ in which Capt. Pearson, of Rowley, and twenty of his "troopers," who had been ranging the woods, were posted. The company was taken by surprise, for the door had been left open and no watch appointed. Mr. Cummings and his wife, it is said, had gone out at the close of the day for milking, when the Indians shot Mrs. Cummings dead, wounded

* See Massachusetts Archives.

† John Shepley, of Groton, petitioned the General Court, Oct. 25, 1704, for some compensation for killing an Indian from a party of about twenty, who, taking advantage of the absence of the troops, made an assault upon some men who were reaping or warding in a field at Groton. In his petition Mr. Shepley says: "The sd Indians made several shott at the English, but amongst the rest, one lusty stout Indian with a Holland shirt on ran about 8 or 10 Rodd side by side with yr Petitioner & the other 3 men in his company, about 10 Rodd to the right hand of them when he upon us, and as soon as he had fired yor Petitioner fired, being loaded with a slugg & another of the company at the same time fired a bullet at him whereupon the sd Indian fell down and cryd out: Those men 3 of our first Company killed or carryd away. Afterwards ye sd Indian was found dead & a slugg & Bullet in his Body, his scalp being sent up to his Excellency by Major Taylor."

The General Court, Oct. 27, 1704, granted £4 to John Shepley, and the same sum to Samuel Butterfield, "who, this House is informed, did assist in the killing of the Indian mentioned in the petition." (Massachusetts Archives, XXX, 496, 497.)

‡ Probably that of John Cummings, which stood on the right hand of the road from Dunstable to Tyngsborough, about one half-mile from the former place.

her husband and took him captive. Rushing into the house, they were amazed to find it filled with soldiers, as these in turn were astonished to see themselves thus suddenly in the presence of the savages. After a bloody fight, during which several of Capt. Pearson's men were either killed or wounded, the savages attacked and burned the house of Daniel Galusha, a Dutchman, living on Salmon Brook. Here one woman was killed, and another made her escape from the flames by loosening the stones around a small window, pressing herself through it, and concealing herself in the underbrush until the enemy had withdrawn. It appears, also, that a party of these Indians on the same fatal day entered the garrison house of Nathaniel Blanchard, and murdered himself, his wife Lydia, his daughter Susannah, and also Mrs. Hannah Blanchard. These tragic events are but thus briefly noticed in the records of the town: —

"Nathaniel Blanchard dyed on July the 3rd at night, 1706. Lydia Blanchard, wife of Nathaniel Blanchard, and Susannah Blanchard, daughter of Nath'l Blanchard, dyed on July 3rd at night in the year 1706. Mrs. Hannah Blanchard dyed on July the 3rd at night in the year 1706. Goody Cummings, the wife of John Cummings, dyed on July the 3rd at night. Rachael Galusha died on July the 3d, 1706."

What terrible days and nights were these! The Rev. John Pike, of Dover, wrote in his journal, "The whole number said to have been slain in Dunstable at this time was nine persons."

The celebrated Joe English was shot by the enemy near Holden's Brook on the 27th of July of the same year. He and another soldier were acting as a guard to Capt. Butterfield and his wife, who were making a journey through what is now Tyngsborough. The Indians shot the horse on which these people were riding, and then taking Mrs. Butterfield captive, while her husband made his escape, pursued Joe English, firing upon him as he attempted to gain a woody covert until he fell, wounded and exhausted, into their unpitying hands. Knowing the exquisite torture to which they would subject him, he at once provoked them by some taunting words to anger, when they immediately despatched him with their tomahawks. His widow and two children received a grant of money from the government because "he died in the service of his country." He was daring, intelligent, of manly

bearing, and always faithful to the English people. His grandfather was Masconnomet, Sagamore of Agawam, now Ipswich.

During this long, and, to the colonists, exhausting war, the few families of Dunstable lived in garrison houses; that is, dwelling-houses surrounded with palisades, or with a wall of stone or timber rising to the roof. Through this wall there was a gate made of plank and secured with iron bolts. Port-holes were made in various places, and the underbrush was cleared away from the vicinity of the garrison in order that the approach of the enemy might be seen.

Ensign Farwell, Thomas Lund, and Joseph Blanchard, selectmen in 1710, petitioned the Assembly for aid in supporting the ministry; and in 1711, the selectmen, Joseph Farwell, John Cummings, and Joseph Blanchard, received £10 from the Assembly towards the payment of the salary of Mr. Parris.*

In the year 1711 there were seven fortified houses in Dunstable, and they were named as follows: — †

	No. of Families.	No. of Males.	No. of Soldiers.	Total.
1. Col. Jonathan Tyng's	1	1	6	8
2. Mr. Henry Farwell's	3	3	2	28
3. Mr. John Cummings's	2	2	2	21
4. Col. Samuel Whiting's . . .	3	0	1	8
5. Mr. Thomas Lund's	1			
6. Queen's Garrison	2	1	4	21
7. Mr. John Sollendine's	1	0	4	
Total	13	7	19	86

The people, now reduced to this small number, lived in constant dread of the lurking and insidious foe. They spent much of their time shut up in the garrisons, and but little improvement was made in the aspect of the town. They

* Massachusetts Archives, Vol. II, p. 326.

† See Massachusetts Records, Military, 1711.

dressed in plain garments of their own making ; they lived on frugal fare, and had but slender opportunity for the cultivation of their minds. They carried the loaded musket with them as they ventured forth to labor in the fields ; they carried it with them to the church. They had but little time for tillage, but little land in tilth ; their crops were consequently very slender, and they themselves most sadly destitute of the common supplies of life. Had not fish, game, nuts, and berries been abundant, they must have been compelled to relinquish the lands which had been granted to them and to return into the older settlements.

But peace was at length insured by the treaty of Utrecht, April 11, 1713 ; the doors of the garrisons at Dunstable were thrown open, and the hope of general prosperity began again to animate the breasts of the people. The town rapidly increased in numbers. Some of the large tracts of lands, originally granted, were sold in sections for the accommodation of small farmers, and other inducements were held out for increasing the number of the inhabitants.

At the time of the death of the Rev. Mr. Weld, the town was so reduced in respect to population as to be unable then to settle another minister. In a petition to the General Court, March 8, 1703–4, it is said that the inhabitants "can never hear a sermon without travelling more than twelve miles from their principal post." In answer to this petition, which was signed by Samuel Whiting, William Tyng, and Joseph Blanchard, selectmen, the Court granted £20 towards the support of the ministry. The Rev. Samuel Hunt, H. C. 1700, supplied the pulpit for many months, until April 23, 1707, when he was dismissed to go as chaplain to Port Royal. The Rev. Samuel Parris, in whose family the Salem witchcraft commenced by the accusation of Tituba in 1692, began to preach in Dunstable as early as Oct. 1 of the year ensuing, and he remained here about four years.

He was followed by the Rev. Amos Cheever, H. C. 1707, who labored here at a salary of £40 per annum from 1713 to 1715 ; subsequent to this, a call was extended to the Rev. John Pierpont of Reading to settle at a salary of £80 a year ; the Rev. Enoch Coffin, of Newbury, H. C. 1714, was then

invited to become the pastor of the church, but he also declined the invitation. Thus one minister after another supplied the pulpit at Dunstable until Aug. 20, 1720, when the town gave a call to the Rev. Nathaniel Prentice, H. C. 1714, to settle in the ministry with the same salary before offered to Mr. Coffin, and a "settlement" of £100. It was also voted, Dec. 8 of the same year, that after his marriage Mr. Prentice "should have a sufficient supply of wood, or ten pounds of passable money in lieu thereof yearly." He had at this time probably been ordained, and not long afterwards married Mary, daughter of Col. Jonathan Tyng.

PERAMBULATION OF THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN DUNSTABLE AND DRACUT.

DECEMBR In y^e^ year 1723.

Renewing the bounds between Dunstable and Dracut by order of the selectmen of Each town beginning at a pine tree on the North side of beaver Brook in Sight of s^d^ Brook being marked and lettered with E it being fallen down we have Laid stones about it from thence Running Southard by the old marked trees many of them Lettered w^th^ D D til we came Near to a place Called Stone Dam then Not finding the old bounds we agreed both parties to mark a pine w^h^ stands on the East Side of beaver Brook four Rods from S^d^ Dam w^h^ tree is Lettered w^th^ D D and stands by it w^h^ frs^d^ tree & Stone both parties a Greed to be a bound between S^d^ Towns from S^d^ bound tree Running Southward to a pine tree marked and Lettered D D So Running to a pine marked and stones about it Near to a pine tree w^h^ is called the Southeast angle of Henry Kimbles farm & from S^d^ pine tree we Renewed the old bounds to Long pond then Running by the pond Part of the way to an oak tree then the S^d^ bound Lost both Comittyes a Greed upon a Line off marked trees Crag Rock to be the bounds between S^d^ towns w^h^ trees are lettered w^th^ D. D. and then we Renewed the old bounds to marrimac River this is our mutual agreement that the S^d^ lines shall stand good for Ever and it is a Greed that the bounds w^h^ is mentioned shall be entered in Dunstable & Dracut Town Books.

JOSEPH BLANCHARD
his
JOSEPH X BUTTERFIELD.
mark.

Being the major part of the Comity of the Town of Dunstable appointed for s^d^ work.

THOS. VARNUM.
JOSEPH VARNUM.
SAM^L^ COLBURN.

Being the whole of the Comity of Dracut.

SAMUEL DANFORTH,
Surveyor.

CHAPTER IV.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES RENEWED. — DESTRUCTION OF THE COMPANY OF LIEUT. EBENEZER FRENCH. — A CURIOUS EPITAPH. — A BOUNTY FOR INDIAN SCALPS. — CAPT. JOHN LOVEWELL'S FIRST EXPEDITION. — HIS SECOND EXPEDITION. — EXTRACT FROM HIS JOURNAL. — HIS LAST EXPEDITION. — HIS MEN ESTABLISH A SMALL FORT AT OSSIPEE LAKE. — HIS ENCOUNTER WITH PAUGUS AT PEQUAWKET. — THE BATTLE. — LOVEWELL AND PAUGUS KILLED. — EN. SETH. WYMAN. — JONATHAN ROBBINS AND OTHERS LEFT ON THE FIELD. — RETURN OF THE SURVIVORS. — COL. ELEAZAR TYNG VISITS THE SCENE OF ACTION AND BURIES THE BODIES OF THE SLAIN. — BOUNTY PAID TO SOLDIERS AND THEIR FAMILIES. — CHARACTER OF CAPT. LOVEWELL. — DISCOURSE OF THE REV. THOMAS SYMMES OF BRADFORD. — THE FAMOUS BALLAD OF CAPT. LOVEWELL'S FIGHT. — STANZAS BY THE LATE T. C. UPHAM. — RESULT OF PEACE ON DUNSTABLE. — DIVISION OF THE TOWN. — SECTIONS SET OFF TO LONDONDERRY AND TOWNSEND. — NOTTINGHAM. — LITCHFIELD. — MERRIMACK. — DEATH OF MR. PRENTICE. — SETTLEMENT OF REV. JOSIAH SWAN. — HOLLIS. — THE BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW HAMPSHIRE ESTABLISHED.

"From Indian wars this colony suffered more than any of her sisters."
SALMA HALE.

"Old men shall shake the head and say,
'Sad was the hour and terrible
When Lovewell brave 'gainst Paugus went
With fifty men from Dunstable.'"
THOMAS C. UPHAM.

INSTIGATED by the Marquis de Vaudreuil, governor of Canada, and the celebrated Jesuit, Sebastian Rale, whose headquarters were at Norridgewock, the Indians continued to commit depredations on the frontier settlements of Maine and New Hampshire; nor did the killing of Rale and the seven chiefs endeavoring to protect him (Aug. 12, 1724) serve in any way to repress the danger. Anxiety and fear prevailed in every family along the border, the garrisons were strengthened, and scouting parties sent out to clear the wilderness of

the wily foe. A company under Lieut. Jabez Fairbanks of Groton, having in it Joseph Blanchard, Ebenezer Cummings, Jonathan Coombs, Thomas Lund, Isaac Farwell, and John Usher, of Dunstable, spent the early part of the year 1724 in searching for the enemy on Nashua River, Nissitisset Hills, now a part of Pepperell, at the Mine Falls,* Naticook, and other suspected places in the neighborhood.

On the 4th of September a party of French and of Mohawk Indians came to Dunstable and carried into captivity Nathan Cross and Thomas Blanchard, whom they found employed in getting turpentine in the pine forest along the northerly margin of the Nashua River. A party of ten men or more, under command of Lieut. Ebenezer French, whose farm was on the easterly side of Nutting's Hill, at once proceeded in pursuit of them. One of the company, Josiah Farwell, an old Indian hunter, who had married Hannah, sister of John Lovewell, warned the leader to beware of falling into an ambuscade; but he, too venturesome, replied, "I am going to take the direct path. If any of you are not afraid, follow me!"

They followed him, and on arriving at what is now Thornton's Ferry on the Merrimack River, they were waylaid, fired upon by the treacherous enemy, and all the party, excepting Mr. Farwell, who had concealed himself in a clump of bushes, were either killed upon the spot or taken captives. Judge Samuel Penhallow gives the following version of the affair:—

"Sept. 4th, the Indians fell on Dunstable and took two in the evening. Next morning, Lieut. French with 14 men went in quest of them; but being waylaid, both he and one half of his men were destroyed. After that, as many more of a fresh company engaged them; but the enemy being much superior in number, overpowered them with the loss of one man and four wounded."

In a petition of Josiah Farwell, on the records of the province, another account is given:—

"Nov. 11, 1724, Josiah Farwell says he was among the ten who were ambushed by the Indians, that many of the English were killed, the

* So called because lead ore had been discovered in this vicinity anterior to 1682, when the "Mine Islands" were laid out to Hezekiah Usher.

rest were overpowered and forced to fly, that he lost his gun, coat and three pounds in money, and prays an allowance, he thinks they killed some of the enemy, he was allowed £5."

The bodies of eight of those killed were recovered, and buried in one grave. The names of seven are given in the Boston *News Letter* as follows: Lieut. Ebenezer French, Thomas Lund, Oliver Farwell, and Ebenezer Cummings, of Dunstable, Daniel Baldwin and John Burbank of Woburn, and Mr. Johnson of Plainfield. The name of the other man was Benjamin Carter. Four rude headstones in the old cemetery at Little's Station, not far north of the State line, commemorate the sad event.

On visiting this sacred enclosure some time since, which I found to be well enclosed but covered in part with pine-trees and wild shrubbery, I copied the following quaint inscription: —

"Memento mori. Here lies the body of Mr. Thomas Lund who departed this life, Sept. 5, 1724, in the 42d year of his age. This man with seven more that lies in this grave was slew all in a day by the Indians."

Beside this memorial stone are three others bearing the same date and the names respectively of Mr. Benjamin Carter, aged twenty-three years, Mr. Ebenezer Cummings, aged twenty-nine years, and Lieut. Oliver Farwell, aged thirty-three years.

After remaining some time in Canada and enduring many hardships, the captives, Nathan Cross and Thomas Blanchard, together with William Lund who had been taken captive in 1724, effected their redemption, and returned rejoicing to Dunstable.

Under such aggravating acts of Indian barbarity, it was deemed advisable to carry on the war more vigorously, and to this end bounties for scalps were again offered by the government and volunteer companies organized.

In answer to a petition of John Lovewell, Josiah Farwell, and Jonathan Robbins, all of whom were well skilled in Indian warfare, it was voted by the General Court, Nov. 17, 1724, "that they may be allowed two shillings and sixpence

per diem each, and also the sum of £100* for each male scalp."

Immediately after the decision of the Assembly, Lovewell raised a company† of thirty men, of which he was commissioned captain, and commenced an expedition into the wilderness. On the 10th of November his lieutenant, Josiah Farwell, received at Haverhill "four hundred and eighty-seven pound and one-half of good bread" for the use of the soldiers, and on the 19th of December they fell upon an Indian trail about forty-four miles above "Winnepisockee Pond." They soon came up to a wigwam, where they killed and scalped an Indian, and took a boy, about fifteen years old, captive. With these trophies they returned to Boston, when "the lieutenant-governor and council were pleased to give them," says the *News Letter* of Jan. 7, 1725, "£50 over and above £150 allowed them by law."

Encouraged by this success, the gallant Lovewell soon raised another volunteer company of eighty-eight men, among whom were his brother Zaccheus Lovewell, Thomas Colburn, Peter Powers, Josiah Cummings, Henry Farwell, William Ayers, Samuel Fletcher, and others, of Dunstable, and on the 30th of January, 1724–5, set forth on a second expedition against the enemy.

In this journey he came up with the Indians near a pond, since known as Lovewell's Pond, at the head of one of the branches of Salmon Falls River, now in the town of Wakefield, N. H., killed the whole party, ten in all, and returning, entered Boston, with the scalps stretched on poles, and claimed the bounty.

In his journal of the expedition Capt. Lovewell, under date of Feb. 20, says: —

"We Travelled about 5 miles & came upon a Wigwam that the Indians had lately gone from, & then we pursued their tracks 2 miles further, & discovered their smokes, and there tarried till about 2 o'clock in the

* The pound was then worth about $1.36, according to our present mode of reckoning.

† He, or Jonathan Tyng, was probably the originator of the volunteer system in this State, men having hitherto been raised only by draft or impressment, as it was sometimes denominated.

morning, & then came upon their Wigwams & killed Ten Indian Men, which were all that were there, & not one escaped alive."

"During the march," says Penhallow, "our men were well entertained with moose, bear, and deer, together with salmon trout, some of which were three feet long and weighed twelve pounds apiece."

On the fifteenth day of April, 1725, the intrepid Lovewell, at the head of a well-armed band of forty-seven men, of whom some had shared the dangers of his first expedition, left Dunstable with the intention of attacking the Pequawkets,* under the noted sachem Paugus, whose headquarters were in a charming valley on the Saco River, in what is now the town of Fryeburg, Me. The distance was more than two hundred miles and the country to be traversed a dreary wilderness, with only here and there an Indian trail or the track of a beast of prey. Such an adventure demanded men inured to hardship, fond of daring exploits, fearless of peril, and such indeed Lovewell and his comrades were. As given by the Rev. Thomas Symmes, their names were Capt. John Lovewell, Lieut. Josiah Farwell, Lieut. Jonathan Robbins, Ensign John Harwood, Sergeant Noah Johnson, Robert Usher, Samuel Whiting, Benjamin Hassell (purposely omitted by Mr. Symmes), William Cummings,† and Toby (a Mohawk Indian),† of Dunstable; Ensign Seth Wyman, Corp. Thomas Richardson, Timothy Richardson, Ichabod Johnson, and Josiah Johnson, of Woburn; Eleazer Davis, Josiah Davis, Josiah Jones, David Melvin, Eleazer Melvin, Jacob Farrah, and Joseph Farrah, of Concord; Jonathan Frye, of Andover; Sergt. Jacob Fullam, of Weston; Corp. Edward Lingfield and Benjamin Kidder,† of Nutfield; Jonathan Kittridge and Solomon Keyes, of Billerica; John Jefts, Daniel Woods, Thomas Woods, John Chamberlain, Elias Barron, Isaac Lakin, and Joseph Gilson, of Groton; Ebenezer Ayer and Abiel Astin, of Haverhill.‡

* The meaning of Pequawket is, according to Judge C. E. Potter, a "crooked place."

† Not given by Mr. Symmes.

‡ Mr. Symmes does not give all the names. The number mentioned by the committee on granting the land to the men subsequently, who probably had the roll

After marching a short distance, Toby, a Mohawk Indian, falling lame, was obliged to return to the plantation. On arriving at Contocook, noted for the famous exploit of Mrs. Hannah Duston, William Cummings, of Dunstable, becoming disabled from a wound previously received from the Indians, was sent back in charge of one of his kinsmen.

When the company arrived at the westerly margin of the Great Ossipee* Lake, Benjamin Kidder, becoming unable to proceed farther, Capt. Lovewell erected here a small stockade fort, in which he left the sick soldier, under the care of the surgeon, Dr. William Ayer, of Haverhill. He also detailed eight soldiers to remain as a reserve and a guard of the fort.

Pressing onward with the rest of his company for about twenty miles, the heroic captain arrived, on the evening of the 7th of May, at the northwesterly margin of a beautiful sheet of water, about two miles long and half a mile wide, since known as Lovewell's Pond, and silently encamped for the night. No trace of the enemy had yet been observed, and nothing but some confused noises in the distance, perhaps the howling of wolves, or Indian voices at the village of Pequawket, about two miles towards the west, caused any alarm; but while engaged in their devotions about eight o'clock on the following morning (Saturday, May 8), they were startled by the report of a musket, which proceeded from the opposite shore of the pond. They then observed an Indian at the distance of about a mile, standing on a point of land extending into the lake, and supposing that he was acting as a decoy to draw them into danger, held a consultation as to whether it were advisable for them to advance or to return.

"We came out to meet the enemy," said the chaplain, young Jonathan Frye, of Andover, "we have all along prayed God

of the company before them, was forty-seven. In his *History of Manchester*, Judge Potter gives the names of those left in the fort at Ossipee as follows: Sergt. Nathaniel Woods, Ebenezer Hulbert, and Edward Spooney, of Dunstable; Dr. William Ayer, of Haverhill; Benjamin Kidder and John Goffe, of Nutfield; John Gilson, of Groton; Isaac and Zachariah Whitney, of Concord; and Zebediah Astin, of Haverhill.

*The meaning of this Indian word is said to be "the river of the pines."

that we might find them, and we had rather trust Providence with our lives — yea, die for our country — than try to return without seeing them, if we may, and be called cowards for our pains."

Complying with this request, Capt. Lovewell ordered his men to move cautiously forward. Arriving soon at a smooth plain, with here and there a pine-tree, the men divested themselves of their packs, which they piled up together, under the supposition that the main body of the enemy was in front of them. Having then proceeded through the forest for about a mile, they came suddenly upon the Indian hunter whom they had before descried upon the point of land across the lake. He was leisurely returning to his people with a couple of muskets and a brace of ducks upon his shoulder. Several guns were instantly discharged at him, when, replying, he seriously wounded Capt. Lovewell and Mr. Samuel Whiting with beaver shot. Ensign Seth Wyman, then firing, killed the Indian, and Chaplain Frye, assisted by another person, took off his scalp.

The company then turned back, and moved along with their wounded leader towards the open spot where they had left their packs. But in the mean time Paugus, at the head of about eighty warriors, on their way home from an expedition down the Saco River, discovered the pile of packs, and judging from the number that the English force was much less than his own, determined to engage in battle. He therefore placed his men in ambush and awaited the arrival of his foe. When Lovewell's company came up for their packs, the Indians rushed suddenly from their hiding-places, three or four deep, with their guns presented, as if supposing that their very numbers would induce the English to surrender; but they were disappointed. Bravely Capt. Lovewell's men advanced upon the savages until within a few yards' distance, when the combatants on both sides opened a destructive fire.

The war-whoop mingled with the roar of musketry, and the scene of bloodshed was appalling. Many of the Indians fell, and Capt. Lovewell, with eight of his heroic band, was soon left dead upon the field. Three of his men were severely

wounded. Those killed upon the spot were Capt. John Lovewell and Ensign John Harwood, of Dunstable, Sergt. Jacob Fullam, of Weston, John Jefts and Ichabod Johnson, of Woburn, Daniel and Thomas Woods, of Groton, Josiah Davis, of Concord, and Jonathan Kittridge, of Billerica. The wounded were Lieut. Josiah Farwell, Lieut. Jonathan Robbins, and Robert Usher, of Dunstable.*

Having met with such a fearful loss and being almost circumvented by the enemy, the English, now under the command of Ensign Seth Wyman, withdrew to the pond, which served to protect them in the rear, while on their right an unfordable stream, and on their left a rocky point in part defended them. Their front was also covered by a deep morass. In this fortunate position they bravely maintained themselves against the superior number of their enemies for the remainder of the day. About three o'clock in the afternoon the gallant Chaplain Frye was severely wounded.† The fight was rendered the more terrible by the fiendish yelling and the horrid grimaces of the Indians, who at one time held up ropes, inviting the English to surrender. They, however, pointing to the muzzles of their muskets, signified in reply that rather than to be taken captive they would fight to the bitter end.

In the latter part of the engagement, Paugus, whose name signifies "Oak Tree," the long-dreaded chief of the Pequawkets, fell, and probably, as the ancient ballad states, by a shot from Ensign Wyman, though a popular tradition ascribes the exploit to John Chamberlain, of Groton.

Standing near each other, and loading their pieces on the margin of the lake, it is said that Paugus, in the act of forcing down his ball, cried out to Wyman, "Me kill you quick!" To whom the latter answered, "May be not!" when his gun, priming itself, gave him in point of time the advantage, ena-

* See the Rev. Thomas Symmes's narrative.

† Son of Capt. James Frye, of Andover, H. C. 1723, and about twenty years of age at the time of his death. The beautiful town of Fryeburg, Me., perpetuates his name. An elm-tree, set out by him at the time of his departure from home, is still flourishing.

bling him by a well-directed shot to lay the sachem weltering in his gore upon the strand.*

Either from the loss of men or of their leader, want of ammunition, or some other cause, the Indians withdrew from the contest a little after sunset, removing most of their dead and all of their wounded from the field, and soon afterwards the men that remained of Lovewell's Spartan band, now destitute of powder and provisions, resolved to leave the fatal spot and make their way back, if possible, to the stockade fort on Lake Ossipee. But some of them had lost too much blood to undertake such a journey. Jacob Farrar was just expiring by the pond. Lieut. Jonathan Robbins, unable to proceed, desired that his gun might be loaded and laid beside him. "For," said he, "the Indians will come in the morning to scalp me, and I 'll kill one more of them, if I can!" Robert Usher, also of Dunstable, was too much exhausted to be removed from the spot. Leaving, then, regretfully these three dying companions, the rest of the men, of whom eleven had been wounded, started on their journey of more than twenty miles to the fort. Having travelled about a mile and a half, Chaplain Frye, Lieut. Josiah Farwell, Eleazer Davis, and Josiah Jones gave their free consent to be left on the way, hoping that aid might be sent back to them, but the two former perished in the wilderness. Chaplain Frye, after travelling some distance, sunk under his wounds, telling his companions that he was dying, and that he should never rise more, at the same time "charging Davis," says Mr. Symmes, "if it should please God to bring him home, to go to his father, and tell him that he expected in a few hours to be in eternity, and that he was not afraid to die." Lieut. Farwell (b. Aug. 27, 1698) died of exhaustion on the eleventh day after the fight. Davis, who was wounded in the body and had one thumb shot off, reached Berwick in a deplorable condition on the 27th of May; and Jones came in at Saco, after wandering, with a severe wound in his body, fourteen days in the wilderness. On arriving at the fort, faint and famishing, the little party under Lieut. Wyman

* See Kidder's *Expeditions of Capt. John Lovewell*, p. 104; also Butler's *History of Groton*, p. 104.

had the grief to find the place abandoned, since at the very commencement of the fight, Benjamin Hassell, supposing all to be lost, had fled, and on reaching the fort had so intimidated the occupants that they all deserted it and made their way back as best they could, arriving on the 11th of May at Dunstable. Ensign Wyman returned home* with his men on the 15th of May; and on the 17th of the same month, Col. Eleazer Tyng, with a company of eighty-seven men, proceeded to the scene of conflict, and there found and buried the bodies of Capt. John Lovewell, Ensign Jonathan Robbins, Ensign John Harwood, Robert Usher, Sergt. Jacob Fullam, Jacob Farrar, Josiah Davis, Thomas Woods, Daniel Woods, John Jefts, Ichabod Johnson, and Jonathan Kittridge. He also dug up and identified the body of the brave Paugus.

When Dr. Jeremy Belknap visited the scene of the action, he discovered the names of the fallen heroes which Col. Tyng had inscribed upon the trees, and also the holes from which he had taken bullets.

For the defence of Dunstable during the absence of Col. Tyng, Col. Flagg was ordered to detach from his regiment "a sergeant and twelve effective, able-bodied men, well armed for his Majesty's service, for the security and reinforcement of Dunstable until the return of Col. Tyng and his company. They must be posted at the garrisons of Joseph Bloghead [Blodgett], Nathaniel Hill, John Taylour, and John Lovewell, and three sentinels in each garrison, and the sergeant in that of the four that is nearest the centre. Boston, May 19, 1725."

Capt. Lovewell was the son of John Lovewell, and was born in Dunstable, Oct. 14, 1691. He married Hannah

by whom he had three children: John, born June 30, 1718; Hannah, born July 24, 1721; and Nehemiah, born Jan. 9, 1726. An inventory of his real and personal estate may be seen in Kidder's *Expeditions of Capt. John Lovewell*, p. 93. His

* Soon after his return he was presented with a captain's commission and a silver-hilted sword. He raised a company, and died soon afterwards while scouting for the enemy above Dunstable. The court presented his widow, *née* Sarah Ross of Billerica, the sum of twenty pounds sterling.

lands and meadows, in all about two hundred acres, and the buildings thereon, together with the half part of a saw-mill, were estimated at £420. In answer to a petition of Hannah Lovewell to the General Court, June 8, 1726, "it was resolved that fifty pounds be paid to Capt. Henry Farwell and Col. E. Tyng with which to discharge the claims against the estate of the late Capt. Lovewell." Fifteen hundred pounds were granted to the widows and children of the deceased soldiers, and in consideration of the services of Capt. Lovewell and his brave associates, the General Court also (Aug. 7, 1728) granted to them and to the legal representatives of such as had deceased, "a township of six miles square, lying on both sides of Merrimack River." This tract of land, then called Suncook and afterwards Lovewell's Town, was "to commence where Pennicook grant terminated." It is now the town of Pembroke, N. H. Capt. Lovewell lived on the margin of Salmon Brook, on which he and his father had a saw-mill. It was voted by the town, Sept. 2, 1718, "that they should have liberty to build a dam in the highway" over that brook, and the mill was subsequently established. The powder-horn which the hero of Pequawket used in the fight is still preserved by one of his descendants.

Capt. Lovewell was brave, adventurous, and persistent. He died with his gun loaded and pointed towards the foe. His blood was not spilled in vain. The action at Pequawket closed the war, and insured tranquillity. A treaty of peace was soon made with the different Indian tribes, and the Pequawkets, under their leader Adeawanda, removed to Canada.

The following letter (Massachusetts Archives, LXXII, 263), addressed to Col. Tyng, indicates the feeling of security which prevailed: —

"*Sir*, — The enemy being drawn off & the season of Danger pretty well over, you must forthwith see that the soldiers in the Frontiers be reduced to the following Numbers; viz., Twenty-five Men at Dunstable & Dracut, Ten at Turkey Hills, Fourteen at Groton, Fourteen at Lancaster, Twenty-five at Rutland, & ten at Brookfield & That all the rest of the Soldiers in the Counties of Middlesex and Essex, Including Lieut.

Brentnal's scouts be forthwith disbanded. And the several officers are required to put these orders in execution accordingly."

The name of Lovewell at once became famous. The story of his exploits was rehearsed in every dwelling, and even in the pulpits of the country. As early as the 16th of May, 1725, the Rev. Thomas Symmes, V. D. M., of Bradford, preached a sermon "occasioned by the fall of the brave Capt. John Lovewell and several of his valiant company in the late heroic action." The Historical Memoirs prefixed to this sermon contain, perhaps, the best account of the fight that has been transmitted to us. A very mournful ballad, said by John Farmer to have been written soon after the tragic event occurred, embodies the chief incidents of the fight, and is one of the few compositions of the kind that have floated down to us from our forefathers. It was for a long period the most popular song in the colonies. It is to be regretted that neither the name of the author, nor the music to which the words were adapted and so often sung in winter evenings by "the old folks at home," has been preserved.

THE BALLAD OF CAPT. JOHN LOVEWELL'S FIGHT, AT PEQUAWKET.

I.

Of worthy Capt. Lovewell I purpose now to sing,
How valiantly he served his country and his king:
He and his valiant soldiers did range the woods full wide,
And hardships they endured to quell the Indians' pride.

II.

'T was nigh unto Pigwacket, on the eighth day of May,
They spied a rebel Indian, soon after break of day.
He on a bank was walking, upon a neck of land
Which leads into a pond, as we 're made to understand.

III.

Our men resolved to have him, and travelled two miles round,
Until they met the Indian, who boldly stood his ground.
Then speaks up Capt. Lovewell, "Take you good heed," says he,
"This rogue is to decoy us, I very plainly see.

IV.

"The Indians lie in ambush, in some place nigh at hand,
In order to surround us upon this neck of land;
Therefore we 'll march in order, and each man leave his pack,
That we may briskly fight them when they shall us attack."

V.

They come unto the Indian who did them thus defy;
As soon as they come nigh him, two guns he did let fly,
Which wounded Capt. Lovewell and likewise one man* more;
But when this rogue was running, they laid him in his gore.

VI.

Then, having scalped the Indian, they went back to the spot
Where they had laid their packs down, but there they found them not;
For the Indians, having spied them when they them down did lay,
Did seize them for their plunder, and carry them away.

VII.

These rebels lay in ambush, this very place near by,
So that an English soldier did one of them espy,
And cried out, "Here 's an Indian!" With that they started out
As fiercely as old lions, and hideously did shout.

VIII.

With that our valiant English all gave a loud huzza,
To show the rebel Indians they feared them not a straw.
So now the fight began as fiercely as could be,
The Indians ran up to them, but soon were forced to flee.

IX.

Then spake up Capt. Lovewell, when first the fight began,
"Fight on, my valiant heroes, you see they fall like rain!"
For, as we are informed, the Indians were so thick,
A man could scarcely fire a gun, and not some of them hit.

X.

Then did the rebels try their best our soldiers to surround,
But they could not accomplish it, because there was a pond,
To which our men retreated and covered all the rear.
The rogues were forced to flee them, although they skulked for fear.

---

* Lieut. Josiah Farwell, of Dunstable.

XI.

Two logs that were behind them so close together lay,
Without being discovered they could not get away;
Therefore, our valiant English, they travelled in a row,
And at a handsome distance, as they were wont to go.

XII.

'T was ten o'clock in the morning when first the fight begun,
And fiercely did continue till the setting of the sun,
Excepting that the Indians, some hours before 't was night,
Drew off into the bushes and ceased awhile to fight.

XIII.

But soon again returned, in fierce and furious mood,
Shouting as in the morning, but yet not half so loud;
For, as we are informed, so thick and fast they fell,
Scarce twenty of their number at night did get home well.

XIV.

And that our valiant English till midnight there did stay,
To see whether the rebels would have another fray;
But they no more returning, they made off to their home,
And brought away their wounded as far as they could come.

XV.

Of all our valiant English there were but thirty-four,
And of the rebel Indians there were about fourscore.
And sixteen of our English did safely home return;
The rest were killed and wounded, for which we all must mourn.

XVI.

Our worthy Capt. Lovewell among them there did die;
They killed Lieut. Robbins* and wounded good young Frye,†
Who was our English chaplain; he many Indians slew,
And some of them he scalped, when bullets round him flew.

XVII.

Young Fullam, ‡ too, I 'll mention, because he fought so well;
Endeavoring to save a man, a sacrifice he fell.

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* Lieut. Jonathan Robbins was a native of Chelmsford. He married Margaret Gould, and settled on Long Hill, Dunstable.

† He died in the wilderness several days subsequent to the fight.

‡ Sergt. Jacob Fullam was of Weston. "One of the first that was killed," says John Farmer, "was by his right hand, and when ready to encounter a second sho it is said that he and his adversary fell at the very instant by each other's shot."

And yet our valiant Englishmen in fight were ne'er dismayed,
But still they kept their motion, and Wyman captain made, —

XVIII.

Who shot the old chief Paugus,* which did the foe defeat,
Then set his men in order and brought off the retreat;
And, braving many dangers and hardships by the way,
They safe arrived at Dunstable the thirteenth day of May.

Another ballad, purporting to be ancient and commencing, —

"What time the noble Lovewell came
With fifty men from Dunstable,"

is of modern origin.

The following graceful lines commemorating this tragical event are from the pen of the Rev. Thomas Cogswell Upham, D. D., born in Deerfield, N. H., Jan. 30, 1799. They were written in 1825: —

Ah! where are the soldiers that fought here of yore?
The sod is upon them; they 'll struggle no more.
The hatchet is fallen, the red man is low;
But near him reposes the arm of his foe.

The bugle is silent, the war-whoop is dead;
There 's a murmur of waters and woods in their stead;
And the raven and owl chant a symphony drear,
From the dark, waving pines, o'er the combatants' bier.

The light of the sun has just sunk in the wave,
And a long time ago set the sun of the brave.
The waters complain as they roll o'er the stones,
And the rank grass encircles a few scattered bones.

The names of the fallen the traveller leaves
Cut out with his knife in the bark of the trees.
But little avail his affectionate arts,
For the names of the fallen are graved in our hearts.

The voice of the hunter is loud on the breeze,
There 's a dashing of waters, a rustling of trees;
But the jangling of armor hath all passed away;
No gushing of life-blood is here seen to-day.

* Paugus was found and buried by Col. Tyng.

The eye that was sparkling no longer is bright;
The arm of the mighty, Death conquered its might;
The bosoms that once for their country beat high, —
To those bosoms the sods of the valley are nigh.

Sleep, soldiers of merit! Sleep, gallant of yore!
The hatchet is fallen, the struggle is o'er.
While the fir-tree is green and the wind rolls a wave
The tear-drop shall brighten the turf of the brave.

The occupation of the lands of the town consequent on the return of peace was rapid, families coming in from Chelmsford, Billerica, Woburn, Concord, and other places, to secure homesteads in a locality so well stored with timber and so rich in pasturage. Roads were laid out to the distant settlements, fences were constructed, and orchards planted. The church was the principal institution, the meeting-house the main rallying-point of the people; but it was soon found extremely inconvenient for those living in the remote parts of the town to assemble at the appointed place, and hence efforts were early made for a division of the territory. An area of two hundred square miles was evidently too extensive for the practical purposes of a church or a municipality, and so but little opposition was made against setting off "certain sections for the better accommodation of certain people." As early as June 21, 1721, a small corner in the northeast of Dunstable was incorporated with the town of Londonderry; then on the 29th of June, 1732, a section in the southwestern part went in to help make up Townsend.

On the 4th of January, 1732–3, certain families, bearing the names of Blodgett, Cummings, Cross, Colburn, Greeley, Hill, Lovewell, Marsh, Merrill, Pollard, and Winn, who had commenced a settlement on the easterly side of the Merrimack River as early as 1712, and were living in garrisoned houses, finding it inconvenient to attend church across the river, were incorporated into a town by the name of Nottingham. Coming into New Hampshire by the divisional line in 1741, the name was changed to Nottingham West, and that on the 1st of July, 1830, to Hudson. The town contains an area of 17,379 acres. A church was organized here Nov. 30, 1737,

when the Rev. Nathaniel Merrill was ordained as pastor. He was succeeded in 1796 by the Rev. Jabez Pond Fisher, who preached for some time in Dunstable.

In 1733 it was voted that the new meeting-house should be erected four rods west of where the old church was standing, but against this vote the following persons, living in the southerly part of the town, protested: Andrew Foster, Jonathan Cummings, Thomas Frost, Ebenezer Proctor, Josiah Blodgett, Thomas Cummings, Samuel Taylor, Ebenezer Parkhurst, John Kendall, Ebenezer Butterfield, Nathaniel Cummings, John French, Jonathan Taylor, Jacob Kendall, Daniel Kendall, Abraham Taylor, Abraham Taylor, Jr., and Thomas Howard. Caleb Parker was allowed £10 5*s*. "for building a pound." William Blodgett, Capt. Henry Farwell, and Noah Johnson were chosen a committee to fix upon a site for the new meeting-house.

The preparation of pitch and turpentine, of which the primeval forests of pine furnished large quantities, was long a source of revenue to the town. Such privileges as the following were occasionally granted. David Kendall, April 10, 1733, allows Samuel Taylor, for the sum of £13 5*s*. "to bled and chop and dress all y^e^ pine trees within a mile of y^e^ house of Ebenezer Proctor on y^e^ land of said Proctor in Dunstable afore s^d^ in Brattles Farm so called" for turpentine and other purposes, until March 6, 1735. Witness Nathaniel Cummings, Jr., and Abraham Taylor, Jr.

The excision of a part of the town of Dunstable to form Nottingham was followed by a still greater one in 1734, when the extensive tract called *Naticook*, and subsequently Brenton's Farm, was incorporated under the name of Litchfield. It was divided by the Merrimack River and originally settled by a few families from Billerica. Subsequently the section of the town west of the Merrimack River was incorporated under the name of Rumford, soon afterwards changed to Merrimack, which it still retains.

William Cummings, 1734, received the sum of £10 on account of being wounded by the Indians; and about this time a party of men from Dunstable, who were out on a

hunting excursion on the frontiers, fell, with but two or three exceptions, by the hands of the savages. A man by the name of Whitney escaping, built him a hut and spent the winter in the wilderness. On the return of spring, Mr. Timothy Reed, born March 21, 1714, who lived on the west side of Salmon Brook, and a few others, went in search of their lost townsmen. On approaching the hut of Whitney, and seeing something move among the bushes, Mr. Reed discharged his musket, and to his inexpressible horror found that he had killed one of his neighbors. His sorrow followed him to the grave.*

The number of families in Dunstable in 1730 was about fifty, and £90 were raised for the salary of Mr. Prentice, together with a small sum for the support of a "writing school." Mr. Prentice died Feb. 27, 1737, much lamented by his people. He was a good preacher, and his wife, who survived him, was noted for her love of out-of-door exercise and of target-shooting, in which she sometimes bore away the prize.

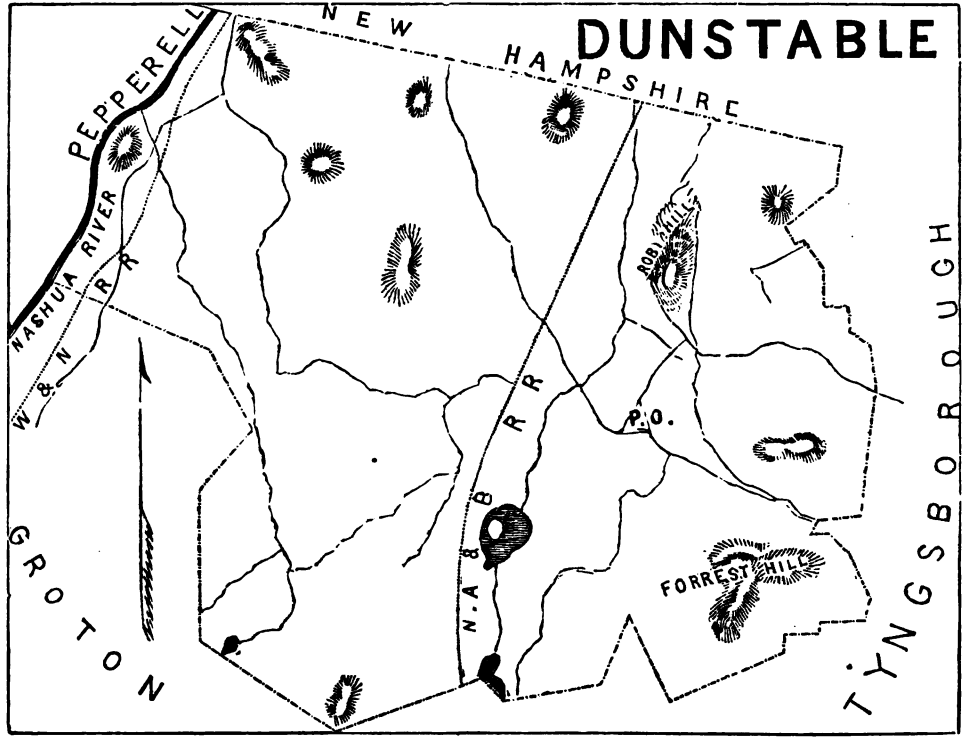
The Rev. Josiah Swan, H. C. 1733, was ordained over the church Dec. 27, 1738, and about this period a new church edifice, which stood near the old burial-place at Little's Station, was dedicated. Mr. Swan continued to preach in the new church until some time in 1746, when he resigned his pastorate, and subsequently became a noted school-teacher in Lancaster.

In 1739, the westerly part of Dunstable, called by the Indians *Nissitisset*, was incorporated with the title of "The West Parish of Dunstable," which soon afterwards became the town of Hollis. The westerly part of Hollis was in 1769 incorporated by the name of Raby, which was subsequently changed to that of Brookline. The town of Dunstable was thus gradually reduced in size until 1741, when, by the running of the divisional line between the States of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, in regard to which a long and bitter controversy had been carried on, the above-mentioned towns, together with the territory that for some time bore the name of Dunstable, then Nashville, and which has since become the

* See *Reed Family*, p. 156.

city of Nashua, were set off to the former State, leaving Dunstable proper, which then included Tyngsborough, in the State of Massachusetts.

Omitting, then, farther notice of the parts exscinded from the original town of Dunstable, and making only an occasional reference to the town of Tyngsborough, I proceed according to the method I adopted for the writing of this history.


DUNSTABLE
NEW HAMPSHIRE
PEPPERELL
NASHUA RIVER
W & N R R
GROTON
N.A & B R R
P.O.
ROBBINS HILL
FORREST HILL
TYNGSBOROUGH

CHAPTER V.

TOPOGRAPHY OF DUNSTABLE. — THE WATER SUPPLY. — NASHUA RIVER. — UNQUETYNASSET BROOK. — SALMON BROOK. — HOWARD'S BROOK. — OTHER BROOKS. — MASSAPOAG POND. — THE GULF. — THE DISRUPTION OF THE DAM. — LITTLE MASSAPOAG POND. — FLAT ROCK HILL. — BLANCHARD'S HILL. — NUTTING'S HILL. — FOREST HILL AND OTHER EMINENCES. — SCENIC BEAUTY OF THE TOWN. — GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY. — SLATESTONE. — BOWLDERS. — IRON ORE. — OTHER MINERALS. — SOIL AND PRODUCTIONS. — THE INHABITANTS. — OLD HOUSES.

"I never view the thriving villages of New England, which speak so forcibly to the heart of happiness and prosperity, without feeling a glow of national pride, as I say, 'This is my own, my native land!'"

MRS. L. M. CHILD.

"How often have I paused on every charm!
The sheltered cot, the cultivated farm,
The never-failing brook, the busy mill,
The decent church that topped the neighboring hill."

DR. OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

TOPOGRAPHY. — The present town of Dunstable, incorporated Oct. 16, 1673, is pleasantly situated in the northerly part of Middlesex County, Mass., and has for its boundaries Nashua, N. H., by a straight line on the north, Tyngsborough, by a circuitous course on the east and southeast, the same and Groton on the south, and Pepperell, from which it is in part separated by the Nashua River, on the west. By the State trigonometrical survey, the church is in latitude 42° 40′ 27.96″ north and in longitude 71° 29′ 18.63″ west. It is thirty-three miles northwest of Boston, ten miles northwest of Lowell, and seven miles south of Nashua, N. H.

The township is somewhat irregular in form, and embraces in all sixteen and thirteen thirty-seconds square miles, or 10,500 acres of territory. This is divided into ninety farms, which are again subdivided by substantial stone or rail fences

into lots of convenient size for gardens, orchards, tillage, pasturage, and woodland.

Though for the most part broken and uneven, the land is almost all susceptible of cultivation, and presents an admirable variety of situation, hill and valley, upland and meadow, suited to the different needs and purposes of the husbandman. As indicated by the current of the streams, the general inclination of the surface of the land is towards the north.

WATER SUPPLY. — The town is well supplied with water and has considerable hydraulic power. For about two miles and a quarter along the western border flows in a gentle current the beautiful NASHUA* RIVER, once the favorite resort of the aborigines. It was anciently called the "Watananock." It is on an average about twelve rods wide, and from three to fifteen feet deep. The water is clear and sweet, the banks of the stream are low and in the summer fringed with flowers. From Pepperell to Hollis the fall is about forty feet, and in the vicinity of Slatestone Hill it has been recently ascertained by actual survey that there is an excellent mill-privilege, at which a dam may be erected with a head of some twelve feet. This power will doubtless soon be utilized. A little steamboat has passed up this river from Hollis to Pepperell.

Although the water of this fine stream now turns no mill in Dunstable, it still serves to decorate the landscape, and to supply the basket of the angler with the best of perch and pickerel; while the intervals on the stream produce abundantly both hay and pasturage for the cattle of the husbandman.

The chief tributary of Nashua River from Dunstable is UNQUETY, or as anciently called, UNQUETYNASSET BROOK, a pretty little trout and mill stream, that, rising near Chestnut Hill, in Groton, enters the southwestern angle of the town, where it forms a pond for a saw and stave mill, in the romantic village of Unquety, and, pursuing thence a northwesterly course through fertile meadows, reaches the Nashua River about a mile south of the State line. This meandering stream

* The word "Nashua" signifies a "point of land at the confluence of two rivers."

is still the highway of the mink, muskrat, and otter from the Nashua River to the Massapoag Ponds.

The central part of the town is well drained by the SALMON BROOK, a valuable stream, well stored with fish, that, flowing from Massapoag Pond, pursues a northerly course through the Lower Massapoag Pond, and dividing the township nearly in the middle, empties into the Merrimack River, at what is called "The Harbor" in Nashua. It receives two tributaries from the west, one of which, called BARNES BROOK, proceeding from a swamp in the southwest, furnishes motive-power for Mr. George Parkhurst's saw-mill, and the other, known from early times as JOINT GRASS BROOK, after receiving the water of Spring Brook, turns the grist and saw mill of Mr. Daniel Swallow.

Salmon Brook receives, also, an affluent named BLACK BROOK from the east, which, on being augmented by two or three small streams, forms motive-power for Mr. James Woodward's grist and saw mill, near the centre of the town. There is a fine mill-privilege on the Salmon Brook, where it issues from Massapoag Pond at what is called "The Gulf," but the waters now roll uselessly over a dam of about ten feet in height. This famous brook, as its name, found in the earliest records, would imply, was once noted for its supply of salmon. It is navigable for small boats from "The Harbor" to the Great Massapoag Pond. Along its banks some of the original settlements of the whites were made, and from its fertile meadows their barns were well supplied with hay; its current, as we shall hereafter see, was once along the valley of Black Brook.

HOWARD'S, sometimes called HOLDEN'S BROOK, rises in the northern base of Nutting's Hill, and by a devious course makes its way easterly into Tyngsborough, where it affords some motive-power, and then discharges its waters into Merrimack River. Its ancient name was *Little Naacook*, and a section of it near the Tyngsborough line is called SEVEN-STAR BROOK. One of its affluents, called WELD'S BROOK, perpetuates the name of the first minister of the town.

A fine little stream, known as BLODGETT'S BROOK, rises

about a mile south of the source of Howard's Brook, and running southeasterly through a pleasant valley, becomes an affluent of Bridge Meadow, anciently *Great Naacook*, Brook, which reaches the Merrimack River at Tyngsborough Centre.

A small tributary of the last-named brook rises on the easterly confines of the town, and, running along the boundary for about a mile, enters Tyngsborough a little to the southeast of Forest Hill. Another rivulet, rising in the town last mentioned, and called SEWALL'S BROOK, flows westerly through a corner of Dunstable into Massapoag Pond.

There are in all, then, as many as six mill-privileges within the limits of the town, — one on Nashua River, one on Salmon Brook, two on tributaries coming into it from the west, one on Black Brook, where a saw-mill was erected anterior to the Revolution, entering it from the east, and one on Unquetynasset Brook at the pleasant village of that name.

MASSAPOAG,* called in a plan of John Tyng's land, 1692, MASSHAPEAGE POND, having an area of more than one hundred acres, lies partly in Dunstable, Tyngsborough, and Groton. It is formed by the waters of Cowpen Brook from Groton. A stone post upon an island in the westerly part of the pond indicates the boundary of these several towns.† This fine sheet of water, which originally was full of islands and had an area of more than six hundred acres, is enclosed by hills and headlands, affording many admirable scenic views. It is well stored with pickerel, perch, and bream, which, together with the wild fowl frequenting it, render it a favorite resort of the angler and the fowler. In former times the Indian built his wigwam on the margin of this fair lake, and furrowed its clear waters with his light birch canoe. When the English settlers arrived they found it teeming with salmon, shad, and alewives,‡

* The meaning of the word is "Great Pond."

† In a plan of Groton, made by Jonathan Danforth in 1668, the line of that town extended from Massapoag Pond northerly, by Edward Cowell's farm, Billerica land, and Boston farms to Buck Meadow, and thence two miles westerly to a point at the short turning of the Nashua River a little below the Nissitisset Hills. It gives about one half of the pond to Groton.

‡ The Legislature passed a law Feb. 20, 1807, forbidding "any person whatever in the night-time to kill, take, or destroy any fish in the pond called Massapaug

which the dams on the Merrimack River long since prevented from ascending to this point. A few trout are still found in it, and now and then a chevin is drawn from its deep waters.

The outlet of the pond, now on the north, and known as "The Gulf," is one of the most wild and romantic spots in Dunstable A natural embankment or dam, more than thirty feet in height and several rods wide, almost encloses the pond at this point, rendering it evident that the waters at an early period were much higher than at present, and that they overflowed a large extent of territory. This mound of earth, now covered with a heavy growth of oak and pine trees, some of which have been uprooted by a recent hurricane, bears the marks of a great inundation. The tradition is that in early times the outlet of the lake was on the east, and that the Salmon Brook, instead of issuing, as it now does, by a fall of some ten feet from the northern point of the pond at what is called "The Gulf," started from an outlet at the point where Sewall's Brook, by a fall of about twenty feet, now enters the pond, and made its way by the valley of the Black Brook, which at present enters it about a mile southwest of the centre of the town. This view is confirmed by the earliest deeds of the land as well as by the plots of the pond. In a plan of Mr. John Tyng's farm, 1692, the outlet of the pond is on the east, at what is now called Sewall's Brook; but as that brook at present falls into the pond by a descent of some twenty feet, it is evident that the lake, when discharging its waters at that point, must have been more than twenty feet higher than it now appears, and that it must have covered an area some five or six times larger than at the present period. The shore of the pond, as it originally existed, may in some places still be traced by the level strata of sand and pebble-stones along the hillsides. In early times Samuel Adams, probably a son of Capt. Samuel Adams, of Chelmsford, whose death occurred on the 24th of January, 1688, cut a channel through the

Pond, lying between the towns of Dunstable, Groton, and Tyngsborough," under a penalty of fifty cents for each fish so taken. See Massachusetts *Sixth Annual Report on Inland Fisheries*, p. 96.

natural dam at "The Gulf," and erected thereon the first grist-mill in the town of Dunstable.

It is related that in the time of a great freshet Mr. Adams left his mill in charge of a negro servant, who, from being kept on a very scanty allowance of cold bean-porridge, bore no good-will towards his parsimonious master. While this ill-fed negro was running the mill, he observed that the swollen waters of the lake — here more than thirty feet in depth — had made a small opening through the sand of the embankment. He might have stopped the current with his hand or hat, but thinking, as he said, of the smallness of the bits of meat in his bean-porridge, he concluded to let the water have its course; and so, gradually enlarging the opening, and gathering force as the sand gave way, it soon broke with irresistible impetus through the mound, and sweeping the mill, the dam, with every other barrier before it, completely flooded the whole valley below. By this catastrophe the pond was greatly reduced in size and depth, the old outlet on the east was left on high ground, an immense number of fish perished in those places whence the water had been drawn, the course of the Salmon Brook, as it now appears, was determined, and a new pond of some fifty acres, called the LOWER MASSAPOAG POND, was created.*

This is in part traditional, to be sure; yet no one standing at "The Gulf," and observing the marks of the disruption of the embankment, together with the water-marks encircling the fine peninsula near by, can for a moment doubt that some such catastrophe has in former times occurred.

Some time after the breaking of the dam, another grist-mill was erected at "The Gulf," and Jonathan Woodward, Sr., who

* Jonathan Danforth, who surveyed Massapoag Pond in 1688, represents it as "full of small islands." On the 21st of May of the same year, the town of Groton granted a small pond near Buck Meadow to Samuel Adams, and also permission to drain it by a brook running into Tyng's Cove. At the same time the town offered the wood on the easterly side of Unquetynasset Brook to any one that would set up iron works on Massapoag Pond. The time of the destruction of Mr. Adams's mill is a matter of conjecture. Timber trees more than two feet in diameter were cut fifty years ago from places formerly covered by the waters of the old pond. In his history of Groton (p. 246), Mr. Butler places the date of the flood at about 1700, and says the area of the pond, anterior to the catastrophe, was "equal to a square mile or more."

attained the remarkable age of one hundred and one years seven months and thirteen days, was the miller. His wife, *née* Sarah Read, a very stout woman, assisted him in his labor, and easily removed the bags of grain from the back of a horse to the hopper of the mill. She is said to have weighed nearly four hundred pounds. In an old account-book kept by Joel Parkhurst, Esq., I find the following items: "Dunstable, Nov^{r}. y^{e} 25th 1775, then Mr. Jonathan Woodward Came to live at y^{e} Goulf. Sept. 6th 1776, then began to Repare, the mill at the gulf." Leonard, son of Joel Parkhurst, had charge of this mill nearly up to the close of the last century. An Indian family long resided in the vicinity, supporting themselves by fishing, and making baskets.

According to a plan of Dunstable drawn in 1794, Massapoag Pond covered an area of only seventy-four acres. A fulling-mill, in charge of Joseph Tucker, took the place of the grist-mill at "The Gulf" in the early part of the present century. To-day the water is controlled by manufacturers on Salmon Brook in Nashua, and the music of the cascade is broken only by the shrill whistle of the locomotive engine as it speeds along through the sequestered valley. As its waters are clear and pure, it will doubtless soon be made to furnish ice for market.

This pond was a favorite resort of the aborigines, and many of their rude implements have been found in this vicinity. They are made of a hard, white, gray, or black stone not found in Dunstable. Mrs. Zebulon Blodgett, living in a very old house near the pond, has twelve Indian relics, all of black stone. Three of them are gouges, and the edge of one of these is very sharp. Another is a very curious instrument, used perhaps for scraping skins; another is a kind of axe or tomahawk; another polished article, together with six arrow-heads, make up the little cabinet. An Indian hearth near the house is still visible. Mrs. Peter Kendall, in the same vicinity, has also many curious Indian relics discovered near the pond, the use of some of which it were not easy to determine.

Messrs. John A. and Albert L. Parkhurst, whose ancestors owned the mill at "The Gulf," have an Indian gouge about

fourteen inches long and made of hard stone, the edge of which is very keen and finely polished. They have also pestles and arrow-heads of seven different kinds of stone, one of them being very long and slender. They have also an instrument in the form of a spinning top, a hollow stone cylinder, and other articles. These old implements, together with the Indian names of "Nashua," "Massapoag," and "Unquetynasset," are almost the only memorials now remaining of the race of red men who, a little more than two hundred years ago, called the lakes and streams of Dunstable their own.

The natives certainly manifested much skill, as well as patience, in the production of their implements. The few that have been preserved should be held as precious treasures by their owners, being associated, as they are, with men who once lighted their council-fires on the margin of the pond, and from its vast expense of water gave it the name of MASSAPOAG, which appellation one of their chiefs is said to have assumed.

A son of Dunstable thus gracefully refers to the departure of the red men from Massapoag Pond: —

LINES ON THE GREAT POND AT DUNSTABLE.

Oft have I gazed upon the scene
Where curve thy shores so brightly green,
When evening tinged the glowing west
And heaven was mirrored on thy breast.

Fairest of lakes, along thy shore
The Indian hunter strays no more;
The white man's iron heel has crushed
His every hope; his voice is hushed.

And yet when Luna's pearly light
Falls softly on thy waters bright,
To Fancy's eye dark forms appear,
And slowly, sadly, wander near.

Their tribes are gone; we careless tread
Upon the graves which hold their dead;
And where the wigwam's smoke arose
Our flocks and herds in peace repose.

The dark-browed brave shall breathe no more
His tale of love along thy shore;
Nor Indian maid within thy bowers
Twine in her hair the woodland flowers.

But beauty lingers round thee still, —
The wave, the shore, the wooded hill;
And the red chieftain's name in thee
Has found an immortality.

DANIEL H. JAQUES.

THE HILLS OF THE TOWN. — Dunstable has many beautiful eminences, which diversify and enhance the beauty of its scenery. FLAT ROCK HILL, in the northerly part of the town, forms, with its rounded sides and wooded summit, a very pleasing feature in the landscape. It commands a fine view of the valley of Salmon Brook, and from its extensive granite quarries promises to be of great value to the town. The extensive forest on this hill abounds in partridges, rabbits, squirrels red and gray, and here "the wild fox digs its hole unscared." A more solitary place is seldom seen. A pile of stone in the midst of the tangled wood of this hill still reminds the visitor of the northern terminus of the line that once formed the boundary between Dunstable and Groton. The Nashua, Acton, and Boston Railroad enters the town between this hill and Salmon Brook.

BLANCHARD'S HILL rises, as a twin sister of the former, on the west, and is a favorite resort for berry parties in the summer season. From its summit may be seen the spires of the churches in Hollis, Pepperell, and Londonderry. The valley, winding along the western base of this eminence, and through which a cool, clear trout brook makes its way, is very charming.

On the opposite or eastern side of Salmon Brook rises a long and well-cultivated eminence, over which extends the main road to Nashua. The southerly part is called ROBY, and the northerly part KENDALL HILL. The farms and buildings on this elevation appear from several of the adjacent hills to great advantage. The stately elms and ample barns attest the excellence of the land.

Directly east of this pleasant eminence is the wooded rise

of land called NUTTING'S HILL, which has perhaps an altitude of two hundred feet, and which affords a delightful prospect of the surrounding country, diversified by meadow, forest, and glade, and dotted with white farm-houses where peace and plenty dwell.

FOREST HILL is a conspicuous eminence in the southeast angle of the town, from which a splendid view of the Tyngsborough forests, of the Merrimack River, and of Lowell is obtained in the east; while towards the west and northwest the eye ranges over the village at the centre, the distant towns of Pepperell, Hollis, and Brookline, and rests upon the summits of the Wachusett, the Watatick, the Grand Monadnock, and the Peterborough Mountains. It is the highest point of land in Dunstable, and was made a station in the trigonometrical survey of the State. A good road extends nearly to the summit, and a cool spring refreshes the traveller by the way.

HORSE HILL, partly in Groton, overlooks Massapoag Pond and the valley of Unquety Brook; and WALL HILL, near the preceding elevation, was divided for the railroad bed, when a fine specimen of blue clay was brought to light which may prove serviceable to its owners.

HOUND MEADOW HILL, in the northwesterly section of the town, is said to have received its name from the circumstance that when Groton was assaulted by the Indians during Philip's War, a pack of hounds, employed by the English, pursued a party of the savages to this eminence, on which two of them were slain.

SLATESTONE HILL is a precipitous and picturesque eminence on the right bank of Nashua River, composed of slatestone, and covered with a fine growth of timber.

SPECTACLE HILL, so named from its resemblance to a pair of spectacles, rises in the northeast part of the town and extends into Nashua, N. H. It is also covered with a fine growth of timber.

Several other rounded eminences, either wooded or cultivated, serve both to increase the scenic beauty of the town and to furnish a variety of soil for the requirements of the

agriculturist. The valley, along which the main road to Tyngsborough extends, is remarkably pleasant, and seems intended for the construction of a railway. The land in the southwestern section of the town is level or undulating.

Although the natural scenery of Dunstable cannot be considered grand or imposing, it still is very beautiful. Its numerous hills and streams, its quiet valleys and well-cultivated farms, with their neat and comfortable dwelling-houses, often shaded by the elm and maple, form a landscape which the eye contemplates with delight. So far as varied, rural, peaceful prospects are to be regarded, few towns in Middlesex County present more attractions to the eye than Dunstable. One must travel long and far to discover any scene as truly beautiful as that which charms the eye on Forest Hill.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY. — The underlying rock is what is called Merrimack schist. It is a gneissic formation of the Eozoic Period. It is evidently metamorphic, having been subjected to the agency of fire. Such rocks sometimes exhibit traces of the lower forms of vegetable and animal life. Several ledges afford building stone, improperly called granite, of a good quality, which may yet prove lucrative. There is an extensive one on Flat Rock Hill, which yields fair returns for the labor expended. It was opened many years ago, and from it pillars thirty feet in length have been quarried. The grain of the stone is fine, the color a light gray, the cleavage easy, and in quality this rock is considered equal to any in the State. The supply is inexhaustible. The upper surface of some of these ledges bears the marks of glacial action. The groves or striæ run from north to south, and indicate that some solid bodies moving in that direction once furrowed out the lines on the face of the rock. There is a remarkable ledge of this description on the farm of Dexter Butterfield, where these glacial marks are distinctly seen. The dip of the ledge is slightly towards the east, and from the summit to the meadow below there is a perpendicular descent of about forty feet.

In the westerly part of the town, between the Worcester and Nashua Railroad and the Nashua River, there is a

wooded eminence of more than fifty feet in altitude, consisting of an extensive ledge of slatestone, which may at some future time be quarried to advantage. A clear, cold spring issues from the western base, over which the rock rises almost perpendicularly. This picturesque elevation is very appropriately called "Slatestone Hill." Specimens of slate are also found above the saw-mill on Unquetynasset Brook.

Bowlders, varying in form and size, are strewn in liberal profusion over the surface of the town, having been borne hither in remote ages by some Titanic force for some beneficent purpose. They are used for building walls and bridges; also for stoning wells and cellars, with which the dwelling-houses are amply provided. Though somewhat troublesome to the farmer, they still, by disintegration, improve his land, and constitute the very best material for enclosing it. One of these huge bowlders, on the farm of the late Francis Fletcher, has, by some tremendous agency, been rent asunder, and from the cleft a pure spring of water gushes forth. There is another large cloven bowlder near the Tyngsborough line.

Good bog-iron ore is found on the farm of the late Jasper P. Proctor, about one half a mile southeast of the centre of the town. About half a century ago this ore was carried to Chelmsford and worked up to advantage. Excellent peat, and also clay for making brick, are found in several localities. Crystallized quartz, conglomerate, ferruginous gneiss, and asbestos are of common occurrence. An immense ledge, two thirds of a mile east of the centre, furnishes several kinds of minerals, and sea-sand of an excellent quality is found near Massapoag Pond. A mineral spring near the margin of this lake attracted some attention several years ago, and a hotel was erected for the accommodation of visitors; but the patronage was never extensive, and the spring is now covered by the waters of the pond. Another small spring, strongly impregnated with iron, has lately been discovered on the margin of Sewall's Brook just above its entrance into Massapoag Pond.

Soil and Productions. — The soil of Dunstable is in the main a gravelly or sandy loam, with here and there an intermixture of clay. It is in general, even to the summit of

the hills, productive, and well adapted to the growth of hay, corn, oats, rye, barley, potatoes, garden vegetables, fruit and forest trees. The number of acres in woodland is about 1,325, and the timber growth consists of red and white oak, maple, chestnut, walnut, white and yellow pine, gray and yellow birch, alder and poplar. Here and there the white or canoe birch, the black and white ash, the willow, the spruce and hemlock, Norway pine, beach, butternut, cornus, hornbeam, rock or sugar maple, and hackmatack occur. Apple orchards are numerous, and the landscape is in many places beautified by stately elms and other ornamental trees, which have been wisely spared in clearing off the forests or planted by the owners of the soil. The long rows of elms in the centre of the town furnish grateful shade and give an air of rural beauty to the quiet village.

The meadow lands abound in cranberries; the hills, pastures, and roadsides, in blueberries, whortleberries, blackberries, and grapes, whose annual gathering affords both profit and diversion to the young people. In the lowlands are found the side-saddle flower, the *fleur-de-lis*, the cardinal flower, and the blue gentian; the ground laurel (*epigeæ repens*) and the mountain laurel appear in one or two localities; while the spring beauty, the white-weed or gowan, the aster, golden rod, and coreopsis blossom profusely in their respective seasons.

THE INHABITANTS OF THE TOWN. — The people of Dunstable are mostly farmers, occupying to a large extent the lands laid out, and eating the fruit of the orchards planted by the hands of their forefathers. Many families, as, for example, those bearing the name of Cummings, Butterfield, French, Fletcher, Blood, Kendall, Blodgett, Parker, Parkhurst, Proctor, Woods, Woodward, and Swallow, trace their lineage back to the original settlers, and in some instances live in the houses which they built.

The house occupied by Mrs. Zebulon Blodgett is very ancient. It was once the homestead of William Blodgett, who was out in the old French War. It was once or twice, in the absence of the men, assaulted by the Indians, who were kept at bay by the stratagems of its female occupants. The house

now owned by Alpheus Swallow, Esq., was built by one of his ancestors, and prior to its being repaired had over a door the date of 1757. A part of the house of John French, great-grandfather of Benjamin French, Esq., now forms one of his sheds for grain. The age of Dexter Butterfield's house, built upon the site of that once occupied by Robert Blood, is about one hundred years. One of the oldest houses in town is that now owned by James T. Burnap, Esq. It was built by Dea. Joseph Fletcher about one hundred and forty years ago, and is still in a very good condition. The house now occupied by Nathaniel C. Kendall is more than one hundred years old. It was built by Capt. Oliver Cummings, and long used as a tavern. Mr. Kendall has a quarto Bible, of the date of 1747, and a copy of the *Worcester Collection of Music*, published in 1788, from which his parents learned the art of singing. He has also two very large pewter platters which were used by the Cummings family more than two hundred years ago, and a small teapot used by Israel Whitney, who died at Cape Breton in 1745.

The present citizens of Dunstable are industrious, frugal, and temperate. They are are noted for their republican simplicity, well-cultivated farms, pleasant homesteads, and ample barns. Their school-houses, highways, and bridges are kept in good repair. The town is out of debt, and in respect to good order, friendliness, equality, and fraternity is a most desirable place of residence.

CHAPTER VI.

LINE BETWEEN THE STATES ESTABLISHED. — FIRST RECORDED TOWN-MEETING IN DUNSTABLE PROPER. — ANCIENT ORTHOGRAPHY. — NAMES OF THE TAX-PAYERS IN 1744. — NOTICES OF THE SAME. — FIRST INNHOLDER. — PETITION FOR A FORTIFICATION. — AGITATION IN RESPECT TO THE SITE FOR A MEETING-HOUSE. — VOTE IN RESPECT TO GROTON PEOPLE. — FIRST MENTION OF A PUBLIC SCHOOL. — WILD ANIMALS. — CONTROVERSY ON THE LOCATION OF THE MEETING-HOUSE. — ORDER OF GENERAL COURT IN RESPECT TO GROTON FAMILIES. — ERECTION OF THE MEETING-HOUSE. — ACCIDENT AT THE RAISING OF THE FRAME. — ROADS LAID OUT.

"Every church hath power of government in and by itself, and no church or officer hath power over one another but by way of advice or counsel, saving that the General Court now and then overrules some church matters." THOMAS LECHFORD.

"Where is that glad and happy throng,
With heart elate and flashing eye,
Who sported here? The young, the strong, —
Where are they? Let the grave reply."
D. C. COLESWORTHY.

THE celebrated line between the provinces of New Hampshire and Massachusetts was surveyed and established by Richard Hazen during the month of February, 1741, bringing about two thirds of the inhabitants of the old parish into this State, and it is presumable that town officers were that year elected in Dunstable, Mass.; but the few first pages of the earliest book of records are unfortunately gone, and it is now impossible to ascertain who were the public officers of that and the ensuing year.

On the 8th of February, 1743, Eleazer Tyng, Joseph Eaton, and Jonathan Taylor petitioned the General Court for permission to choose town officers; since the previous selectmen had neglected to issue a warrant for that purpose. The petition

was granted, and a town-meeting, the first recorded, was held at the house of Ebenezer Kendall,* March 5, 1743, when the following officers were chosen: Eleazer Tyng, moderator; Eleazer Tyng, John Kendall, and John Woodward, selectmen; John Woodward, clerk; Abraham Kendall, treasurer; Oliver Farwell, constable; Thomas Chamberlain, tythingman; Andrew Foster and Benjamin Farwell, surveyors of wood; Jonathan Robbins and John Woodward, Jr., field-drivers; Joseph Davis and Stephen Adams, fence-viewers; Benjamin Scott and David Taylor, hog-reeves; and it was voted that Josiah Blodgett "shall be a Dear Reave to preven y^e^ killing of Dear out of season."

At another meeting, held at the house of Simon Thompson,† Eleazer Tyng, Ebenezer Parkhurst, and John Kendall were chosen "to assist John Woodward, y^e^ Town clerk, in recording all y^e^ Town votes." It is not at all surprising, though such aid were rendered the recorder, to find specimens of orthography on the archives of the town indicating that the schoolmaster had not then been abroad; the arduous work demanded in the planting of a town leaves but little time or taste for the grammar, spelling-book, or dictionary. The church was then the principal school, the minister the instructor, and these were steadily supported, as the next record in the old stained and mutilated folio testifies: "March y^e^ 28, 1744, voted y^t^ Twenty Pounds in Lawful money shall be Raised & assessed to Suporte y^e^ gospel among us." Eleazer Tyng, Esq., John French, and Ebenezer Kendall were then chosen "to treate with the Reverend Mr. Swan, & to see if any Thing was due to him from y^e^ Town of Dunstabell before y^e^ Line was Run between y^e^ said Province."

* His house stood a little to the northeast of the central cemetery. He petitioned the General Court, Feb. 8, 1743, for license to keep a tavern (Massachusetts Archives), and was the first innholder in Dunstable, Mass.

† He lived about one mile west of what is now Tyngsborough Centre.

THE NAMES OF THE TAX-PAYERS AT THIS TIME (1744), AS RECORDED ON THE TOWN BOOK.

ELEAZER TYNG, Esq.
JOHN FRENCH.
JOHN CUMMINGS.
JONATHAN TAYLOR.
JOHN KENDALL.
ABRAHAM TAYLOR.
EBENEZER PARKHURST.
NATHANIEL CUMMINGS.
HENRY FARWELL.
JOHN WOODWARD.
ABRAHAM KENDALL.
ANDREW FOSTER.
EBENEZER PROCTOR.
EBENEZER BUTTERFIELD.
SAMUEL TAYLOR.
ISAAC COLBURN.
JOSIAH BLODGETT.
THOMAS CHAMBERLAIN.
JOHN STEEL.
OLIVER COLBURN.
JOSEPH EATON.
ROBERT SCOTT.
ADFORD JAQUITH.
EBENEZER KENDALL.
THOMAS FROST.
OLIVER FARWELL.
BENJAMIN SCOTT.
TIMOTHY BANCROFT.
BENJAMIN FARWELL.
JOHN FRENCH, Jr.
JONATHAN TAYLOR, Jr.
NOAH TARBOX.
STEPHEN ADAMS.
JAMES WHITNEY.
JONATHAN ROBBINS.
SAMUEL HOWARD.
SAMUEL ROBY.
THOMAS ESTABROOK.
THOMAS ESTABROOK, Jr.
WILLIAM SCOTT.
ROBERT BLOOD.
MOSES ESTABROOK.
ZACHARIAH ADAMS.
DAVID TAYLOR.
JOHN WOODWARD, Jr.
WILLIAM BLANCHARD.
JOHN KENDALL, Jr.
THOMAS HOWARD.
JOSEPH TAYLOR.
JOHN BUCK.
GEORGE ADDISON.
THOMAS ADAMS.
TIMOTHY TAYLOR.
EPHRAIM ADAMS.

Total, 54.

It may be noticed of the above-mentioned persons that, —

ELEAZER TYNG, son of Hon. Jonathan and Sarah (Usher) Tyng, was born April 3, 1690. H. C. 1712, was justice of the peace, colonel of militia, and one of the most prominent men of the town. His name appears on many deeds and other papers of his day.

JOHN FRENCH was the son of Lieut. William and Sarah (Cummings) French, one of the earliest settlers of Dunstable, and was born May 6, 1691. He lived on the homestead now occupied by Benjamin French, Esq., and a part of his house still remains. July 4, 1719, Samuel, Joseph, John, Ebenezer, and Alice French sell for £50 to Nathaniel Cummings one half of a thirty-acre lot, formerly belonging to John Viall of Boston.

JOHN CUMMINGS was the son of Nathaniel Cummings, and was born Jan. 14, 1698. He was a captain of militia, and died Aug. 15, 1770. He gave a bond, Feb. 3, 1729, to maintain his mother Abigail, wife of Nathaniel Cummings, which was witnessed by Eleazer Tyng and William Butterfield.

JONATHAN TAYLOR was descended from William Taylor, who came from England.

Lieut. JOHN KENDALL was the son of ~~John~~ Jacob Kendall, of Woburn, and was born Jan. 19, 1696. He died July 27, 1759. He was the father of Dea. Zebedee Kendall, and grandfather of the Hon. Amos Kendall. Several brothers of the name of Kendall settled in Dunstable, a little south of the present line of Nashua, N. H., about the year 1720. John Kendall sold to Nathaniel Cummings, Dec. 14, 1739, "a Sartain peace of meddow Land Lying in Dunstable aforesaid and in Brattles Farm so called and on y^e^ Weste side of Salmon Brook, half an acre by measure." The deed was witnessed by John Woodward and Jonathan Lovewell.

Ensign EBENEZER PARKHURST came to Dunstable from Chelmsford subsequent to 1726, and settled on the place now occupied by Albert L. and John A. Parkhurst, about a mile south of the centre of the town. He died June 13, 1757, in his fifty-eighth year. The children of Ebenezer and Sarah Parkhurst were, 1. Joseph, born Aug. 30, 1724; 2. Ebenezer, born Jan. 20, 1728; 3. Sarah, born Feb. 21, 1730; 4. Mary, born May 3, 1733; 5. Silas, born Sept. 1, 1737; and 6. Joel, born Aug. 3, 1741. John Spaulding, of Groton, sold to Ebenezer Parkhurst, March 8, 1749, a tract of one hundred and fifty acres of land, bounded in part by Brattle's Farm and lying on Salmon Brook.

HENRY FARWELL, son of Henry Farwell, of Chelmsford, married Esther, daughter of Capt. Joseph Blanchard, and lived a little south of the Danforth place, in what is now Tyngsborough. His brother Josiah, who escaped from the ambuscade at Naticook, was killed in Capt. John Lovewell's fight with Paugus, at Pequawket. John Bulkley sold land, Dec. 25, 1710, to Henry Farwell on Little Naacook or Howard's Brook. In 1721 Henry Farwell conveys "Mill-

stone Meadow" to John French, and in 1745 a certain lot of land to Joseph Danforth.

JOHN WOODWARD died July 18, 1738. The family came from Reading, and is still represented by that of James Woodward, of Dunstable.

EBENEZER PROCTOR married Elizabeth Blood, of Groton, Nov. 25, 1735.

EBENEZER BUTTERFIELD married Alice ——, and was a member of the church in 1757. The family came from Chelmsford.

SAMUEL TAYLOR, son of Abraham Taylor, was born Oct. 1, 1708. He married Susan Perham, was chosen deacon in 1757, and died Oct. 3, 1792. His son Samuel, born Oct. 15, 1734, died at Lake George, Nov. 18, 1755. Dea. James Taylor lived on what is now the Lowell road, about one mile from the centre of the town. Jonathan Taylor sold land on Brattle's Farm, in 1732, to John French.

DAVID TAYLOR lived on the Wright place, and died Dec. 15, 1809, aged eighty-eight years.

JOSIAH BLODGETT married Jemima Nutting, of Groton, April 13, 1737, and died Feb. 9, 1792, in his eighty-fourth year. He was a member of the church in 1757, and lived in the vicinity of Massapoag Pond. His house was at one time a garrison.

JOHN STEEL was for some time clerk of the parish. He lived on an eminence in the southerly part of the town, and died Aug. 18, 1760, aged fifty-seven years. Inscribed on his head-stone on Meeting-House Hill are the words, "The Memory of The Just is Blist."

ROBERT SCOTT lived a little south of John Steel.

ADFORD JAQUITH was an active citizen, an original member of the church, and died July 16, 1791, in the eighty-seventh year of his age. He sold to Nathaniel Cummings, Dec. 14, 1734, twenty acres of land "a littell westward from y^e^ said Jaquiths house which was on the northern side of Forest Hill." The deed was witnessed by John Woodward and John Cummings.

TIMOTHY BANCROFT lived on the river road, a short distance south of the State line. He married Elizabeth Farwell,

whose brother, Lieut. Josiah Farwell, was killed in the fight at Pequawket, on the 8th of May, 1725. He was born in 1709, and died Nov. 21, 1772.

STEPHEN ADAMS was a member of the church in 1757.

JONATHAN ROBBINS was born Nov. 4, 1718. His father, Lieut. Jonathan Robbins, was killed in the Pequawket fight. The Robbins family lived in the northwest section of the town.

SAMUEL HOWARD was born in 1684, and died Feb. 7, 1769. He owned a large tract of land on Howard's Brook.

SAMUEL ROBY lived about eighty rods north of John French.

ROBERT BLOOD married Sarah ——, of Groton, and had *inter alios* Robert, born Dec. 26, 1733, who was a member of the church and lived near the garrison house, about a quarter of a mile east of Meeting-House Hill.

WILLIAM BLANCHARD was the son of Thomas and Ruth (Adams) Blanchard, and was born in 1701. He married Deliverance Parker, of Groton, Feb. 28, 1733-4.

As the town had no meeting-house, the people continued to assemble at Ebenezer Kendall's tavern for the transaction of public business. At a meeting held there May 2, 1744, it was voted "that the Select Men with Mr. Abraham Taylor and Mr. Tim° Bancrafte be a committee to tak Cair to hier the Gospel to be preached among us." At a meeting held July 23, of the same year, it was voted "to except som of y^e^ peopell of Groton Living in y^e^ Northeaste parte of it Called Joynt Grass to be enexed to us." John Kendall, Joseph Eaton, and John Woodward were then appointed to petition the General Court "for fortifications to defend us." It appears that two at least were then, or at a previous date, erected, one of which stood a little to the eastward of the present homestead of Mr. James Bennett, and the other in front of the house of Robert Blood and near the present residence of Mr. Dexter Butterfield. The well of the former garrison still remains. It does not appear that the Indians made any demonstrations against the town subsequent to this period.

On the 4th of March, 1744-5, the town voted "y^t^ y^e^ Swine shall go at Large y^e^ year insuing"; and on the 14th of the same month, "y^t^ Decon Abraham Taylors Hous shall be y^e^ place to preach in for the Present."

Benjamin Butterfield, son of Joseph Butterfield who settled on the east bank of the Merrimack River in 1711, went to Cape Breton under Sir William Pepperell in 1745, and after having been appointed captain, died there in the service.

In November, 1746, the town "voted to raise 8 pounds lawful money to pay for preach the current year"; but to whom that money was paid for proclaiming the glad tidings in "Decon Taylors Hous" the records do not inform us.

At this period the "vexed question" of erecting a meeting-house began to be agitated, and it continued for several years to disturb the peace of the people. The territory of the town was long, extending from Dracut on the east, some ten miles or more, to Groton on the west. The families, amounting in all to fifty-four, were pretty evenly settled, if we except the Tyng estate, over the whole surface. A new church had been erected in 1738 on the New Hampshire side of the line, and was partly owned by the people on this side of it. Some of them still preferred to worship there; others wished to buy the New Hampshire meeting-house and remove it, — some to the centre of the territory, some to the centre of population; while still another party thought it best to build outright, and to choose a disinterested committee from some of the neighboring towns to determine the location. It is very amusing to read the successive resolutions of the town in respect to this troublesome question. The contest continued almost as long as the old Trojan war. Meeting after meeting was held, plans of the town were drawn up, appeals were made to the General Court, and the decision of to-day was reversed by the decision of to-morrow. In his sermon at the dedication of the second meeting-house in Pepperell, the Rev. Joseph Emerson said, with an eye to this state of things in Dunstable, "It hath been observed that some of the hottest contentions in this land hath been about settling of ministers and building meeting-houses, and what is the reason? The Devil is a great enemy to settling ministers and building meeting-houses; wherefore he sets on his own children to work and make difficulties, and to the utmost of his power stirs up the corruptions of the children of God in some way to oppose or obstruct so good a work."

At a meeting held at the inn of Ebenezer Kendall, May 22, 1747, the town voted to raise £150 to pay for the meeting-house in New Hampshire and the ground on which to place it.

Some families in Nottingham, and in Joint Grass, petitioned the General Court, about this time, to be annexed to Dunstable. Their petition was to be granted on condition that a meeting-house should be erected two hundred and forty-eight rods, fifty-two degrees west of north from the northeast corner of Mr. John Tyng's land; but this location did not satisfy the town.*

In July, 1747, the people, in a public meeting, voted to appropriate £25 for preaching and "to meet on y^e^ Sabbath at y^e^ house of Mr. John Woodward"; and on the 26th of October following they voted "to Sell or bye y^e^ said meeting House and land purchased to sett it on."

The committee appointed to designate the place for the building was opposed to a proposition to erect it "near y^e^ end of y^e^ half milld to the Easte from y^e^ senter of y^e^ inhabitants." Tne town voted, Sept. 8, 1748, "not to set off y^t^ parte of this town that was formerly Groton to Groton again." This section of the town, lying between Salmon Brook and Nashua River, and containing the Swallow, Fletcher, Blood, Read, and other families, was of much importance at this time, since it determined the balance of power on the question of fixing the site of the meeting-house towards the west.

It was also voted at the same meeting "to Rais Money to buld a Meting-house on y^e^ Place y^t^ was last voted for." This vote was, however, reconsidered Oct. 20, and it was then decided to place the house "about ten rod to y^e^ south of Nathaniel Jewell's house on a Knowl." This place, it seems, had been recommended by a committee consisting of Col. Minot, Major Lawrence, and Mr. Brewer, who had been appointed for that purpose.

A map of the town, made by Joseph Blanchard, and bearing date Oct. 17, 1748, was laid before the General Court, in order

* Massachusetts Archives, Vol. CXV, p. 510.

to show the centre of land, and also of population to that body, and the fitting place for the location of the church. On this plan the farms of Col. Tyng and Mr. John Tyng embrace an area six miles and fifty-six rods in length, and one mile wide. Mr. Jeremiah Colburn's * house is designated as in the northeast, and Mr. Robbins's house in the northwest angle of the town. By the northern line of the town the distance from the Nashua to the Merrimack River is four miles, two hundred and twenty-nine rods, and from the latter river to the line of Dracut, three miles and seventy-two rods.†

For the purpose of building the meeting-house the town voted to raise £100 lawful money, and also, Nov. 15, "to buld y^e^ said house 46 feet long, 36 feet wide, and 21 feet studes."

On the 27th of December, 1748, the town voted "to Raise thirty Pounds old Tenor‡ for the Suporte of a school." This is the first mention of any action respecting a school on the records. §

It was probably what was called a "a moveing school," that is, a school taught by the same person successively in various private dwellings of the town. The reading-books then used were the New England Primer, with its rude cuts of Adam and Eve, Jonah and the Whale, and rustic rhymes, such as

> "The idle fool
> Is whipt at school,"

the Psalter and the New Testament. The birchen twig was liberally applied to the offenders, and the Assembly's Catechism frequently repeated. It was, perhaps, in the minds of many too often associated with the tingling of the aforesaid twig to be of much spiritual service.

It appears that in 1749 some of the timber had been pre-

* He was a Presbyterian, and attended church at Londonderry, N. H.

† The chain for the survey was carried by Messrs. Henry Adams and Timothy Colburn.

‡ One ounce of silver coin, valued at 6*s.* 8*d.* was, in 1749, worth 60*s.* in bills of credit. Three ounces of silver at 6*s.* 8*d.* per ounce was equal to £1 lawful money.

§ In 1742 the town of Groton made provision for a school at Unquetynasset. — Butler's *History of Groton*, p. 219.

pared for the coming church; for on the 26th of May, at a town-meeting held at the house of Simon Thompson, it was voted, "y^{t} y^{e} meting-house y^{t} is to be bult in this town be erected on y^{e} easte side of y^{e} Rhoad y^{t} Leads from Mr. Simon Thomsons to Capt. Cumings whare som of y^{e} timber for said House now Lies, which place is about 40 Rods Northwardly from Isaac Colburn."

The Court declared, June 26, that the people of Nottingham and Joint Grass had forfeited the benefit of being incorporated with Dunstable, and that "the meting-house should be erected on the east side of the road from Capt. Cummings to Simon Thompsons house where the timber lies for it." The Joint Grass families at this time were those of John Swallow, Joseph Spaulding, Jr., Timothy Read, Joseph Fletcher, Benjamin Robbins, John Spaulding, and Samuel Cummings. In July following, the Nottingham and Joint Grass people, being dissatisfied with the place fixed upon for the church, petitioned the Court that they might be annexed to Dunstable; and this, probably, in order that they might vote on the question.

Wolves were at this time very troublesome, and bears occasionally made their way into town; the catamount also now and then annoyed the people. It is related that one evening, while Deacon Joseph Fletcher, who purchased a tract of about six hundred acres at twelve cents per acre in the Joint Grass district about the year 1735, was absent at the mill, his wife Elizabeth, hearing something like the screaming of a child, went to the door, and saw the eyes of a catamount glaring at her from a tree. She fastened the door upon her visitor, yet fearing he might gain an entrance through a window, she crept into a barrel, and in that uncomfortable position spent the night.*

The town voted, in 1749, to pay 12*s.* 6*d.* to any person from Dunstable, Groton, Littleton, Westford, Lunenburg, Harvard, or Hollis, on condition that these towns should do the same, "that shall kill any Grone Wolf within one year within the bounds of any of these Respective towns or shall

* See *The Fletcher Genealogy*, p. 54.

tak the tracte in any of these townes & folow it till thay kill it where they will if y^e^ hed be produced by way of evidence & y^e^ Ears cut off as the Law directs."

March 5, 1749–50, it was voted "to alow a town way from David Taylors to Nathaniel Parkers"; and in July following, £20 were to be raised for "y^e^ supporte of the gospell."

A committee, consisting of Eleazer Tyng, Esq., Josiah Blodgett, Timothy Bancroft, John Kendall, Jr., and John Woodward, was at the same time chosen "to fix a place for a meeting-house." The town could not agree on their decision, and at a meeting held Oct. 30, it was voted "not to buld a meting house for y^e^ publick worship of God." It was then, at a meeting held at Robert Blood's house, Dec. 7, "voted not to Joyn with y^e^ peopell in New Hampshire in settling the gospell." At the same time it was voted "to Raise money to suporte the gospell at y^e^ ould meting house this winter season." This was the church erected on the New Hampshire side of the line in 1738, the people there using at this time the church subsequently built by Jonathan Lovewell and his associates.*

At a meeting held March 18, 1751, at the house of Robert Blood, a central point on the road from Joint Grass to the Merrimack River, where the bridge now stands, it was voted "to except a Curb way from Mr. Ebenezer Proctors to Groton line.† The sum of £15 was appropriated for mending highways and bridges, and a man was to have one shilling per day for working thereon. At another meeting, held Dec. 19 of this year, it was voted "to set of Mr. James Colburn with y^e^ land that lies between Hollis and groton from groton Corner to Nashua River be laid to groton." It was also voted "not to send to the Court to git Nottingham and Joynte grass anexed to us as formerly they was."

On the 20th of May, 1752, it was voted that the meeting-house be erected "on a knowl by the Road that leads from David taylors‡ to Simon Tomsons, about five or six rods

* *History of the Old Township of Dunstable*, by Charles J. Fox, p. 149.

† He lived on the place now occupied by Elbridge G. Chapman.

‡ He lived where George P. Wright now lives.

north where the road was lying"; and at the next meeting, July 6, it was voted that "Dea. Stikny, of billerica, Capt. Nickols of Redding & Deacon Stone of groton be a Committee to fix a place for a meting house."

The decision of this committee satisfied the majority of the town in respect to the long-contested point; for on the 2d of September it voted "to erect a meting house on the East corner of David Taylors land," as the said committee had determined. At the next meeting, Oct. 26, it was voted to raise £53 6*s*. 8*d*. to pay for that part of the New Hampshire church which the committee, consisting of Col. Tyng, Samuel Taylor, and Joseph Pike, had purchased, and for "taking down, removing & rebuilding s^{d} meting house." On the 18th of December following, a committee was chosen to petition the General Court that "those living in the northeast part of Groton at a place called Joynt grass be ennexed to this town of Dunstable as they formerly were."

It appears from the following record that these people were willing, if the meeting-house were built upon a spot that suited them, to become again citizens of Dunstable:—

"Groton, May 10, 1753. We have concluded to Joine with Dunstable in settling the gospell and all other affairs hart & hand in case Dunstable woud meet us in erecting a meting house in center of Lands or center of Travel.

"JOSEPH SPAULDING, JR.
JOHN SWALLOW.
TIMOTHY READ.
SAMUEL CUMINGS.
JOSEPH PARKHURST."

This proposition was accepted June 7, 1753. "The General Court ordered that Joseph Fletcher, Joseph Spalding, Samuel Cumings, Benjamin Robins, Timothy Read, John Swallow, Joseph Parkhurst, & Ebenezer Parkhurst, Jr., with their families & Estates, etc., be annexed to the town of Dunstable, agreable to the vote of the Town of Groton on the 18th day of May, 1747." Thus those families became a constituent part of the town of Dunstable. It was finally agreed to erect a meeting-house forty-two feet long, thirty-two feet wide, and with posts twenty-one feet high "by y^{e} Highway

Side which Leads from y^e^ house of Mr. Temple Kendall to Mr. Robert Bloods house."

The spot selected is a rocky knoll on the left-hand side of the road, leading from the village of Dunstable to that of Tyngsborough, and about one mile distant from the former place. It commands a fine prospect towards the west, with the rounded summit of Wachuset Mountain in the distance. The land is now covered with a heavy growth of pine, oak, and maple timber, and no trace whatever of the old church remains. The graveyard on the western slope of the hill,

"Where the rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep,"

alone indicates the place where the people for many years assembled for the transaction of civil and political affairs, as well as for the special service of the Lord.

The committee appointed to build the meeting-house consisted of Ebenezer Sherwin, Ebenezer Kendall, and Samuel Cummings, and they reported to the town Dec. 24, 1753, as follows: "We have built said house, & have erected it on y^e^ north side of the road that leads from Ebenezer Butterfields to Robert Bloods, about 34 poles from said center and have finished it all saving the doors."

The raising of the edifice took place on the 18th of July, 1753, when we may suppose that the whole plantation was gathered together to assist in laying the ponderous sills, in erecting, with long spike poles, the heavy posts of oak, and in putting the rafters into place. We cannot but suppose that, in accordance with the custom of those days, they passed the flowing bowl freely from lip to lip, and that they partook joyously of the bountiful dinner which our good great-grandmothers on such festivals provided. But a lamentable accident occurred before the "raising" was completed, which filled every heart with anguish. When the frame was nearly up, two men fell suddenly from a spar, and one of them, Mr. Abiel Richardson of Groton, striking upon a rock, immediately expired; while the other man, more fortunate, escaped with very severe bruises and contusions. The calamity is thus noticed by the Boston *Weekly News Letter* of July 26, 1753:—

"We hear from Dunstable that a sorrowful Accident happened there as they were raising the Frame for a New Meeting House in that Town Yesterday was sev' night. Two Men assisting in the work fell from a spar and one of them [Abiel Richardson of Groton] had his Brains dash'd out, his Head in the Fall striking upon a Rock, so that he expir'd immediately, the other was much bruis'd, but 'tis tho't will recover."

The Rev. Joseph Emerson of Pepperell made at the time this note of the accident in his journal:—

"July 19, 1753, Abiel Richardson, a man above thirty years old, assisting at the raising of Dunstable meetinghouse, fell, and died in a moment."

The frame was soon covered and a floor laid, so that the house could be used for public worship, but the seats were introduced gradually, and the structure was not completed for several years.

A town-meeting was held in the church March 27, 1754, and as it had now become a central point, several highways or bridle-paths, converging towards it, were permitted to be made. It was voted "to allow a town road from y^e^ north side of Capt. Cumings old orchard to the meeting house," also, "a Curb road from Adford Jaquiths to the meting house," also, "a town road from Samuel Taylors to the road that leads from Joint Grass." At a town-meeting in May following it was voted "to build y^e^ two bodys of seats and to Provide Boards for the Pulpit."

Jonathan Tyng, John Alford Tyng, and Willard Hall, Jr., petitioned the General Court, this year, that three hundred acres of land in Chelmsford should be annexed to Dunstable, and although strenuously opposed by that town, the petition was granted.*

At a meeting held at Oliver Colburn's house, March 21, 1755, Benjamin Farwell, Timothy Bancroft, Joseph Danforth, and John Steel were chosen selectmen, and Ebenezer Sherwin was elected "Culler of Staves."

The income from the sale of this article, as well as from that of hoop-poles, shingles, peltry, and flax, was then considerable. The potato had just been introduced and was beginning to take

* Allen's *History of Chelmsford*, p. 50.

the place of the turnip at the table; fish and wild fowl were abundant. The people spun and wove their own flax and wool into good, serviceable cloth, which they colored with vegetable dyes and made into garments. The women rode to church on horseback, seated sometimes behind the men. The tavern, the mill, and the blacksmith shop were the three several points where the men assembled for the discussion of the questions of the day, which had reference generally to the building of the roads, the condition of the crops, the husking party, the last matrimonial engagement, the last wild animal killed in town, or the singing or the sermon at the church.

CHAPTER VII.

THE MEETING-HOUSE OF THE FIRST PARISH. — FORMATION OF THE SECOND PARISH. — SLAVES IN DUNSTABLE. — ROBERT BLOOD'S SALE OF A NEGRO. — PAYMENT OF SEVERAL MINISTERS. — ORGANIZATION OF A CHURCH COVENANT, AND NAMES OF MEMBERS. — THE SETTLEMENT OF THE REV. JOSIAH GOODHUE. — THE HALF-WAY COVENANT. — BOUNDS BETWEEN DUNSTABLE AND GROTON. — NAMES OF THE FIFTEEN HIGHEST TAX-PAYERS. — LINE BETWEEN THE FIRST AND SECOND PARISHES. — THE OLD FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR. — SEATING THE MEETING-HOUSE. — FRENCH ACADIANS. — BOUNDARIES OF THE SECOND PARISH. — MEMBERS OF THE FIRST PARISH. — A REMARKABLE THUNDER-STORM. — THE FIRST STATE CENSUS. — THE POUND AND THE STOCKS. — A PROTEST OF ROBERT BLOOD AND OTHERS.

"I know no other landlord than the Lord of all the land, to whom I owe the most sincere gratitude." DICKINSON.

"Oft did the harvest to their sickle yield,
Their furrow oft the stubborn glebe has broke.
How jocund did they drive their team afield!
How bowed the woods beneath their sturdy stroke!"
THOMAS GRAY.

As the location of the church on Meeting-House Hill did not well accommodate nor please the inhabitants in the easterly part of the town, they formed themselves into a precinct, called the First Parish of Dunstable, and erected a small meeting-house, with two porches and a tall steeple,* near the spot where the Unitarian Church now stands, in Tyngsborough Centre.†

* It was blown down in the great gale of September, 1815.

† The Hon. John Pitts is credited with the authorship of these lines thereupon:—

"A very small meeting-house,
A very tall steeple;
A very proud minister,
A queer sort of people."

At a meeting of the members of this parish, Aug. 20, 1755, it was voted "that the place for a meeting-house in this precinct be on the west of Merrimack River, near Mr. James Gordons Mills, where a fraim is erected for that purpose." It was also voted "to accept the fraim that is Now on the spot." It is also recorded "that John & Jonathan Tyng came into the Meeting & gave the Precinct Glass for the meeting-house." At a meeting of the precinct, held in 1756, Eleazer Tyng, Simon Thompson, and Oliver Farwell were appointed a committee "to sett of the pew ground to those that have given & Pay^{d} most toward building Said house." In the ensuing year this parish raised £14 "to hire preaching."

The people of the westerly part of the town were also organized into a precinct or parish, about the time of the erection of their meeting-house, as the following record shows: —

"In answer to a petition presented by Ebenezer Sherwin & Ebenezer Kendall to the Council, June 13, 1755, it was ordered that such of y^{e} Inhabitants of y^{e} Town of Dunstable and their Estates situate to y^{e} Westward of Simon Thomson's Dwelling House to gether with their Associates who on or before y^{e} thirteenth day of September next shall give in their Names to y^{e} Secretary of y^{e} Province with their Desires therefor signified in Writing Be & they are Hereby ordered In to a Precinct and vested with all y^{e} Powers and Priveleges & subjected to all y^{e} Duties that other Precincts in this Province are by Law invested with and subjected to."

This Act received the signature of Gov. William Shirley, June 14, 1755, and the first meeting of this Second Parish, or precinct, in Dunstable, as it was for a long time called, was held at "y^{e} meeting-house" on the 27th of October following, when Ebenezer Sherwin was chosen moderator, and John Steel, parish clerk. John Cummings, John Steel, and Joseph Fletcher were chosen as "committeemen and assessors of said parish." Joseph Danforth was chosen treasurer, and Benjamin Pike, collector. These officers were then sworn "to y^{e} faithful Discharge of their Respective Trusts," and thus the Second or West Parish of Dunstable was fairly organized, and started on its eventful way.

As the custom was in those days, a few persons were held in Dunstable as slaves, and the following curious paper relating to the sale of one of them is still preserved: —

DUNSTABLE, September ye 10th, 1756.

Received of Mr. John Abbott, junior of Andover, Fourteen pounds Thirteen shillings and Two pence. It being the full value of a Negrow Garl, Named Dinah, about five years of Age of a Healthy Sound Constitution, free of any disease of Body and I Do hereby Deliver the Same Garl to the said Abbott and Promise to Defend him in the Improvement of hear, as his Servan forever. Witness my hand,

ROBERT BLOOD.

JOHN KENDALL.
TEMPLE KENDALL.

The paper has this indorsement: —

"Oct. 28, New Stile, 1756. This day the Within Named Girl was Five years old."

Robert Blood lived on the place now occupied by Dexter Butterfield, and many stories are told of his peculiarities. He is said to have called an Indian doctor to prescribe for him in a case of sickness; but fearing lest the medicine might contain poison, he administered it to his negro boy, who died from its effects. The place of his burial is called to this day "Negro Hill." A sheriff once came into church to arrest Mr. Blood, who, seeing his pursuer, raised his handkerchief to his nose as if it were bleeding, and quietly left the meeting. On being asked afterwards why he left the church so suddenly, he said, "The sons of God came to present themselves before the Lord, and Satan came also among them." (Job i, 6.) His wife was a noted swimmer, and frequently swam across the Merrimack River. She was, however, drowned at last, as it is said, among the lily-pads of Massapoag Pond.

At a meeting of the Second Parish, held Nov. 20, 1755, it was voted that £20 be assessed "for y^e^ Suport of y^e^ Gospel for y^e^ present year"; also that a committee, consisting of Ensign Ebenezer Parkhurst, John Steel, and Joseph Fletcher, "search into y^e^ accounts of how much Preaching we have Had in said meeting house"; and John Steel, Samuel Taylor, and Adforth Jaquith were appointed a committee to take a deed of Lieut. John Kendall and Ebenezer Butterfield "of y^e^ land y^e^ meeting house stands on."

At a meeting of the parish, Dec. 10, it was found that the account for constructing the church edifice was £74 4*s.* 11*d.*,

and the committee reported that "the preaching we have had in Said Meeting house and y^e^ Intertaining y^e^ Ministers" amounts to £44 1*s.* Who these ministers were appears from various orders of the parish. At a meeting, held March 6, 1756, the sum of £4 was "ordered out to Mr. Josiah Goodhue for preaching four sabbaths"; and also to Ebenezer Kendall four shillings "for Intertaining Mr. Josiah Goodhue one week." So, again, March 25, the parish "ordered out to Ebenezer Kendall £3 0*s.* 8*d.* 2*qrs.* for money he has paid to Mr. perry for preaching"; also to Ebenezer Sherwin, £2 4*s.* 9*d.* which "he has paid to Mr. Joseph perry for preaching"; also to Abraham Kendall £4 5*s.* 4*d.* "which he has paid to Mr. Cotton* for preaching"; also "to Mr. Timothy Minot [H. C. 1747], y^e^ sum of Six Pounds for his Preaching six days with us in our Meeting house"; also "to Mr. Holyoak† £9 12*s.* for Preaching 9 days."

Of these several candidates, who received for their Sabbath services about £1, together with their "Intertainment," Mr. Josiah Goodhue (H. C. 1755) was the favored one; and so at a meeting of the parish, Sept. 23, 1756, it was voted to give him "a call to y^e^ Work of y^e^ Ministry with us in This Second Precinct of y^e^ Town of Dunstable."

Mr. Goodhue presented his acceptance of the invitation at the meeting held March 15, 1757, under the following conditions: —

1. That you give me £120 for settlement to be paid in y^e^ manner you voted the settlement.
2. Fifty pounds as salary yearly, as long as I stand in y^e^ Relation of a pastor to this People.
3. Twenty-five cords of wood yearly Brought cord wood Length to my Door.
4. That if Providence should order it that you should consist of Eighty Rateable Families, then y^e^ salary to be Sixty Pounds.

JOSIAH GOODHUE.

March y^e^ 15, 1757.

* This was the Rev. Josiah Cotton (H. C. 1722), who was called to settle over the First Church in Dunstable, N. H., Nov. 27, 1758, and the day of his ordination appointed; but a quarrel ensuing in the parish, he fortunately did not become its minister.

† The Rev. Elizur Holyoke (H. C. 1750).

The parish voted to comply with these conditions. On the twelfth day of May, 1757, a church was organized, consisting of thirty-eight members, nineteen of whom were males and nineteen females.

The covenant, virtually the same as that of the First Church at Plymouth, was probably drawn up by the Rev. Daniel Emerson, of Hollis, N. H., and was formally accepted in his presence.

A CHH COVENANT, DUNSTABLE, MAY Y^{e} 12th, 1757.

Then y^{e} underwritten Brethren solemly Covenanted before God, & one with another by owning this Covenant before me, & accordingly were declared a Chh of our Lord Jesus Christ, regularly incorporated p^{r} Me Daniel Emerson.

We whose Names are underwritten do covenant with the Lord, & one with another & do Solemnly bind ourselves before the Lord & his People that we will, by the Strength of Christ, walk after the Lord In all his ways, as He hath revealed them to us in his Word.

1. We avouch the Lord Jehovah to be our God & give up ourselves with our Children after us, in their several Generations, to be his People, & that in the Sincerity & Truth of our Hearts.

2. We give up ourselves to the Lord Jesus Christ, to be ruled & guided by Him in the matter of His Worship & in our whole Conversation acknowledging him not only our alone Saviour, but also our King, to rule over us, as well as our Prophet, to teach us by His Word and Spirit: accordingly we wholly disclaim our own Righteousness in Point of Justification, cleaving to Him for Righteousness, Life, Grace, & Glory.

3. We promise by the Help of Christ to walk with our Brethren & Sisters of the Chh in the Spirit of Love, watching over them & caring for them, avoiding all Jealousies, Suspissions, Backbitings, Censurings, Quarrellings, & Secret Risings of Heart against them forgiving & forbearing, yet seasonably admonishing & restoring them with a Spirit of Meekness, who through Infirmities have been overtaken in a Fault.

4. We will not be forward in chh Meetings to show our Gifts & Parts in Speaking, nor endeavour to disgrace our Brethren by discovering their Failings, but attend an orderly Call before we Speak, doing nothing to the offence of the chh; but in all things endeavouring our own & our Brethrens Edification.

5. We further promise to Study how we may advance the Gospel & Kingdom of Christ so as that we may gain them who are without, Setle Peace among ourselves & Seek the Peace of all the chhs not puting a Stumbling Block before any but Shunning the Appearance of Evil.

6. We promise to demean ourselves obediently in all lawful things towards those God has or shall place over us in Chh or Common Wealth.

7. We resolve in the same Strength to approve ourselves in our particular Callings, shunning Idleness nor will we oppress any we deal with.

8. We also promise as God shall inable us to teach our Children & Servants the good Knowledge of the Lord & to fullfill all relative Duties prescribed in Gods Word that all ours may learn to fear & Serve the Lord ourselves, to this End we promise to keep up ye Worship of God in our Families that our Houses shall be Bethels wherein ye morning & Evening Sacrifice shall assend.

9. We do profess ourselves to be Congregational in our Judgments & do hereby promise mutually one unto another that we will practice on Congregational Principles which according to our understandings are most agreable to the Directions of Gods Word; & will take the Platform of Discipline to be our Rule to go by in all matters of chh Discipline among us which we look on as gathered out of the Word of God & agreeing therewithall.

JOSIAH GOODHUE, *Pastor.*
JOSEPH PIKE.
JOHN KENDALL.
EBENEZER SHERWIN.
EBENEZER BUTTERFIELD.
SAMUEL TAYLOR.
JOSIAH BLODGETT.
EBENEZER KENDALL.
ADFORD JAQUITH.
TIMOTHY READ.
STEPHEN ADAMS.
JOSEPH TAYLOR.
SAMUEL CUMMINGS.
BENJAMIN ROBBINS.
JOHN SWALLOW.
SUSANNAH KENDALL.
ALICE BUTTERFIELD.
SUSANNAH TAYLOR.
JEMIMA BLODGETT.
HANNAH KENDALL.
OLIVE TAYLOR.
SARAH CUMMINGS.
ELIZABETH ROBBINS.
ELIZABETH GOODHUE.
JOSEPH FLETCHER.
ABRAHAM KENDALL.
JOHN CUMMINGS.
ROBERT BLOOD.
SARAH SWALLOW.
ELIZABETH FLETCHER.
RUTH KENDALL.
ELIZABETH CUMMINGS.
SARAH BLOOD.
SARAH PARKHURST.
MARY CUMMINGS.
HANNAH TAYLOR.
SUSANNAH HAYWOOD.
ABIGAIL BLOOD.

The 8th of June was fixed upon for the ordination of Mr. Goodhue, and it may well be supposed that the people of the West Parish were now full of life and excitement in making preparations for the great occasion. New dresses had to be purchased and made, or the old ones repaired and put into decent order; houses had to be cleansed, larders replenished, supplies of rum obtained, — for in those days nothing, from a marriage to a funeral, could be done without it, — the tunes in the Bay Psalm Book had to be rehearsed, and the church to

be put in trim for the solemn and yet gladsome services. At a Parish meeting the day after the formation of the church, it was agreed "that y^e^ gallary floors should be Laid Down, and y^e^ Breast Work put up, y^e^ Pillars and one pair of Stars & two Doors and also y^e^ Body of Seats be Built." It was also voted at the same time to secure land for "a Burrying Place & to take a Deed of y^e^ same." This sacred spot, on the westerly slope of Meeting-House Hill, contains head-stones bearing the names of several of the original founders of the church, and though now covered with poplar, birch, sumac, pine, and walnut trees, growing rankly over blueberry-bushes, sweet-fern, and golden-rod, still has associations and sermons for the reflective mind, such as the voice of the living preacher cannot bring.

Mr. Goodhue, then not two years from Harvard College, was ordained as pastor over the church on the eighth day of June, 1757. In the records of the church, which were well kept by him during his ministry, he says, "June y^e^ 8^th^ 1757, I was Solemly Seperated to y^e^ Work of y^e^ Gospel Ministry and ordained to y^e^ Pastoral Office Over y^e^ Chh of Christ in y^e^ 2^d^ Parish of Dunstable. The Rev^d^ Joseph Emerson of Pepperill began y^e^ Solemn Exercises of y^t^ Day with Prayer; The Rev^d^ Daniel Emerson Preached y^e^ Sermon from Luke 29^th^ 60^th^ Phinehas Hemenway of Townshend gave y^e^ Charge: And the Rev^d^ Daniel Willkins of Souhegion gave The right Hand of Fellowship."

The first baptism of an infant performed by Mr. Goodhue was that of "Jonathan y^e^ son of John & Sarah swallow"; the first marriage, that of "Oliver Farnsworth of Townshend & Jemima Haywood of Dunstable," which occurred Nov. 2, 1757. The Half-Way Covenant was then in vogue, admitting persons acknowledging the "Confession of Faith" as their belief to some of the privileges of the church, and hence the record of an admission to the church is made in accordance with the views of the member received in respect to this point. Thus the first persons who united with the church after its formation were Thomas Adams and Ruth, his wife, who were "admitted into full communion, July 3^d^ 1757," while Robert

Blood, Jr., and Abigail his wife "were admitted to y^e^ Privilidge of owning y^e^ Covenant, Oct^r^. y^e^ 9^th^ 1757." Much the larger number entered the church as "full communionists." At the second meeting of the church, July 11, 1757, it was voted that "£40 5*s*.· & 4*d*. Old Tenor," should be used "in procuring furniture for y^e^ Table of y^e^ Lord in this Place (viz.) a Table Cloth, a Napkin, two Flaggons, two Tankerds, six cups, three platters & likewise a Bayson for y^e^ use of y^e^ ch^h^."

At the next meeting, Aug. 3, Ebenezer Sherwin was chosen a deacon, and the first communion was held on the first Sabbath in this month. On the 31st of March ensuing, Samuel Taylor was chosen as the second deacon.

The bounds between Dunstable and Groton were examined and reviewed in April, 1756, and the line then commencing at Tyng's Corner passed on the easterly side of the old saw-mill, which stood where Cowpen Brook enters Massapoag Pond, "on the southerly side of the road that goes by Ebenezer Proctors in Dunstable, and terminated at a heap of stones on Flat Rock Hill." Feb. 15, 1757, a highway was laid out from the Province line by Joseph Danforth's barn, and thence onward to David Taylor's house.

It appears that each member of the parish built his own pew in the meeting-house, on a spot selected by himself, and that those who paid the heaviest taxes were entitled to the first choice. The names of the most fortunate were thus quaintly recorded by John Steel, the parish clerk:—

DUNSTABLE, October y^e^ 21st, 1757.

An acount of y^e^ Names of y^e^ Fifteen Higest Payers which was to Draw y^e^ Pew Ground as They were voted By y^e^ Second Parish in Dunstable first of all:—

Joseph Fletcher y^e^ 1st	No 8
Ebenr Parkhurst y^e^ 2d	No 9
Samuel Taylor y^e^ 3d	No 13
Capt John Cumings y^e^ 4th	No 2
John Steel y^e^ 5th	No 15
Abraham Kendall y^e^ 6th	No 7
Ebenr Proctor y^e^ 7th	No 4
Lt John Kendall y^e^ 8th	No ·1
Ens. John Swallow y^e^ 9th	No ·3

Joseph Spaulding y^e 10th	No 14
Timothy Read y^e 11th	No 10
Ebenr Butterfield y^e 12th	No 12
David Taylor y^e 13th	No 5
Josiah Blodgett y^e 14th	No 6
Joseph Taylor y^e 15th	No 11

JOHN STEEL.
EBENR SHERWIN. } *Comtee*

These Numbers annexed to their names is y^e Number of each Pew Ground as ye Comtee laid them out, and each man has chosen that Number annexed after his name.

It was voted, on the 7th day of December following, "to lay out all y^e money £210 12*s*. that comes by The Pew Ground in glass for y^e windows of said house & to putting them up & in providing Boards for y^e Pulpet."

At a meeting, March 7, 1758, the parish voted for the church "26 windows & 23 of sd windows Be 24 squares of glass in Each window that the 2 gavel End windows Be 15 squairs Each & the pulpit window is Left to the Descretion of the parish committe." This consisted of Ensign John Swallow,* Joseph Fletcher, and Abraham Kendall. Thus by degrees the old church on Meeting-House Hill was brought towards its completion.

As the territory of the Second Parish was indistinctly defined, a committee, consisting of Deacon Ebenezer Sherwin, Timothy Read, and Joseph Fletcher, was chosen in April of the ensuing year,

"To petition the Great & General Cort of this Province that They will Be pleased to appoint a Sevayor to Run a North & South Line By the Westerdly End of M^r Simon Thomsons Dwelling House a greable to the order of sd Honorable Cort By which this 2d parish was Errected to

* He was the first settler of the name in Dunstable, and built the house where his descendant, Alpheus Swallows, Esq., now resides. He is buried in the little cemetery near by, and the inscription on his headstone, ornamented with the rude image of an angel's head, is —

"MEMENTO MORI.

Here lies the body of Ensign John Swallow who departed this life Feb. 5 1776 aged 66 years & 5 months & 21 days."

be the East Line of sd parish & that sd parish may Bound Southardly upon the farm Belonging to Mr John Tyng that Lyeth in the Southardly part of sd Dunstable & also Westerdly upon Groton & Northardly upon the Province Line & that all the Lands in sd Bounds Be the 2d parish in Dunstable.

"JOHN SWALLOW,
"*Parish Clerk.*"

March 5, 1759, the town voted that £16 should be assessed for "ye suport of a school, or schools," and that it should be "a Writting school as well as a Reading school," also, that "it should be a moveing school."

The town was well represented in the old French War, which commenced in 1755, and was closed by the Treaty of Paris in 1763.

Ensign John Cheney and William Blodgett were at the surrender of Louisburg to the English, July 26, 1758. Their powder-horns are still preserved. That of Ensign John Cheney is elaborately ornamented with birds, fishes, deer, and the letters "F. C. W."; it has also the incription, "JOHN CHENEY his Horn, Cape Breton. Taken May 26, 1758." This horn is now in the possession of Mr. Thomas F. Cheney, depot-master in Dunstable. The horn of William Blodgett is now owned by Mr. George T. Blodgett, and bears this inscription: "WILLIAM BLODGET his horn, June ye 7 1760." It is covered with pictures of various animals, displaying the genius of the original owner.

Col. Ebenezer Bancroft, born April 1, 1738, and died Sept. 22, 1827, was an ensign in Capt. John Goffe's company in Col. Joseph Blanchard's regiment, and served through the war. Others in the service were Simeon Blood, James French, Ebenezer French, John Harwood, John Gilson, Joshua Wright, Ephraim Butterfield, Benjamin Butterfield, Jonathan Woodward, the miller of Massapoag, who was at the siege of Montreal under Gen. Wolfe; Thomas Woodward, who was killed in Canada by the Indians; John Woodward, who was also killed during the war; and Samuel Taylor, who died at Lake George, Nov. 14, 1755.

Dec. 11, 1759, a highway was laid out from John Steel's house to that of Deacon Ebenezer Sherwin, "two rods wide."

It was the custom in those days for the men to occupy the seats on one side of the church, and the women those on the other. The elders sat upon an elevated seat in front of the pulpit, and the children and servants occupied the galleries. A tythingman, with a long pole, kept them all in order. A glimpse of the arrangement of the seats may be had from a record of a public sale made November, 1759.

"Sold to ye Highest Bidder the Two Hind Seats in the Body of Seats in ye 2d parish Meting House the one half of ye Wimmings too hind Seats Next To ye middle alle to Mr Ebenr Kendall for £3 5s. 4d. law, the Next on the mens Side Next to ye middle alle to sd Ebenr Kendall for £2 17s. 4d. & then ye other Half of ye wimmings too Hind Seats Next to the stairs To M Benja. Pike for £2 1s. 4d. & then the other Half of the mens too Hind Seats Next to ye place where the mens Stairs are to B Built To Mr Abraham Kendall for £2 0 0.

"SAMUEL COMINGS,
"*Vandue Master.*"

The parish voted, March 10, 1760, "and chose Edward Kendall to sweep the Meting House and take Cair of the Cushing & six Shillings Be his wages for the same." The selectmen this year were Eleazer Tyng, Major John A. Tyng, and Joseph Danforth, all of whom resided in that part of the town which is now Tyngsborough. Temple Kendall was the "Sealer of Lether," and £15 were appropriated for the "suporte of schools." John Steel, the faithful clerk of the West Parish, died this year on the 18th of August, and was buried on Meeting-House Hill.

He was highly respected, and by his death the town was called to experience a heavy loss. William H. Prentice was chosen town clerk in 1760, and the records under his hand are made in a better style.

In August of this year a part of a family of the Acadians, or French Neutrals, whose melancholy fate is so touchingly told in the "Evangeline" of H. W. Longfellow, was brought to this town for support. The family was large, and thus divided: Dunstable took Peter Landerée and Sarah his wife, also Peter Landerée, Jr.; Dracut, Mary Landerée and Elizabeth Landerée; while Tewksbury took Mary Magdalene and Jane

Landerée. It would be interesting to know the fate of this divided household, but on this point the records are silent. Some of the Landerées were also supported by the town of Billerica, where one of them at least remained till about the time of the Revolution.

The lines established between the neighboring towns or parishes were guarded with jealous care, and frequently surveyed. On the 16th of September, 1761, the line between Dunstable and Groton, so recently fixed by the General Court, was "perambulated," and it then passed from a pillar of stones on Flat Rock Hill, southerly "near Mr. Robin's field," thence west of Joseph Fletcher's house, thence "to Old Angle Meadow," and so on to the mouth of Cowpen Brook, where it enters Massapoag Pond. This left the large tract of land called Unketynassett still in Groton.

A committee chosen to petition the General Court that the parish be made a district, presented the following report, which was accepted Jan. 24, 1761, by the House of Representatives:—

"Having herd ye parties & Considered thereon (they) are of oppinnion that to prevent all Controversies the Bounds of Sd presink ought to be as follows, viz., easterly on a north & south Line By the meridian running from ye province Line By ye West End of Simon Tomsons House to Capt John Tyngs Land & Bounded Southerly By Sd Tyngs Land westerly on Groton Line & Northerly on ye Province Line, Saving that ye Land within Sd Bounds Belonging To Eleazer Tyngs and Sd John Tyngs shall Continue To remain to the first Parish in Dunstable; and saving also that The Land Belonging to ye Inhabitants of sd first parish Lying adjoining on ye west side of sd North and South Line Shall Remain to sd first parish & that ye Lands adjoyning on ye Est Side of sd Line which Belongs to ye Inhabitants of sd 2d parish Shall Be & Remain to ye sd 2d parish & that a Sevayor Be appointed By this Cort to run sd Line & Erect Bounds & monuments therein & make Report thereof."

Benjamin Lincoln, Esq., was appointed to make the survey, and the charge therefor was to be borne equally between the First and Second Parish.

It is interesting to observe that the acceptance of this report is signed by the great James Otis as Speaker of the House of Representatives.

At a meeting of the Second Parish, Feb. 12, 1761, Joseph Danforth was chosen committee-man and an assessor "In y^e^ room & sted of M^r^ John Steel Late of Dunstable Deceased," and on the 29th of June ensuing the parish "Then votted & grantted to Be assessed 1–13–0 for Col Linkon Running y^e^ Line Between y^e^ Two parrishes in Dunstable. JOHN SWALLOW, Parish Clerk."

The town chose, Feb. 24, 1761, Capt. Jonathan Butterfield "Deer Reef," and on May 25 it voted to raise £16 for the support of a school, and 18*s.* for not having one in 1758.

It appears that at this time the members of the parish had become somewhat remiss in respect to the delivery of the Rev. Josiah Goodhue's twenty-five cords of wood in due season, since at the meeting held March 2, 1762, the parish "Then votted and chose a Com^tee^ (Josiah Blodgett, Adford Jaquith and Jeremiah Cummings) to Se that M^r^ Goodhue have his wood By the time above fixed (Jan^r^ 1st) or git it themselves."

The town at this period was increasing in population, and the First Parish, or precinct, consisted of the following persons:

ELEAZER TYNG.
JOHN TYNG.
JOHN A. TYNG.
JAMES TYNG.
WM. H. PRENTICE.
WM. GORDON.
ROBERT FLETCHER.
SAMUEL GOULD.
JOSEPH BUTTERFIELD.
REUBEN BUTTERFIELD.
JOHN PERHAM.
JOSEPH PERHAM.
JAMES PERHAM.
JACOB FLETCHER.
ELIJAH FLETCHER.
ZACCHEUS SPAULDING.
SAMUEL GOULD.
THOMAS JEWELL.
BENONI JEWELL.
JOHN INGLES.
JONATHAN PERHAM.
SAMUEL FLETCHER.
JOHN LITTLEHALE.
ABRAHAM LITTLEHALE.
TIMOTHY BANCROFT.
JONATHAN BUTTERFIELD.
JONATHAN FARWELL.
JOSEPH WINN.
ELEAZER FARWELL.
BENJAMIN FARWELL.
SIMON THOMPSON.
NATHAN THOMPSON.
EZRA THOMPSON.
SILAS THOMPSON.
ASA THOMPSON.
JOHN ALLS.
THOMAS ESTABROOK.
THOMAS ESTABROOK, Jr.
TIMOTHY BARRON.
WM. BARRON.
ROBERT SCOTT.
JACOB READ.
JOHN SCOTT.
WILLARD HALL.
JOHN LEWIS.
REUBEN LEWIS.
ARCHIBALD ROBINSON.
JOSEPH FRENCH, Esq.

Lt. John Varnum.	Oliver Colburn.
Jarmes Littlehale.	Ezra Colburn.
Daniel Fletcher.	Joseph Ayres.
John Didson.	John Haddock.
Samuel Howard.	John Hamblet.

Total, 58.

Of the above, the Butterfield, Fletcher, Gould, Colburn, Perham, Hamblet, and Varnum families lived on the east side of the Merrimack River, which they were obliged to cross by means of a ferry-boat owned by the town. On the 4th of February, 1755, they were prevented from voting by reason of the high water in the river.

Although money was annually raised by the First Parish for the support of the gospel, no minister had as yet been settled, nor church organized. Much of the land was owned by the Tyng family, and was very sparsely inhabited. The mill of William Gordon, on Bridge Meadow Brook, was the general *rendezvous* of the people, who were at this period in a comparatively prosperous condition.

In October, 1762, the town chose Joseph Danforth, William Gordon, and Josiah Blodgett to show cause to the Court why Dunstable "should not be at any charg of building or Repairing a Bridg over Concord River Billerica."

Joseph Danforth, Lemuel Perham, and Abraham Kendall were chosen committee-men of the Second Parish, March 14, 1763, and it "Then votted and chose Thaddeus Comings and oliver Taylor to sweep the meting House & Take Cair of y^e^ Cushing & Baptizing Bason for y^e^ Ensuing year and Six Shillings Be there wages for y^e^ same." It also "Then Votted & allowed Asa Kendalls accompt 1-10-10 for making y^e^ Parish Pew & Half one window."

In Mr. Goodhue's records of the church, it is stated, under the date of Dec. 11, 1763, that "The man Servant & maid Servant of Benjamin Farwell were propounded in order to their owning the Covenant [Nov. y^e^ 27] and admitted to y^t^ Priviledge, Decem. y^e^ 11^th^." Their names were Thomas and Margaret, and they were probably held as slaves.

A thunder-storm passed over the town on the 15th of June of this year, when hailstones fell nearly as large as a hen's egg,

by which the early grain was beaten down and the glass of several windows broken.

The officers of the Second Parish for 1764 were Joseph Danforth, Jacob Kendall, Lemuel Perham, committee-men and assessors, Deacon Samuel Taylor, treasurer, Edward Kendall, collector, and John Swallow, clerk. They were sworn into office after the customary form, as seen from the following record: —

"After Having Taken ye oath Proschribed By Law Concerning ye Bils of ye Neighbouring Goverments was Sworn to ye Trust & faithful Discharg of ye Respective offices to which they were Chosen March ye 12th 1764 Before me John Swallow parish Clerk."

Joseph Fletcher was chosen a deacon of the church, Feb. 23, 1764, and at the same meeting it was voted that "Brother Abraham Kendall, Brother Josiah Blodgett and Brother Samll Cumings be Queresters in ye Congregation." These men probably were expected "to set the tunes," — for assistance in which a queer sort of a wooden instrument, called a pitch-pipe, was used, — and also to lead the voices of the people in the singing. The "lining out of the psalm" was generally done by the pastor or one of the deacons.

The town chose, May 27, 1765, Robert Blood and Josiah Blodgett "to inspect the Salmon & Fishery according to law." No dams had then been constructed on the Merrimack or Nashua Rivers, to prevent the ascent of fish, and Salmon Brook and Massapoag Pond were teeming with shad, salmon, alewives, and other fish, which were of great value to the inhabitants.

The first general census of the population of the province was taken this year, and by it Dunstable appears to have had in all 90 dwelling-houses, 98 families, 138 males above sixteen, 143 females above sixteen, and a total of 559 inhabitants, of whom 16 were colored people, and probably held as slaves.* Of the thirty-six towns in the county, Bedford, Dracut, Natick, Shirley, Stoneham, only had a smaller population.

The selectmen of 1766 were Joseph Danforth, William

* See abstract of the Census of Mass., 1860, p. 255.

Gordon, owner of the saw and grist mill near the mouth of Bridge Meadow Brook, and Jeremiah Cummings; and Ebenezer French was the "Deer Reef." £8 were voted this year for public schools.

A special meeting of the Second Parish was held June 30, when it was voted to build a pulpit, for which £4 12*s.* had been contributed, and £4 were raised by the parish. Deacon Samuel Taylor, Ensign John Swallow, and Mr. Robert Blood were chosen to "Carry on y^e^ work," and it was voted that "They Build the pulpit Like that in Pepril meting House," and "as Desent as they Could for y^e^ money subscribed & voted to be raised."

There seems to have been some misunderstanding in regard to this sacred desk, for on the 9th of March, 1767, the parish "Voted Not to Build a Pulpit," so that for some time longer the Rev. Mr. Goodhue was obliged to dispense the gospel from the rude platform erected soon after the raising of the meeting-house.

The town voted, on the 25th of May of this year, "to Raise & assest £36 2*s.* for the use of a school, Repairing the pound, Building one pair of Stocks & other Town charges." The pound in the west part stood and still stands beside the road from Dunstable Centre to Tyngsborough Centre, a little eastward of the homestead of Dexter Butterfield. The stocks, sometimes called the "cage," stood in the vicinity of the respective churches, and the whipping-post hard by them; but I find no record of such an instrument on the books of the town or parish.

In accordance with the custom of the times, the Second Parish chose, April 21, 1768, Deacon Samuel Taylor, Benjamin Woodward, and Robert Blood a committee "to seat this meeting house and that the Highest Payers in the Last years Tax on the Reail and Personal Estate to be the Rule to Seat S^d^ house By and farther that thay have No Regard to the Proprietors of the Pews in S^d^ house in seating the meeting house." It was voted also to have regard to age in seating the meeting-house, also "to Peticion to the Great and Genrel Court to Be maid a Destrect."

To the action of this meeting in respect to one article, Robert Blood, Benj. Pike, Josiah Blodgett, and Lemuel Perham presented severally a protest. Among the reasons assigned by the latter, one is, "Because thay voted that M^r^ Joseph Pike Should Sett in the fore seat when thire was Nothing in the Warrant thire."

The desire of occupying the first seats in the synagogue seems to have been as strong as in the days of the Scribes and the Pharisees. Does not a little of that spirit, in some of our churches, linger still?

CHAPTER VIII.

BEGINNING OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. — FIRST ACTION OF THE TOWN RESPECTING IT. — THE TOWN DIVIDED INTO SCHOOL DISTRICTS. — THE REV. JOSIAH GOODHUE DISMISSED. — HIS CHARACTER. — COMMITTEE OF INSPECTION. — A PATRIOTIC PLEDGE. — MINUTE MEN. — BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL. — HEROIC ACTION OF JONAS AND WILLIAM FRENCH. — MEMBERS OF CAPT. OLIVER CUMMINGS'S COMPANY. — OF THE ALARM LIST. — LIST OF THE TRAINING BAND, 1776. — THE ALARM LIST. — NAMES OF THOSE IN THE ARMY. — A SPIRITED RESOLUTION. — LETTERS FROM JAMES CUMMINGS. — A WARRANT OF CAPT. OLIVER CUMMINGS. — TORIES. — WARRANT FOR A DRAFT OF MEN. — FOREIGNERS HIRED. — ENLISTMENTS. — ACTIVITY AND EXPENSES OF THE SECOND PARISH IN HIRING AND PAYING SOLDIERS. — LIST OF MEN ENGAGED IN THE SERVICE AND THEIR PAY.

"Every settler's hearth was a school of independence; the scholars were apt, and the lessons sunk deeply; and thus it came that our country was always free." FRANCIS W. P. GREENWOOD.

"They left the ploughshare in the mould,
Their flocks and herds without a fold,
The sickle in the unshorn grain,
The corn half garnered on the plain,
And mustered in their simple dress,
For wrongs to seek a stern redress,
To right those wrongs, come weal, come woe,
To perish, or o'ercome their foe." I. MCLELLAN, JR.

THE town voted in 1768 "to build the bridge with stone over Biscake Brook." William Henry Prentice and Jonathan Holden were to assist John Perham,* the surveyor of high-

* He was probably the son of Joseph Perham, born in Chelmsford, Oct. 22, 1669, who purchased land and settled near Joseph Butterfield on the east side of the Merrimack River in 1711. He married Dorothy Kidder, and had eleven children, one of whom, born in 1716, was named John. His neighbor, Lieut. Joseph Butterfield, came also from Chelmsford, where he was born June 6, 1680, and lived in a garrison house, built on land purchased of Samuel Scarlett. His sons bore the names of Joseph, Benjamin, and Reuben. One of his daughters married a Hogg, who subsequently had his name changed to Moore, but this only made the matter worse, for he was then called "More Hog."

ways, in its execution. This brook is the little stream that enters the Merrimack River near the depot at Tyngsborough Centre.

But matters of higher moment now began to engross the attention of the people. The repeated acts of British aggression on the rights of the American colonies had become insupportable, and Massachusetts issued a circular on the 28th of February of this year, asking the co-operation of the assemblies in opposing the obnoxious measures of Parliament. The principles of civil liberty, long germinating in the breasts of the people, were now to come into collision with the arbitrary and unjust decisions of the British ministry.

To quell the popular demonstrations, Gen. Thomas Gage, with seven hundred soldiers, entered Boston on the twenty-eighth day of September, when it soon became evident that "armed oppression must be met by armed resistance."

In the tremendous struggle which ensued, Dunstable was true to the cause of liberty, and freely shed its best blood in the defence of those "inalienable rights" which form the solid basis of the temple of our national freedom. The first recorded act of the town in the impending crisis was "to choose the Hon. John Tyng, Esq.,* to act for them at Boston on the twenty-second day of September, 1768, in convention with such as may be sent to join him from the several Towns in this Province, in order that such measures may be consulted & advised as his majesty's service and the peace and safety of his subjects in the Province may require." Ninety-eight towns sent delegates to this convention, which was called by the selectmen of Boston "to deliberate on constitutional measures and to obtain redress of their grievances," in consequence of the dissolution of the General Court by the order of Gov. Francis Bernard.

In November following (the 28th) the town voted £20 for

* Son of Major John Tyng, who was mortally wounded by the Indians between Groton and Concord, and carried to the latter place, where he died in 1711. He was born in 1700, and died in 1797. He married Mary Wardwell, of Boston. Their daughter Mary, born in 1739, married the Hon. John Pitts, and died in 1781.

the use of a school; and also "to provide a sufficient quantity of ammunition for a town stock." This latter vote was significant.

In 1769 the town chose five instead of three selectmen. They were Joseph Danforth, Abraham Kendall, Joseph Fletcher, Ebenezer Bancroft, and Joel Parkhurst, all men of genuine patriotism and sterling worth. The sum of £6 10*s.* was appropriated to the purchase of ammunition and £20 for the use of a school; three shillings were allowed for a day's work. Ezra Blood and his wife Eunice, also Josiah, Sarah, Ezra, and Hannah Blood, came in September from Mason, N. H., to reside in Dunstable.

On the 15th of August, 1770, the town was called to mourn the loss of Capt. John Cummings, who had held many public offices, and who died "in y^e^ 75 year of his age." The assessment of the Second Parish this year was £51 8*d.* 2*qrs.*, together with 25 cords of wood for the minister, at 4*s.* per cord.

John Kendall and Amaziah Swallow were chosen "to repair y^e^ pound."

The Boston massacre, March 5, taxation without representation, pledges against the use of tea and foreign manufactures, formed the leading topics of conversation in the tavern, shops, and homes of Dunstable, and the old firelocks used in the French War, a few of which remain to this day, were quietly put into effective order.

March 4, 1771, Joseph Danforth was chosen town clerk, and the selectmen then elected were Ebenezer Bancroft, Joel Parkhurst, Jonathan Fletcher, Benjamin Woodward, and Nathaniel Holden. Ebenezer French was chosen deer reeve, and £24 were appropriated for educational and other purposes.

In 1772 Nathaniel Balston, of Boston, sold to John Tyng, Esq., of Dunstable, three hundred and fifty acres of land, bounded easterly by Brattle's farm, southerly by Tyng's farm, westerly by Massapoag Pond, and northerly by land formerly owned by Edward Cowell. Thomas Cooper, of Fort Pownal, quitclaimed the land. Ebenezer Nutting, his wife and four children, came to reside in town, Dec. 25, from Groton. Even to that date people had to obtain permission to settle in the town.

In the same year the town voted £84 for educational and other purposes. In 1773 the town appropriated £20 for a school. It laid out a "town way, two rods wide," from "the Provence line," commencing north of John Kendall's house, and running by Temple Kendall's house "to the road that was laid out by said Kendalls and Samuel Taylors house." It appears that there was a growing disaffection towards the Rev. Mr. Goodhue, but for what reason the records do not state. Some of the members of the parish declined to pay their rates, and the twenty-five cords of wood were not promptly piled up at his door. Contention and ill will so far prevailed that the parish voted, March 8, 1773, not to be assessed for his salary, either in money or in wood, for that or the preceding year; and on the 28th of September following, it voted "to Dismis the Reverend Josiah Goodhue from any Relation that he Standeth in to this Second Parish in the Town of Dunstable."

The pastor was determined to have his dues, and so on the eleventh day of August, 1774, issued a writ against the parish for £175 in lawful money, and eighty-seven and a half cords of wood, of the value, says the writ, "of £21 17*s.* 6*d.* of Like Money for three Years and an half a Year Salary ending the 15th day of March last." By a mutual council, consisting of seven churches, convened Sept. 28, 1774, the pastoral relation between Mr. Goodhue and the church was dissolved, "not from any particular dislike to him, but from a consideration of the unhappy prospect before him, if he should still continue their minister." The council aver that they "can heartily recommend him as a person of conspicuous seriousness & piety, and as one whom they judge qualified to do service in the ministry."

The council also recommended to the church and parish, "that whereas they have been broken to pieces by unhappy contentions, they may for the future be united together in love and friendship."

During his pastorate of seventeen years, sixty-five persons were admitted to the church, and he seems to have left for the simple reason that the people, as one said, "were tired of him." While in Dunstable, he resided in a house near that of Adford Jaquith, at the northern base of Forest Hill. The arrearages

in Mr. Goodhue's salary were subsequently paid. He was afterwards settled and died in Putney, Vt. In the sermon preached at his funeral, Nov. 16, 1797, the Rev. William Wells said of him: —

"I believe you will all join with me in asserting piety to God and benevolence to man were leading features of his character. The great object of his life was to be useful in his station as a minister of the gospel of Christ, and exemplify in his own conduct and temper those virtues and graces which, with the greatest sincerity, he recommended to others. His end, like that of the godly man's, was peace, being not only resigned at the prospect of his dissolution, but desirous to depart and be with Christ." *

Mr. Goodhue was married to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Deacon Joseph and Elizabeth (Underwood) Fletcher, July 28, 1757. She died Oct. 22, 1793. Their children were, 1. Josiah, who became an eminent surgeon. 2. Joseph, who was also a surgeon, and twenty-one years in the United States service. 3. Ebenezer, who was deacon of a church in Westminster, Vt. 4. Eliza, who married Peter Aikin, of Windham, Vt. 5. Samuel B. And 6. Nathaniel, who was by profession a lawyer.

There was an article in the warrant for a town meeting, in 1774, to build a school-house, but the town voted not to do it. This is the first reference to such a building on the records. The prospect of a war with the mother country probably prevented the town from incurring the expense. In April of the ensuing year, Deacon Joseph Fletcher, Josiah Blodgett, Temple Kendall, James Tyng, Esq.,† Captain Joseph Butterfield, William Gordon, and Ebenezer Bancroft were chosen "to divide the town into districts for schooling"

By the action of the first Provincial Congress, which, in October, 1774, created a committee of safety, and provided that a fourth part of the enrolled militia should, as "minute men," be held in readiness for immediate service, it became apparent that a collision between the American and British

* Dunstable Church Records, p. 71.

† Youngest son of Eleazer Tyng, and born March 6, 1731. He held many public offices.

forces was impending, and Dunstable, with patriotic resolution, hastened to make preparation to assist as far as possible in the common cause of freedom.

On the 23d of January, 1775, it chose John Tyng and James Tyng as representatives to the Provincial Congress to be held at Cambridge, and on the 1st of February ensuing, it appointed those two gentlemen, together with Joseph Danforth,* Nathaniel Holden, William Gordon, Joel Parkhurst, Reuben Butterfield, Jacob Butterfield, and Leonard Butterfield, as a committee of inspection to "carry into execution in the Town of Dunstable the agreement and association of the late respected Continental Congress."

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* Lieut Joseph Danforth, born 1720 and died 1795, was a son of the Hon. Samuel Danforth, grandson of Jonathan and Rebecca (Parker) Danforth, and great-grandson of Jonathan Danforth, of Billerica, the noted land surveyor. Lieut. Joseph Danforth married Mary Richardson and had eight children. His son, Josiah Danforth, was the father of Capt. Joseph Danforth, and grandfather of the present Capt. Joseph Danforth, born Aug. 9, 1805, who occupies the old homestead in a pleasant locality, a little south of the State line, and on Howard's Brook. A part of the Danforth estate is thus described: "Whereas, the Town of Dunstable granted unto Peter Bennett a thirty acre House Lot, which was laid out unto him next adjoyning to the lot laid out for the minister and afterwards the sd Peter did resign up and relinquish his Right in the sd Lot with the appurtenances and by Consent took his allotment in another part of the said Township so yt the sd Thirty acre house lot was granted unto Thos Wheler and by him sold to Joseph Wheeler and by him the sd Joseph conveyed to John Hayward with three acres of Second Division land adjoyning, which Said Lot and addition is butted and Bounded northeasterly partly by Meremack river & partly by the land of Joseph Wheler Southerly by the land of Capt Thos Brattle Northwesterly by the lot laid out for the minister in the sd Township and southeasterly by the Land of Joseph Wheler —— Also 80 acres of Second Division land being bounded northwest and west by Common Land Easterly by the Land of Joseph Wheeler southerly by the Brook that runs from Seven Star Medow also one acre of medow on the other side of the sd Brook & one acre more on the sd Brook about 30 rods Distant also two acres of medow beyond Buck Medow — Wee whose names are here underwritten Being appointed a Comittee for the Laying out of lots in the Township of Dunstable are prive to this Concern & have managed the same by Vertue of the power Granted to us and is Confirmed to the Sd Hayward at a Town meeting the 5th of October 1680 at which time this return was ordered to be recorded in the records of Sd Town.

"JAMES PARKER.
ROBERT PARIS.

"A True Copy Attest
pr JOSEPH FRENCH
Proprs Clark."

The following pledge evinces the patriotic spirit of the people in the very commencement of the tremendous struggle: —

"We the subscribers taking into our consideration the present difficulty, do hereby voluntarily engage with each other in defence of our country, Priveledges and Libertys for the space of six months from this date; that we will submit ourselves to the Laws equally the same as if they were in full force respecting our officers that now are, or hereafter may be chosen in all Military Duty. — DUNSTABLE, March 1st, 1775.

"EDWARD BUTTERFIELD.	SAMUEL ROBY.
NATHANIEL HOLDEN.	ELEAZER FRENCH.
LEMUEL PERHAM.	PHILIP BUTTERFIELD.
GEORGE BISHOP.	JERALMEEL COLBURN.
EBENEZER FRENCH.	WM. FRENCH.
JONATHAN BANCROFT.	JONATHAN SHERWIN.
JOHN CHANEY.	JOHN MANNING.
REUBEN LEWIS.	JACOB DAVIS.
JOHN CUMINGS.	JESSE BUTTERFIELD.
JOHN FRENCH.	HEZEKIAH KENDALL.
ZEBEDEE KENDALL.	HENRY SHEPPARD.
JOSEPH FARRAR.	WILLIAM GLENNE.
JOHN MARSH.	JONATHAN WOODWARD.
JOHN COCKLE.	THOMAS TROWBRIDGE."

Total, 28.

The above valuable paper belongs to Dexter Butterfield.

On the 4th of April, 1775, the town voted "to have menite men agreeable to the desire of the provincial Congress," and on the 12th of the same month it voted to assess £20 for "y^e^ encouragement & use of y^e^ minute men"; and they were "required to hold themselves in readiness to march at the first notice."* This notice was not long in coming; nor did it find the Dunstable soldiers unprepared, since many of them had seen hard service in the old French War, and a weekly drill had long been held. Late on the 19th of April, the start-

* "These minute men were trained often, the towns paying the expense, when the company, after its field exercises, would sometimes repair to the meeting-house to hear a patriotic sermon, or partake of an entertainment at the Town House, where zealous 'Sons of Liberty' would exhort them to prepare to fight bravely for God and their country." — Frothingham's *Siege of Boston*, p. 42.

"Lord Percy said at table he never saw anything equal to the intrepidity of the New England minute men." — *Remembrancer*, Vol. I, 111. They were of all classes, and it was held as a marked distinction to be chosen as an officer in a company.

ling news arrived that blood had been shed at Lexington and Concord; but the affair was finished before the men from Dunstable had time to reach the scene of action. It is said that while the battle of Bunker Hill was raging a stranger called at the house of Mrs. Jonathan Woodward near "The Gulf," and asked for something to eat. "While partaking of her hospitality he began to berate Americans, and, boasting of the success of the British, declared that all would be subjects of King George, to whom they rightly belonged. Incensed at his insolence, she opened the door and commanded him to leave the house, which he refused to do, saying he would go when he was ready. She then seized a chair, knocked him down, and dragged him out of the house, convincing him, no doubt, of one woman's courage, and devotion to the country." * Eight days after the battle the town assembled, and "voted to accept of y^e^ Powder James Tyng, Esq., bought for this town."

Abel Spaulding, Lemuel Perham, Elijah Fletcher, and Asa Kendall were chosen to join the Committee of Correspondence† on the 12th of June; and at the same meeting Joel Parkhurst, a man of pure patriotism, was chosen to represent the town in the Continental Congress at Watertown, instead of John Tyng, whose health was impaired, and James Tyng who "had a multiplicity of business." This was the time that tried men's souls. Five days afterwards the Dunstable company, composed of fifty men, forming a part of the Massachusetts regiment, under the command of Col. Ebenezer Bridge, commissioned at Billerica, May 27, was present, and participated in the memorable action of Bunker Hill. Ebenezer Bancroft was captain, Nathaniel Holden, lieutenant, and Samuel Brown, ensign. Col. Bridge was sent forward on the evening of the 16th of June with a part of his regiment, embracing Capt. Bancroft's company, to throw up the entrenchment on the hill,

* *Tyngsborough Centennial Record.*

† The Committee of Correspondence was called the mainspring of the Revolutionary movement. It published from time to time the news of home and abroad in hand-bills, and, in concert with the selectmen and parish committees, took counsel in respect to the enemy, and supervision of all local matters pertaining to the war.

and after toiling through the night upon the redoubt, awaited for the advance of the British squadrons. During the sanguinary contest that ensued, the company from Dunstable evinced all the valor of veteran soldiers, as many of them indeed were, and it was only after their ammunition was exhausted that they left the field. Capt. Bancroft was severely wounded.* Eleazer French had an arm shot off during the action, and picking it up, bore it as a trophy from the bloody field. His brother, Samuel French, had a ball shot through his right ear. Jonathan French, another brother, was in the battle. William French and Jonas French, two brothers of another family, did good service on that eventful day. The former discharged his gun with deliberate aim, as at a pigeon, sixteen times. He was a shoemaker by trade, served through the war, and died in Dunstable at an advanced age. From his sobriety and uprightness he was called "Deacon William."

At the close of the battle these two brothers left the hill together, and on crossing "the Neck" under the fire of the "Glasgow" man-of-war, they discovered an officer very severely wounded, and tendered him assistance. "I cannot live," he said. "Take care of yourselves." They, however, raised him to their shoulders and bore him through the havoc to a place of safety. It proved to be Capt. Henry Farwell, of Groton.†

Mr. Ebenezer French was also at the battle of Bunker Hill. He was the grandfather of Benjamin French, Esq., who has now in his possession the bullet-moulds (which are of brass and will

* Capt. Bancroft fought nobly in the redoubt, and was wounded (*Siege of Boston*, p. 177), and was the last to leave the redoubt. He used a musket in the *mêlée*, and, being a man of remarkable strength, knocked down several British soldiers after they had surrounded him. He had been an officer in the French War, and had learned how to fight in earnest. Before he left the field his musket was wrenched from his hands, his hat knocked from his head, and the forefinger of his right-hand shot off. It is a marvel he was not killed. He said of Col. William Prescott, commander-in-chief in this battle, and of whose intrepidity he was an eye-witness, "He continued through the hottest of the fight to display admirable coolness, and a self-possession that would do honor to the greatest hero of any age. He gave his orders deliberately, and how effectually they were obeyed I need not tell." (*Siege of Boston*, p. 158.) He was made a lieutenant-colonel in 1780, and served through most of the war.

† Butler's *History of Groton*, p. 268.

form twenty-four bullets of different sizes at one casting), the camp-kettle, and musket of this brave soldier. He died April 14, 1808, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. Some of the Dunstable men were in Capt. John Ford's company of Chelmsford. They reached the field just before the action began, and fought with great bravery. Oliver Cummings, soon after made captain, was, by reason of sickness, not present at the battle. While Isaac Wright was sitting exhausted on a bank in front of a house in Charlestown, a cannon-ball came rolling along so near him that he could have touched it with his foot, and on being asked why he did not stop it, he said, "I then should have returned home with only one leg." He was one of the first to enlist for the war.

During the siege of Boston many of its inhabitants repaired to the other towns in the State in order to avoid the ill treatment of the hostile troops, and several of them came to Dunstable, where, as it appears from the following vote, they were kindly entertained: —

Nov. 20, 1775, voted that "y^e^ Poor & Indigent inhabitants of the town of Boston which are now in this town be supported with y^e^ provisions of this town so long as it could be procured in Sd town therefor."

It was represented to the General Court, May 1, 1775, that there were about 5,000 indigent people in Boston, then in possession of the British, unable to meet the expense of removing themselves from the town. The Court, therefore, resolved that the towns in the vicinity should do this, and also "provide for such inhabitants in the best & most prudent way." The expense was to be met by the public treasury. Fifty-four poor persons from Boston were assigned to Billerica, and probably about forty to Dunstable. They brought with them this certificate: "The bearer —— and his family, removing out of the town of Boston, are recommended to the charity and assistance of our sympathizing brethren in the several towns in this province."

It was ordered by the General Court, Jan. 4, 1776, that four thousand blankets should be provided by the respective towns for the soldiers in the army, and paid for out of the public

treasury. About one dozen of them were furnished by Dunstable.

On the 4th of March, 1776, Capt. Ebenezer Bancroft, Capt. Reuben Butterfield, Jonathan Fletcher, Nathaniel Holden, and Asa Kendall were chosen a Committee of Correspondence, and on the 31st of May following, Oliver Cummings was commissioned captain of the Dunstable company in the regiment of militia of which Simeon Spaulding was the colonel. The company consisted of the following men:—

ROLL OF CAPT. OLIVER CUMMINGS'S COMPANY.

OLIVER CUMINGS, *Capt.*
TEMPLE KENDALL, *Lt.*
JOEL PARKHURST, *Lt.*
AMAZIAH SWALLOW.
JOSIAH BLODGETT, Jr.
JONA'N FLETCHER.
EBENR FRENCH.
ABEL SPAULDING.
JONAS TAYLOR.
SIMEON CUMINGS.
JONAS BUTTERFIELD.
JOSEPH SPAULDING, *Drummer.**
OLIVER CUMINGS, Jr., *Fifer.*
EBENR BUTTERFIELD, Jr.
JESSE BUTTERFIELD.
PHILLIP BUTTERFIELD.
ZEBULON BLODGETT.
ELIPHALET BAILEY.
JACOB BALDWIN.
JOHN CUMINGS.
JAMES CUMINGS.
JESSE DUTTON.
JOSIAH DANFORTH.
ROBERT DUNN.
PHINEHAS FLETCHER.
SAML FRENCH.
JONAS FRENCH.
AARON FARMER.
BENJ JAQUITH.
JACOB KENDALL.
ZEBEDEE KENDALL.
MOSES HARDY.
JOHN PERHAM.
JOSEPH PARKHURST, Jr.
JOHN PROCTOR.
JONA'N PROCTOR.
GERSHOM PROCTOR.
BENJ. PIKE, JR.
ELEAZER READ.
ELIJAH ROBBINS.
BENJ. SWALLOW.
PETER SWALLOW.
OLIVER TAYLOR.
ISAAC TAYLOR.
SAML TAYLOR, Jr.
JONATHAN TENNY.
JONATHAN WOODWARD.
ISAAC WRIGHT.
SOLOMON SARTLE.
OLIVER GREEN.
EDWARD DUNN.
EBENR PARKHURST.

* The fife, the drum, and the trumpet were the only musical instruments then used in the Continental army. The tunes usually played were "Yankee Doodle" and the "Road to Boston." The tune of "Chester," by William Billings, was sometimes heard in the camp, and before the close of the war several new marches were introduced. Military bands were not formed in this country until about the commencement of the present century. They were, in some instances, taught by the Hessians, who settled here after the war was over.

JOHN MARSH.
JONA FRENCH.
JAMES TARBOX.
WM. FRENCH.

The Alarm List.

Capt. LEONARD BUTTERFIELD.
Lt. JOSEPH DANFORTH.
Lt. SAML. BROWN.
JOHN KENDALL.
BENJ. PIKE.
BENJ. WOODWARD.
EDWARD KENDALL.
DAVID TAYLOR.
TIMOTHY READ.
Lt. LEMUEL PERHAM.
JOS. PARKHURST.
TIMOTHY READ, Jr.
THOS. FLETCHER.
EDWARD DUNN.
PARRET TINNEY.
Lt. JOHN CHENEY.

Each soldier was provided with a fire-arm, bayonet, cutting-sword or hatchet, cartridge-box, from fifteen to one hundred pounds of buckshot, jackknife, powder, from fifteen to one hundred pounds of balls, six flints, a knapsack, blanket, and canteen. The muskets were long and heavy, and very inferior instruments in comparison with the effective needle-guns of the present day. The knapsack was made, in some instances, of strong tow cloth. Josiah T. Cummings, born 1801, has now in his possession the knapsack used by his father, Capt. Josiah Cummings, during the Revolution. The ammunition was stored in the loft of the meeting-house, and the place of rendezvous for the minute-men was at the house of Asa Kendall, which was subsequently owned by Dr. Adonijah W. Howe.

The above list of names, in the handwriting of Capt. Oliver Cummings, is without date, and may have been written at about this period of the war, as the following list, on the back of which is inscribed, "Dunstable June the 25th, 1776, Joel Parkhurst to goodness & marcy," would seem to indicate.

LIST OF Y^{E} TRAINING BAND. DUNSTABLE, JUNE 25, 1776.

Sergants

ASA KENDALL. AMAZIAH SWALLOW.
EBENEZER FRENCH.

Corporals.

ABEL SPAULDING. JONAS TAYLOR.
SIMEON CUMINGS. JONAS BUTTERFIELD.

Drummer.

JOSEPH SPAULDING.

Fifer.

OLIVER CUMINGS, Jr.

EBENEZER BUTTERFIELD, Jr.
JESSE BUTTERFIELD.
JOHN BLODGETT.
ZEBULON BLODGETT.
PHILIP BUTTERFIELD.
ELIPHALET BALEY.
JOHN CUMINGS.
JAMES CUMINGS.
ROBERT DUNN.
JESSE DUTTON.
JOSIAH DANFORTH.
DANIEL EMERSON.
THOMAS FLETCHER.
JOSEPH FLETCHER, Jr.
PHINEHAS FLETCHER.
AARON FARMER.
MOSES HARDE.
BENJ. JAQUITH.
JACOB KENDALL.
ABRAHAM KENDALL, Jr.
ZEBEDEE KENDALL.
JOHN MARSH.
JOHN PROCTOR.
JONATHAN PROCTOR.
GERSHAM PROCTOR.
JOHN PERHAM.
JOSEPH PARKHURST, Jr.
TIMOTHY READ, Jr.
ELIJAH ROBINS.
ELEAZER READ.
BENJ. SWALLOW.
PETER SWALLOW.
LEMUEL SCOTT.
OLIVER TAYLOR.
ISAAC TAYLOR.
SAML. TAYLOR, Jr.
JONA. WOODWARD.

The names that follow are inserted and erased :—

SAMUEL BUTTERFIELD.
MOSES CHANDLER.
EDWARD DUNN.
EDWARD DUNN, Jr.
JONATHAN EMERSON.
JONATHAN FRENCH.
OLIVER GREEN.
SAML. FRENCH, Jr.
EDWARD KENDALL.
BENJ. PIKE, Jr.
BENJ. WOODWARD.

The Alarm List.

C. LEONARD BUTTERFIELD.
Lt. JOSEPH DANFORTH.
D. JOSEPH FLETCHER.
MR. JOSIAH GOODHUE.
ADFORD JAQUITH [erased].
ABRAHAM KENDALL.
JOHN KENDALL.
Lt. LEMUEL PERHAM.
JOSEPH PARKHURST.
BENJ. PIKE.
TIMOTHY READ.
DAVID TAYLOR.
BENJ. WOODWARD.
EDWARD KENDALL.
EDWARD DUNN.
JACOB KENDALL.
BENJ. SWALLOW.

In the Army.

Lt. SAMUEL BROWN.
WILLIAM FRENCH.
JONAS FRENCH.
JONATHAN FRENCH.
SAMUEL FRENCH.
ENOCH JEWETT.
BENJAMIN TAYLOR.
ABRAHAM TAYLOR.
JOHN BROWN.

At a meeting of citizens of the town, June 8, 1776, Major Ebenezer Bancroft, Capt. Reuben Butterfield, and Mr. Timothy Read were chosen "a committee to prepare y^e^ Draft of a vote," which is as follows: —

"At a time when y^e^ most Important Questions that ever were agitated before y^e^ representative body of this Colony touching its liberties & privileges will demand your attention as we your constituents are called upon to instruct you in a very important point of duty you may be called to act upon viz of y^e^ Colony being declared to be independent of Grate Britton. When we reflect upon y^e^ state of America when our forefathers first came over & y^e^ cause for which they came & the treatment of Grate Brittan towards us ever since, but especially of late when our most humble petitions to y^e^ king of Grate Brittan for our just rights repeatedly rejected with disdain & fier and sword taking place upon our brethren of this land. He and his parliament not only deceiving y^e^ people of Grate Brittan attempting to hire y^e^ natives of this land to butcher us & for what we know hath hired all y^e^ covetous blood thirsty souls upon y^e^ face of y^e^ whole earth to come against us in order to rob us of life and fortune y^e^ contemplation of which fills our brests with abhorrence and disdain against y^e^ power that is thus acting. We then will join with our brethren of America in pursuing such measures as the honorable the Continental Congress shall adopt if it is that of Independence of Grate Brittan & will risk life and fortune in y^e^ cause if called to it, we then sir expect you will equip yourself as a member of society & will use your utmost endeavours in promoting y^e^ cause of America not in y^e^ least doubting your abilities.

"Y^e^ above being red to y^e^ town y^e^ question being put whether y^e^ same be given as above to y^e^ present representative of this town passed in the affirmative *nem. con.*

"JOSIAH BLODGETT, JR.
Town Clerk."

It was the reception of such plain, but spirited resolutions from the various towns of the province that gave the leaders of the Revolution courage to make the celebrated Declaration of Independence which soon followed.

In October ensuing the town agree to accept "such a Constitution as the House & Council of this Massachusetts Bay would organize."

In the mean time, the brave soldiers of Dunstable were carrying out the spirit of the municipal resolutions by active service in the field. The following letters from James Cummings, son of the gallant Capt. Oliver Cummings, exhibit the

feelings of the soldiers at the post of duty. It must be borne in mind that the town, as yet, had enjoyed only the advantage of a "moveing school," and that unremitting toil had been the lot of most of the inhabitants of the town.

TICONDEROGA, Aug. 16, 1776.

Hon'd Parents these Lines may inform you that I am well thro' the Goodness of God & hope you enjoy the same favor. We arriv'd here yesterday from Skeinsborough which is 28 miles up the Lake. Our men are all in good health & high Spirits and row'd down in 6 hours landed the opposite side of the Lake to Ticonderoga but expect to go over as soon as the Tents come No more at present So after my duty to you & Love to my Brothers and Sister I conclude begging Leave to subscribe Myself your Dutiful Son

JAMES CUMINGS.

TICONDEROGA, Oct. 15, 1776.

Honored farther & mother after my Dutey To you & Love to my Brothers and Sister I have Taken this oppertunity to Let you now that I am Well at present and Blessed be god for it & hope these Linds will find you the Sam I shant Rite much at present only the Raglars have drove Our flet Back hear we have sustaned Lors of Men & Vessels & the Enmis armey is at Crown point or near their & we expect them hear Quick. Phillip Butterfield is got Better Jeass Butterfield Is pooley yet Rember me to all Inquirin friends So I Remain your Dutiful Son

JAMES CUMMINGS.

Col. Benedict Arnold was in command of flotillas on Lake Champlain this summer and autumn, and had two disastrous engagements (Oct. 11 and 13) with the enemy, but he succeeded in preventing a union between the British forces in Canada and those in New York, which was the design of his expedition. His loss in both these engagements was about ninety men. It is to these losses that James Cummings refers.

The officers of the first precinct (now Tyngsborough) for this year were Ebenezer Bancroft, Capt. Reuben Butterfield, and Lieut. Nathaniel Holden, committee and assessors, Lieut. Nathaniel Holden, treasurer, Reuben Lewis, collector, and Ebenezer Bancroft, clerk.

A warrant in the handwriting of Capt. Oliver Cummings runs *verbatim, literatim, et punctatim* in the following style:—

Middlesex, ss. To Jonas Buterfeld Corpril By The athority under which we hold you are required forthwith to notifie all the Training Band Soldiers of my Company to gether with the allarum List to meet at the house of Mr. Ase Kendalls on Wednesday The Eighteenth Instant at Two of the Clock Precisly in the after Noon of Said Day that is all That Live to the Est of Salmon Brook of Sd Company with armes Complet it being on a Special ocasion, or an alaram hereof fail not & mack Due Return to me on Said Training given under my hand this Seventeenth Day of September 1776

OLIVER CUMMINGS *Capt.*

This "special ocasion, or alaram," arose from the news, which at that period travelled very slowly, of the defeat of the Americans, August 27, in the battle of Long Island, which, to Washington, was one of the most disheartening of the war.

Another warrant soon followed, and the people in those dark days had but little time to rest, or but little to think or talk about save the encounters with the redcoats, and the progress of the war.

MIDLX SS To SIMEON CUMINGS Corporil By the Authority under which we hold you are Required forthwith to notify all ye Traning Band Soldiers of my Company Together with ye allarm List to meet with arms at the House of Mr Asa Kendalls on Satterday ye 30th of this Novr Instant at one of ye Clock in the after Noon of Sd Day Viz All that Live to ye West of Salmon Brook It being by a Special order of ye Cort. Hereof Fail not & make Due Return to me on or before Said Traning Given under my hand this 28th Day of Novr A D 1776.

OLIVER CUMINGS *Capt.*

MIDLX SS DUNSTABLE 30th Novr 1776 I have Notified all ye Traning Band Soldiers With ye Alarm List To meet at Time & place as within mentioned.

SIMEON CUMINGS.

Feb. 17, 1777, the town chose Ebenezer Bancroft and Abraham Kendall selectmen and assessors in place of "Capt. Reuben Butterfield and Lieut. Joel Parkhurst absent in y^e^ army." It also chose, this year, Ebenezer Bancroft representative to the General Court.

The town was prompt to respond to the repeated calls for men and money, and meetings were very frequently held, either at the "alarm post" or at the tavern, or at the church, to

adopt measures for doing its part in carrying on the war. Several of the Dunstable soldiers served in companies of other towns, and some from other places joined the Dunstable companies. Lieut. Richard Welsh, as a recruiting officer, hired eight foreigners to serve in the company of Capt. Oliver Cummings during the war. Their names are given as follows: —

BENJAMIN EVANS.	JOHN BARTON.
WILLIAM BRIAN.	DAVID OSMAN.
JOHN SILLY.	ISAAC HITTEN.
CHRISTOPHER HIGBY.	JOHN WALKER.

The return is dated March 23, 1777.

In April of this year five men were drafted from the town, as its quota of the three hundred soldiers the county was called upon for the reenforcement of the army. The warrant is a curious document.

ON THE COLONY SARVICE.

To the Captns of the Companies of military in Dunstable or in thar absens To the Naxt Oficer in the Company you are Required forth with to Inlist or Draft from your Companeys Five abel Bodid efective meen which is your Part of Three hundred and Five meen out of County to Renfors the armey of Rodiland and mack Return of the Names of the men so in Listed or Drafted Emedait ly as the Bisnis admits of No Delay.

Aprel the 29 1777. N. B. the above Said men ar To be Detained in Camp if Needed Two month and no Longer.

The names of those who enlisted or were drafted at this time I do not find on the town records, but on the back side of a letter from William Kendall to Capt. Oliver Cummings, dated New Ipswich, June 3, 1777, the subjoined lists appear in the handwriting of the latter: —

Drafted for the First Time.

JONATHAN FLETCHER.	JOSEPH PARKHURST
SAMUEL TAYLOR.	JONATHAN PROCTOR.
BENJAMIN JAQUITH.	SAMUEL BUTTERFIELD.
JAMES PERHAM.	EDWARD KENDALL.

Drafted for the Second Time.

D. FLETCHER.	OLIVER CUMMINGS.

Drafted for the Third Time.

JACOB KENDALL.	ABRAHAM KENDALL.
TEMPLE KENDALL.	LEONARD BUTTERFIELD.

In April the British troops to the number of about 2,000 entered Connecticut, burned the town of Danbury and maltreated the inhabitants. Demonstrations were also made in Rhode Island by the enemy, and a bounty of £20, in addition to the £20 and a tract of land offered by Congress, was promised by the State to every soldier who should enlist. The company of Capt. Oliver Cummings was thereupon called together for this purpose in May, by the following warrant in the handwriting of the commander: —

MIDLX SS. To ABEL SPALDING Corprel you are hereby in the Name of the Government and People of the Massachusetts Bay in Newingland froth With to Notify all the Traning Band Soldiers to Gether With the alaram List That thay meet at the Meeting Hous in the Second Parish in Dunstable on thursday the 15th day of this may instant at one of the Clock in the after noon of said Day With arms Cumpleet all that Lives to the West of Salmon Brook in Sd Parish it being a Speashul order of Cort Hereof Fail Not & make Due Return to me on or Before Said Training.

Given this 10 Day of may A D 1777

OLIVER CUMINGS *Capt.*

Another warrant from the same hand soon followed: —

MIDLX SS DUNSTABLE July ye 23 1777. To Corporil Simeon Cumings In ye Name of ye Government & people of this State you are Required forthwith To warn all ye Soldiers Belonging to ye Traning band in my Company Living on the west Side of Salmon Brook that they meet at ye alarm post To morrow viz ye 24 Instant at 4 of the Clock in ye afternoon with arms and other Equipments compleet according To Law In order Viewing &c

OLIVER CUMINGS, *Capt.*

On the back of the paper is written: —

MIDDLESEX SS. pursuant to the with in Warrant I have warned the Solgars belonging to the traning band to meat at time and place with in menchoned

SIMEON CUMINGS.

It seems that in Dunstable, as well as in other towns, there were some persons holding Tory principles, and that the town

was prompt to bring them to an account for their opposition to the common cause. At a public meeting held Sept. 11, 1777, Lieut. Nathaniel Holden was chosen "to procure and lay before y^e^ court y^e^ evidence y^t^ might be had of y^e^ Enimical disposition of any of this town that may be complained of that they may be proceeded with agreeable to an act of this state."

A warrant from Col. Simeon Spaulding to Capt. Oliver Cummings for three men from his company is here given: —

CHELMSFORD, February 9th, 1778.

Sir In Consequence of another order from Council you are Hereby directed to Detach by List or Draft three men from your Company to march to Boston to Reinforce the guards then and there to Receive and follow such orders as Major Genl Heath from time to time shall se cause to give them to tarry for the time of three months unless sooner discharged, they being the same number you was ordered to Raise in the orders of January 28 and any man so detached and ordered to march as aforesaid and shall Neglect or Refuse so to do or shall not Procure some able Bodied Effective man In his room to the acceptance of his Officer or y^e^ fine of ten Pounds in Twenty four Hours after he shall be Detached or ordered as aforesaid shall be considered as a soldier in s'd Detachment and Treated accordingly, and the men to draw the same pay that the guards in and about Camebridge Draw and you are Hereby Directed to make Return of the men to me Immediately as the Situation of affairs admit of No Delay from your Humble servt

SIMEON SPAULDING *Coll^o^.*

To Capt. OLIVER CUMINGS Dunstable.

I find among the loose papers of Capt. Cummings this note, interesting for its orthography, if nothing more: —

To Capt Jonathan Stikney Sr one mane Slipt my memery which Should have been in my Retorn viz Jotham Barron of Dracutt that inlisted with Capt Fox In Cornl henleys Rigment and hired by my Compney as will aper by Ritings and if you think it Proper Ples to Enter Him one that Reton and you will oblige your huml servent

OLIVER CUMINGS

DUNSTABLE Febery 18th 1778.

It appears from a paper of Capt. Cummings that the following men were hired and paid by the Second Parish of Dunstable, for a term of service in 1777 and 1778: —

AMOS TAYLOR, of Dunstable, Capt Abraham Watson's company; WM. DAVIS, Dunstable, of Capt Bullard's company; and paid by TIMOTHY READ, £15. JOHN PROCTOR & OLIVER CUMMINGS, Jr. of Dunstable enlisted for 8 months from the 3d day of September. JONATHAN FRENCH enlisted Feb. 16, 1778. JONAS WHITING, SIMEON STEVENS, ISAAC STEARNS & JOSIAH WRIGHT, of Billerica, enlisted in the company of Capt FOX; SAMUEL PARKER of Pepperell enlisted in Capt Brown's company and was paid £36, and JONATHAN DICKENSON of Charlestown enlisted in Capt Pettingell's company and was paid £34, by JOEL PARKHURST.

I find the following list of men in the Dunstable company about this time, as given in the handwritting of Capt. Oliver Cummings: —

MUSTER ROLL OF CAPT. OLIVER CUMMINGS.

Sergeants.

AMAZIAH SWALLOW. JONA FLETCHER.

Corporals.

ABEL SPAULDING. JONAS TAYLOR.
SIMEON CUMING. JONAS BUTTERFIELD.

Drummer.

JOSEPH SPAULDING.

Fifer.

OLIVER CUMINGS, Jr.

EBEN BUTTERFIELD, Jr.
JESSE BUTTERFIELD.
PHILIP BUTTERFIELD.
JOHN BLODGET.
ZEBULON BLODGET.
ELIPHALET BALEY.
JACOB BALDWIN.
JOHN CUMINGS.
JAMES CUMINGS.
JESSE DUTTON.
JOSIAH DANFORTH.
ROBERT DUNN.
PHINEHAS FLETCHER.
SAML. FRENCH.
JONA FRENCH.
JONAS FRENCH.
MOSES HARDE.
BENJ. JAQUITH.
BENJ. SWALLOW.
ISAAC TAYLOR.
SAML. TAYLOR, Jr.
OLIVER TAYLOR.
JONA WOODWARD.
ISAAC WRIGHT.
SOLOMON SARTLE.
JONA TENNY.
ZEBEDEE KENDALL.
EBENR. PARKHURST.
EDWARD DUNN.
WM. FRENCH.
JAMES PIKE.
ISAAC KENDALL.
OLIVER TENNY.
LEONARD BUTTERFIELD.
JOSEPH DANFORTH.
SAML. BROWN.

JACOB KENDALL.	JOHN KENDALL.
AARON FARMER.	BENJ. PIKE.
JOHN MARSH.	BENJ. WOODWARD.
JOHN PERHAM.	EDWARD KENDALL.
JOSEPH PARKHURST, Jr.	DAVID TAYLOR.
JOHN PROCTOR.	TIMOTHY READ.
JONA PROCTOR.	LEMUEL PERHAM.
GERSHOM PROCTOR.	JOSEPH PARKHURST.
BENJ. PIKE, Jr.	TIMOTHY READ, Jr.
ELEAZER READ.	PARROT TENNY.
ELIJAH ROBBINS.	JOHN CHENY.
PETER SWALLOW.	EBENR. STAR.

The Second Parish appears to have assumed most of the burden of the war, and was indeed in many respects, through that dark period, the town of Dunstable itself.

In consequence of the heavy assessments for the payment of the arrearages to Mr. Goodhue, it voted, March 6, 1775, "Not to Raise any money for y^e^ Seport of the gospel"; but in February of the following year, its decision was "to Rase twenty Pounds" for that purpose. The same sum was also assessed to "hire preching" in 1777. The First Parish "voted to pay the soldiers for 8 months service in the war at Cambridge £8. 0. 0. To each man that performed it belonging to the parish.

"For	12 months	at Cambridge or Dorchester . .	£ 2 0 0
"	12 month	York	18 0 0
"	5 "	Ticonderoga	12 0 0
"	2 "	Rhode Island	5 0 0"

On July 3d of that year the Second Parish chose Jacob Kendall, Abraham Kendall, and James Taylor "to borrow such sumes of money as the officers and committee shall call for to hire Soldiers to Inlist into the Contanentel Army." On the 29th of December it chose Jonathan Fletcher, Temple Kendall, Joel Parkhurst, Benjamin Woodward, and Amaziah Swallow "to Report att the Next Adjournment of this meeting Respecting the Cost that hath arisen in Said Parish By carreing on the present war with Great Britton."

The report of this committee, made on the fifth day of January, 1778, exhibits the remarkable sacrifices which the

patriots underwent in those trying times to sustain the cause of liberty:—

"Whareas Wee Being a Commite Chosen By the Second Parish . . . to mak and Lay befor the Parish . . . the Expense said Parish hath been att in going and hiring men into the Army since the Present War With Greate Brittion att an allowance for each Tower of Sarvice as wee should Judge wright according to appointment we have attended that Sarvice & Report as followeth viz: —

	£	s	d
For each turn to Cambrig 8 months thire be an allowance of	4	10	0
2 months to Roxburey or Cambrig in winter	2	0	0
12 months to York in Person	15	0	0
3 months to Dorchester	2	10	0
5 months to Ticonderoga	12	0	0
2 months to York	9	0	0
3 months to Jerses	12	0	0
2 months to Rhod Island	4	10	0
3 months to the Lake	15	0	0
8 months to Pheledelpeh	20	0	0
1 month to Stillwater	5	0	0

and all Times and money otherways Delivered to Capten Oliver Comings and was Laid out for hiring men into the army for the four months Sarvice to Tye [Ticonderoga] three months to the Jerses or the three years Sarvice be allowed to the Persons that Payed the Same and as to those that mad a Consideration to som men that Inlisted into the twelve months Sarvice have an allowanc of four pounds ten shillings each.

"Agreeable to the foregoing, Each mans Credite is as follows: —

	£	s	d
Ebenezer Butterfield	6	0	0
Josiah Blodgett	6	0	0
Josiah Blodgett, Juner	3	0	0
Ebenezer Butterfield, Juner	9	10	0
Samuel Butterfield	10	0	0
Leonard Butterfield	14	10	0
Jonas Butterfield	6	15	0
Samuel Brown	19	10	0
Eliphalet Bayley	4	10	0
Zebulon Blodgett	7	15	0
Jesse Butterfield	11	0	0
Oliver Comings	43	5	0
Simeon Comings	16	1	8

	£	s	d
John Comings	21	0	0
John Cheane	12	0	0
Joseph Danforth	22	0	0
Robert Dunn	7	10	0
Jesse Dutton	4	10	0
Joseph Fletcher	18	10	0
Thomas Fletcher	6	5	0
Jonathan Fletcher	16	10	0
Ebenezer French	4	10	0
William French	19	10	0
Samuel French	19	10	0
Jonathan French	12	0	0
Moses Hardy	10	0	0
Adford Jaquith	6	5	0
Benj. Jaquith	10	0	0
Abraham Kendall	18	0	0
John Kendall	10	10	0
Jacob Kendall	16	0	0
Tempel Kendall	21	0	0
Edward Kendall	2	5	0
Zebedee Kendall	9	15	0
John Marsh	11	10	0
Lemuel Perham	8	0	0
Joseph Parkhurst	20	0	0
Joel Parkhurst	16	0	0
Benj. Pike	16	15	0
John Proctor	22	10	0
Gershom Proctor	11	10	0
Timothy Read	3	6	8
Timothy Read, Juner	12	0	0
Elijah Robins	3	15	0
Eleazer Read	15	0	0
Amaziah Swallow	12	15	0
Benj. Swallow	3	0	0
Peter Swallow	11	1	8
Ebenezer Starr	5	0	0
Abel Spaulding	7	10	0
Joseph Spaulding	8	8	0
Samuel Taylor	22	0	0
David Taylor	21	0	0
Jonas Taylor	7	7	0
Oliver Taylor	6	0	0
Isaac Taylor	6	10	0

	£	s	d
PERROT TINNEY	11	15	0
JAMES TARBOX	4	10	0
JONAS FRENCH	19	10	0
BENJ. WOODWARD	9	15	0
JONATHAN WOODWARD	8	8	0
ISAAC WRIGHT	9	10	0
JAMES PERHAM	10	00	
JAMES PIKE	14	00	
SOLOMON SARTEL	3	15	0
Sum tottel	911	00	

And as to the Six months to Rhod Island and two turns to Roxburey Left to the Parish altogether.

the above Report being Red Voted and allowed the above said Report, Voted and Granted to be assesed the sum of Nine hundred and twenty-four Pounds Six Shilling and Eight Pence for the Cost and Charg Aresen in said Parish by Carreing on the Preset War with Great Brittion

BENJA WOODWARD *Clerk*"

On the 22d of March, 1778, the church in Groton contributed "to Daniel Gilson of Dunstable on account of having lost his house by fire £32 15*s*. 10*d*. one pair of shoes, one bushel of rye and one bushel of Indian corn."*

The following Revolutionary soldiers belonged to that part of Dunstable which subsquently became the town of Tyngsborough: Col. Ebenezer Bancroft, Sergt. Jonathan Bancroft, Capt. Reuben Butterfield, Capt. Nathaniel Holden, Capt. Jonathan Fletcher, Eleazer Farwell, Nathaniel Ingalls, Lieut. John Farwell, Levi Butterfield, Salathiel Frost, William Perham, Robin Skinner, John Merrill, Daniel Jaques, Benjamin Swan, Asa Emerson, Noah M. Gould, and Sergt. Reuben Butterfield, Jr., who was killed in the battle of White Plains, Oct. 7, 1777, at the age of twenty-seven years. It is related that while in battle he jumped upon a fence, and said, "I 'll give them one firing more!" A shot from the enemy immediately struck him, and his comrade, Nathaniel Ingalls, of Dunstable, saw him fall. He was born May 30, 1749, and was engaged in marriage to Miss Dorcas Coburn.

Of the British soldiers quartered on Dunstable, three were drowned while attempting to cross the river at Wicasuck Island, and their remains were buried on land now occupied by Solomon Spaulding.

*Butler's *History of Groton*, p. 260.

CHAPTER IX.

VOTE ON THE PROPOSED STATE CONSTITUTION. — PROPOSITION TO UNITE THE TWO PARISHES. — BURDENS OF THE SECOND PARISH ARISING FROM THE WAR. — SUMS RAISED TO SUPPORT THE MINISTRY. — A NEW MEETING-HOUSE CONTEMPLATED. — THE DARK DAY. — POPULATION OF THE TOWN. — THE NEW STATE CONSTITUTION. — MEN AND PROVISIONS FURNISHED FOR THE ARMY. — NOTICES OF SOME OF THE REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS. — SCHOOL TEACHERS VOTE TO REMOVE THE MEETING-HOUSE. — SINGING IN CHURCH. — VOTE TO UNITE THE PARISHES. — SCHOOLS KEPT IN PRIVATE HOUSES. — OVERSEERS OF THE POOR FIRST CHOSEN BY THE TOWN. — SHAYS'S REBELLION. — A JOURNAL. — THE LINE BETWEEN THE TWO PARISHES ABOLISHED. — THE TOWN ASSUMES DIRECTION OF CHURCH AFFAIRS.

"IF we were ever envious, it was of the farmer, — the intelligent, independent, and happy farmer, who owned his own land and his house and his barns; who was free from debt, and whose family were growing up prosperously around him." PORTLAND PAPER.

"With hearts unbent and spirits brave, they sternly bore
Such toils as meaner souls had quelled,
But souls like these, such toils impelled to soar."
JAMES G. PERCIVAL.

ON the 9th of February, 1778, the town, at a legal meeting, approved of the Articles of Confederation between the thirteen States; and at another meeting, held April 23, chose John Tyng, Esq., Joseph Danforth, and Joel Parkhurst to examine the new Constitution of the State, proposed by the General Court. On hearing the report of this committee, June 2, the town "voted to reject y^e^ Constitution for y^e^ following reasons, viz: Because it invests y^e^ govornor with too unlimited a power. 2d ly because there is not an Equal Representation. 3 ly Because y^e^ Governor ought not to have y^e^ Title of Excellency. J. Blodgett, Town Clerk."

This Constitution was drawn up by a committee of four members of the Council and twice that number of the House of Representatives. It was submitted to the people of the State in March, 1778, and by them rejected. The vote stood 10,000 against 2,000, as many as 120 towns not voting. The general objections to it were that it did not contain a declaration of rights, that it made representation unequal, and that the powers and duties of State officers were not accurately defined.*

Three school-teachers were paid this year, as follows: Welbe Butterfield, for keeping school, £4 16*s.*, Jonas French, ditto, £3 4*s.*, and Abraham Kendall, Jr., ditto, £10 13*s.* 9*d.*

The Second Parish voted this year £50 for "the Suport of the Gospel," and also £12 to pay for preaching the preceding year; and it chose a committee on the 9th of May, consisting of Dr. Ebenezer Starr, who had recently settled in the place, Jonathan Fletcher, Timothy Read, Joel Parkhurst, and Joseph Danforth, to treat with a committee from the First Parish, "as to those of the first Parish Living on the West Side of the Marimack River joyning with the Second Parish in Said Town and the Separation as to parishes be Disolved." This was for the purpose of forming a union of the two religious societies.

Paper-money had at this time greatly depreciated in value, taxes were high, many of the able-bodied men were absent in the army, and the American cause seemed, in the minds of many thoughtful people, to be sinking; yet the citizens of Dunstable still went resolutely on to meet the demands the bleeding country made upon them.

There was a large British force at Newport, R. I.; the term of service of many of the Continental soldiers had expired, and two thousand men were now called for to fill up the sixteen depleted regiments of the State. Fifteen hundred more were to be raised as ordered by vote of Congress. This draft fell heavily upon Dunstable; but, true to the cause of liberty, she responded nobly to the call.

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* See Barry's *History of Massachusetts*, Vol. III, p. 175.

A levy of shirts, shoes, and stockings was also made upon the town for the army; and since the women manifested as much patriotic fervor as the men, those articles were promptly furnished.

On the twenty-fifth day of June the Second Parish chose Temple Kendall, Abraham Kendall, and Jonathan Fletcher a committee to procure the soldiers which "this State Now Calls for out of this Parish." The record of the last meeting of the year, Nov. 16, held first at the meeting-house and then at the house of Mr. Jonathan Emerson, reveals something of the burdens they with courageous hearts sustained.

"Voted to allow Mr Tempel Kendall Jonathan Woadward and John Perham and Jesse Butterfield thirty pounds Each for thire Sarvice att the Seaige of Newport att Rhod Island. £120.

"Voted to Allow Mr. Joseph Fletcher Leonard Butterfield Tempel Kendall Elijah Robins Eliphalet Bayley Joseph Parkhurst juner Josiah Blodgett who Did Sarvice on the Guards att Cambridge five Pounds Per month for a Bounty from the Parish £120. 0. 0.

"Voted to allow Mr John Cheny Ebenezer French Philip Butterfield Joseph Parkhurst juner Joseph Danforth James Coming Lemuel Perham Jonathan Fletcher Leonard Butterfield Nine Pounds Each as a Bounty for six months Sarvice att Rhod Island in the year 1777 £81. 0. 0.

"Voted to Be assesed and ordered out of the Treasury forty Pound for the Support of Samuel Parkers Famalie £40. 0. 0.

"Voted to Be assesed the sum of Nine hundred thirty seven Pounds four Shilling for Defraying the Charges arisen in Said Parish for Carreing on the Present War Against Greate Brittion.

"BENJ WOODWARD *Parish Clerk*"

On the 15th of February, 1779, the parish voted £100 "for the support of famalies of those Persons this Parish have hired to Engag into Contenental Army."

The town also appropriated this year £130 for public schools and other expenses, among which was the procuring of clothing for the soldiers. It also raised £134 8*s*. for bounties for four soldiers that went to Rhode Island; also, at another meeting, £200 for school and other charges.

The General Court allowed the town, Sept. 14, a bounty of £90 for three men in the nine months' service, and also re-

mitted, for what cause it is not stated, a fine of £300 against the town.*

Notwithstanding the expenses of the war, the people resolutely sustained the institutions of the gospel. For about six years the pulpit had been supplied by such ministers as they were able to find and had the means to pay, and now, in hope of having a pastor of their own, they discussed the question of uniting with the other parish in building a church and settling permanently a minister. On the 6th of March, 1780, the town chose John Tyng moderator of the annual meeting, and Joel Parkhurst town clerk. It appropriated £500 for educational and other purposes.

On the 23d of March the Second Parish agreed "to Raise five Hundred Pounds for the Support of such minister or ministers of the gospel as may be caul'd to Preach to this People." At an adjourned meeting, held March 31, the above-named sum was increased by £500. Joseph Parkhurst, Benjamin Woodward, and Temple Kendall were chosen a committee to "higher" a minister, and this was to be done under the following instruction, given probably on account of Presbyterian views that were entertained by a few of the people —

"We Desire you that you Do your Endeavour to higher such Candidates to Dispense the gospel amongst us who hold to the New England Confession of Faith and the Cambridge Platform as therein Exhibeted to us."

Jonathan Emerson was the parish clerk, and the above record is in his handwriting.

On the 11th of May the Second Parish voted to confer with members of the First Parish, dwelling on the westerly side of the Merrimack River, as to the erection of a meeting-house on the road between the house of Mr. Elijah Robbins and that formerly occupied by Willard Hall.

The 19th of May of this year is celebrated as the Dark Day. As an old rhymster said, —

"In 1780. the nineteenth day of May,
Will ever be remembered as being the Dark Day."

* *Mass. Resolves*, Vol. III A, p. 71.

The obscurity was so great that birds sought their perches at mid-day, and the people had to light candles in order to distinguish objects in their houses. Many superstitious persons thought the day of doom was certainly approaching.

"About ten o'clock," wrote Mr. Phineas Sprague, of Malden, in his journal, "it began to Rain and grew vere dark and at 12 it was allmost as dark as Nite so that wee was obliged to lite our candels and Eate our dinner by candel lite at Noonday." * The darkness of the evening of that day was most remarkable. "I could not help conceiving at the time," says Dr. Tenney, "that if every luminous body in the universe had been shrouded in impenetrable shades, or struck out of existence, the darkness could not have been more complete. A sheet of white paper, held within a few inches of the eyes, was equally invisible with the blackest velvet."

The darkness did not extend so as to attract much attention south of New York, nor far out at sea. It might possibly have been occasioned by the burning of extensive forests in Northern New Hampshire, the smoke of which, under peculiar conditions of the atmosphere, might have floated over a section of New England and obscured the sun. Coming, as it did, when the spirits of the people were greatly depressed in consequence of the war, it is not at all surprising that it caused alarm. It was far more common to attribute unusual phenomena to supernatural agency in those days than — thanks be to the progress of science — it is at the present time. The belief of the people in ghosts, apparitions, and haunted houses was then very prevalent. It was almost invariably considered ominous to see, for the first time, the new moon over the left shoulder, to spill salt, or to sit thirteen at the table. A horseshoe was nailed to the posts of the door to keep off witches, and the ticking of a death-watch, or the sight of a white spider gliding down its thread, foreboded evil. Many of these notions came from England, and they linger still in the minds of some uneducated people. The Bible, interpreted literally, was the guide book of our fathers,

* *Historical Address*, p. 14, by Elbridge H. Goss, Esq.

and science, which sheds light upon the meaning of many a dark passage in Holy Writ, was a word almost unknown to them. The spirit of the heavenly message they, however, generally caught.

Another State Constitution was framed this year by delegates chosen by the towns of the Commonwealth, and submitted, in March, to the people for their examination.

From the record of the vote of Dunstable, May 15, it appears that there was a strong opposition to the instrument. It was mainly against granting protection to all religions, against the liberty of the press, against so great a number of councillors and senators, against the power of the governor to march the militia to any part of the State, against the appointment of all judicial officers by the governor, against the governor and other officers declaring themselves of the Christian religion, against the form of the oath, — they being desirous that the words "living God" should be included, — against Quakers being excused from taking an oath, and against the time appointed for the revision of the Constitution.

That instrument was, however, ratified as the organic law by more than two thirds of the votes of the State; and the Hon. John Hancock was the first governor chosen under it. The election was held on the 4th of September, and Dunstable gave sixteen votes for Hancock and three for James Bowdoin. It also cast thirteen votes for Artemas Ward, one for James Bowdoin, and one for Jeremiah Powell, Esq., as lieutentant-governors. It moreover gave eleven votes for John Tyng, Esq., as councillor. The small vote thrown may be attributed perhaps to the disaffection of the people in respect to the new Constitution, and to the absence of many voters in the army.

The town this year furnished 7,500 pounds of beef which the General Court called for to supply the army, and voted to raise £2,500 for school and other purposes. Although the surrender of the army of Gen. John Burgoyne, Oct. 7, 1777, may be considered as the turning-point of the war in favor of the Americans, the constant reinforcement and strategic movements of the British forces called for frequent levies of

soldiers on our part and a heavy drain upon the people, as well as upon the public treasury, for supplies and bounties. The debt of the country was rated at $200,000,000 and that of Massachusetts at $5,000,000, while the valuation of its whole property was but $11,000,000. In this exigence paper-money was issued to such an extent that one dollar in silver came to be equal to forty dollars in what was called "the Continental currency." The one-dollar bill, about two inches square, had on its face the Latin words, "Depressa resurgit," which is in English, "The down-trodden rises," and which had, at that time, much significance; but so great was the depreciation in its value, that a blanket purchased by a soldier cost £100, and the salary of the Rev. Ebenezer Bridge, of Chelmsford, for eight months, "was set," as Mr. Allen informs us in his history of that town, "at £3,600." Ebenezer French used to say that he once paid $40 of it for a breakfast in New York. This paper-money, becoming utterly worthless, went out of use the year following, and was never redeemed.

This was the darkest period of the Revolution. "Throughout the country," says Mr. Barry, "the sufferings of the people were almost incredible. The life-blood of the nation had been poured out like water; there were desolate homes in every town; family ties had been broken and sundered; the old had grown gray in military service, the young had shot up to a premature manhood; cities and dwellings were falling to decay, and the half-tilled soil, covered with weeds, and the ruined fences which scarcely kept out starving cattle, told of the hardships the yeomanry had endured."*

Dunstable, however, continued to furnish and to pay its quotas of soldiers, to support religious worship, and to appropriate something for the education of its children. All classes cheerfully denied themselves the common luxuries of life, and gave themselves to unremitting labor. The music of the household was that of the loom and spinning-wheel, and the wives and daughters, during the absence of their husbands and their brothers at the seat of war, were always ready to help the aged men in out-of-door labor on the farms.

* *History of Massachusetts*, III, p 165.

To know the worth of liberty, we have but to turn our thoughts to those dark days and see how much it cost.

Ebenezer Proctor and James Blood, Jr., paid fines in Groton this year for not accepting the office of collector in that town. They lived on Unquetynasset Brook, and, by the frequent changes in the town lines, were citizens, now of one town and then of the other, as the votes of the majority happened to determine. The original settler, James Blood, bought his land of an Indian half-breed by the name of Cook, and lived near the house of Mr. Washington E. Blood.

In March, 1781, Lieut. Lemuel Perham, Josiah Blodgett, Jr., and Abel Coburn were chosen as a committee of correspondence; and in April following, the town voted 4,460 pounds of beef and £120 in silver for the army, also, £30 in silver for public schools. It gave this year, April 2, twenty-three votes for John Hancock for governor, and eighteen votes for Thomas Cushing for lieutenant-governor.

By the defeat and capture of the British forces under Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, Va., on the 19th of October, 1781, the war, which had cost so many lives and the colonies at least $135,000,000, was virtually terminated.

In furnishing men and money, Massachusetts bore about one quarter of the burden, and of this the town of Dunstable its full share.

The news of the victory of the allied French and American forces under Washington was received in every city, town, and hamlet with the liveliest demonstrations of joy. "From every family altar," says Mr. B. J. Lossing, "where a love of freedom dwelt, from pulpits, legislative halls, the army, and from Congress [October 24] went up a shout of thanksgiving and praise to the Lord God Omnipotent, for the success of the allied troops, and these were mingled with universal eulogies of the great leader and his companion in arms. The clouds, which had lowered for seven long years, appeared to be breaking, and the splendors of the dawn of peace burst forth, like the light of a clear morning after a dismal night of tempest."

Although the Second Parish of Dunstable had no bell to

ring or cannon to discharge in expression of its joy on the reception of the news of the great victory, still every heart exulted in the success of Washington and Lafayette, and their names and deeds were praised by every tongue. The soldiers soon returned from their long campaigns, and the prospect of peace and independence revived the drooping spirits of the people.

The Second Parish voted, April 11, 1782, "to Raise and assess thirty pound Lawful Silver money to hire a minister or ministers of the Gospel to preach in the Parish and that Joel Parkhurst, Esq., Capt Jonathan Fletcher and Mr Jacob Kendall should be a Committee to provide for Said preaching."

Of the money (£30) raised for preaching this year, the Rev. John Strickland received £3 6*s.*, and the Rev. Phinehas Wright (H. C. 1772) £11 11*s.* 6*d.* Mr. Jacob Kendall was paid £3 4*s.* for boarding the last-named minister. The town cast eleven votes for John Hancock as governor.

Timothy Read, Lieut. John Cheney, and Oliver Taylor were appointed by the Second Parish, June 15, a committee to hire soldiers to reinforce the Continental army for six months, and this is the last mention on the records of the parish of any levy on the town for men to aid in carrying on the war. It was agreed at a meeting of the parish, held on the 19th of October following, to allow the accounts of the said committee. These were to be settled, not by money, for of that the people had long been almost destitute, but by two hundred and fifty bushels of Indian corn and 3,333⅓ pounds of beef, "which grain & beef the abovesaid Committee Engaged to five men to serve in the Continental army for the term of six months unless sooner Discharged."

The following notices of some men actively engaged in the war of the Revolution were given to me by Mr. Josiah T. Cummings:—

OLIVER CUMMINGS, Jr., was a private in the battle of White Plains, Oct. 28, 1776. He returned to Dunstable and subsequently removed to the town of Sumner, Me., where he died.

JAMES CUMMINGS was at the taking of Ticonderoga, July 12, 1777, and in other engagements during the war. He mar-

ried, first, Charlotte French, and, second, Sally Wright, both of Dunstable, and died Sept. 6, 1840, aged 80 years.

JOSIAH CUMMINGS, son of Oliver and Sybil (Bailey) Cummings, entered the army when a mere boy, and served as a guard over the soldiers of Gen. Burgoyne, subsequent to their capture in October, 1777. He also performed duty with the army in New Jersey. After the Revolution he was commissioned as captain of the Dunstable militia company. He married first Sally and then Olive Taylor, sisters, and lived on the place now occupied by his son, Josiah T. Cummings. His death occurred Sept. 11, 1834.

WILLIAM FRENCH was a private at the battle of Bunker Hill. On the expiration of his term of service at Cambridge, he re-enlisted and well performed his duty through the war. He was by trade a shoemaker and was never married. He lived to be about ninety years old, and was much respected.

JONAS FRENCH, born Aug. 7, 1757, and youngest brother of the above, was with him, as already stated, at the battle of Bunker Hill. He also served as a faithful soldier through the

HOMESTEAD OF JONAS FRENCH.

war. He was often employed as a school-teacher. He married, first, Betsy Marshall, and second, Mrs. Ann Mitchell. Both he

and his brother William received pensions for services in the war. It is recorded in the town books that "Jonas French, August 30, 1792, bought pew No. 12 for £12 18*s*." He died in 1840, and his remains repose in "The French Tomb" in the Central Cemetery. From him is descended Col. Jonas Harrod French, of Boston.

EBENEZER FRENCH, to whom reference has already been made, served through the war, and died in Dunstable, April 14, 1808, in his seventy-seventh year. He married, first, Sarah Proctor, by whom he had Sarah, born May 6, 1767; and second, Susannah Hamblett, of Nottingham, N. H., by whom he had Charlotte, born Aug. 13, 1774, and John, born March 15, 1778, and who was the father of the present Benjamin French, Esq.

SAMUEL FRENCH had a ball shot through his right ear at the battle of Bunker Hill. He died in Dunstable, and is buried on Meeting-House Hill.

ELEAZER FRENCH, wounded in the same battle, died of consumption soon after his return home.

JONATHAN FRENCH, brother of the two last named, was with them in the first great battle of the Revolution, and was subsequently, together with his two sons, in the service on Lake Champlain.

WILLIAM BLODGETT served as a private during the war. He had learned to face danger in the old French War. He was four times cast away at sea. Ensign John Cheney married one of his sisters.

JOHN CHENEY had acquired great experience as a soldier in the old French War, and served his country faithfully during the Revolution. He was at the capture of Quebec. He was a very useful citizen, held many town offices, and died Feb. 23, 1831, at the advanced age of ninety-two years, leaving a numerous posterity.

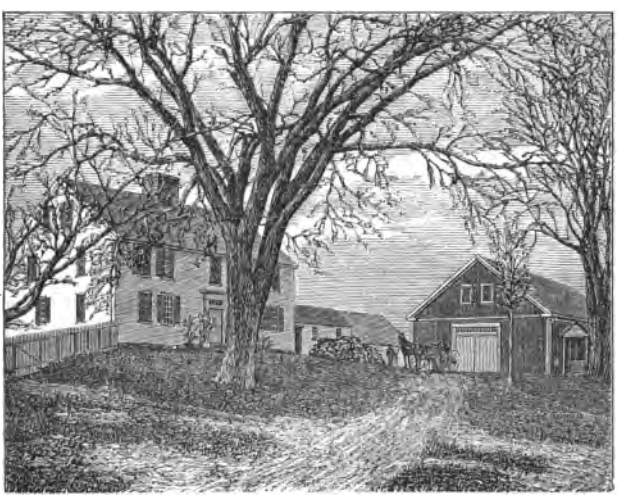
TEMPLE KENDALL, born Aug. 10, 1730, was a brother of John Kendall, the father of Deacon Zebedee Kendall. His grand-daughter, Mrs. Prudence (Kendall) Blodgett, is still living on the old Blodgett place. He was a lieutenant under Capt. John Ford at the battle of Bunker Hill.

JOHN PROCTOR came home from the war and died of consumption.

Col. EBENEZER BANCROFT, as already stated, fought bravely at Bunker Hill, and in other battles during the war. He purchased and enlarged the house once owned by Henry Farwell and now occupied by his grandson, Ebenezer Bancroft, Esq. He went into the French War at the age of sixteen years. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel April 21, 1780, and justice of the peace in 1798. He married Susan Fletcher, by whom he had nine children. He died greatly respected Sept. 22, 1827, and was buried under arms, the band playing "Blue-Eyed Mary" on the way to the grave.

JONATHAN WOODWARD served as a private through the war. He lived to be a centenarian, and a sermon was preached on his one hundredth birthday. He retained the use of his faculties until near the close of life, and was an excellent man.

Ensign LEONARD BUTTERFIELD was a private in the war. He lived near Meeting-House Hill. Leonard Butterfield, the father, lived on the south side of the road on Meeting-House Hill; his son, Philip Butterfield, lived on the same side of the road, a little towards the west. The cellar-holes of both houses still remain. Leonard Butterfield, Jr., built the house now owned by Dexter Butterfield, east of Meeting-House Hill, the picture of which is here given.



HOMESTEAD OF DEXTER BUTTERFIELD.

JESSE BUTTERFIELD served as a private in the war, and removed to Farmington, Me., where he died.

PHILIP BUTTERFIELD, brother of the above, was also a private in the war.

PAUL WOODS went into the naval service, and was killed by falling from the mast of a ship.

JOEL PARKHURST, father of Leonard Parkhurst, was a private in the war, and died at Dunstable. His house stood about twenty rods north of that of Mr. John A. Parkhurst.

His son, LEONARD PARKHURST, also served in the war, and died March 28, 1821, aged 57 years and 8 months.

EPHRAIM and NATHAN TAYLOR, brothers, living in the easterly part of the town, went into the army, and were never heard from afterwards.

DANIEL JAQUES died Sept. 2, 1835, aged 78 years. He is buried in Tyngsborough, and on the headstone is written, "To die is to go home"; and also, "A soldier of the Revolution." Hannah Jaques, his widow, died Aug. 6, 1840, aged 87 years.

March 3, 1783, the town appropriated £30 for education, and allowed to Joseph Dix £3 2*s*., and to Asa Parker £3 18*s*., for keeping school. On the 7th of April the town cast sixteen votes for John Hancock as governor, and eleven votes for Thomas Cushing as lieutenant-governor. At the same time a committee, consisting of Jonathan Fletcher, Nathaniel Holden, Jonathan Emerson, and Temple Kendall, reported that it was advisable that the town should be divided into five districts for school purposes, as follows:—

1. All to the east of the Merrimack River.
2. All the First Parish on the westerly side of the Merrimack River, excepting Lieut. Perham and Mr. John Bridge.
3. All the Second Parish on the great road from Mr. Ezra Thompson's to Hollis up to Salmon Brook living on, and to the north of said road.
4. All to the west of Salmon Brook, excepting Mr. Bridge's.
5. All the remainder of the town.

In May this report was accepted, and the districts were established. The Hon. John Tyng was chosen representative, and it was voted that the selectmen should build a pound.

On the third day of September a definitive treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States was signed at Paris, and when the news reached America no town in the country experienced greater joy than Dunstable, for none had made greater sacrifices during the whole of the long and sanguinary war. Its hardy yeomanry had freely shed their blood on almost all the great battle-fields; its wives and daughters had suffered many privations during the extended conflict, and all rejoiced to hear the blessed sound of peace once more. The well-worn musket was now hung above the oaken mantel-piece, and the old drum went into the attic for "silent repose."

In 1784 the town paid to Mr. William Gordon £5 14*s.*, "for keeping school and bording himself"; also to Mr. Samuel Whiting £19, Mr. Joseph Dix £3 4*s.* 6*d.*, and to Miss Susannah Bancroft £2, for keeping school. The sum of £40 was raised for school purposes. It was voted this year "that swine go at large." It seems that town-meetings at this period were held alternately at the churches of the First and Second Parishes, or at some public or private house in the vicinity; as, for example, on Feb. 26 the town assembled at the meeting-house of the First Parish, and the adjourned meeting was held at the tavern of Ovid Houston, near by; then the next meeting was held at the inn of Capt. Oliver Cummings, in the Second Parish. Ovid Houston, colored, kept a tavern for a long period in a house near what is now the Tyngsborough depot, and accumulated a handsome property, of which he left about $5,000. One of his sons was fitted for college.

The committee of the Second Parish, 1784, were John Cummings, Zebedee and Abraham Kendall; and at a meeting of this parish, July 12, at the house of Capt. Oliver Cummings, innholder, it was voted "to have the Line which runs between the East and West parishes in this town of Dunstable Dissolved."

As the westerly part of the town had now become generally settled, and as the centre of population had advanced somewhat in that direction, it was thought advisable that the place of public worship should be changed, and hence at the meeting held Nov. 8, 1784, it was "voted to move the meeting-

house from the place it now stands on to some other Convenient place in said Parish"; it was also voted that the place "be between the Dwelling house of M^r^ Jonathan Procters and the house that Mr. Jonathan Woodward now Lives in on the north side of the rode that goes from one house to the other a little to the west of north from said Procters new Barn."

The sum of £6 6*s*. was allowed to Abraham and Jacob Kendall this year for the payment of the Rev. John Bruce,* who probably supplied the pulpit at least two Sabbaths.

Jacob Kendall was chosen, Nov. 3, a deacon by the church, but declined the honor proffered to him.

In 1785 the town raised £40 for schools, gave twelve votes for James Bowdoin as governor, and chose the Hon. John Pitts to represent it in the General Court.

The snow on the 22d of April was two feet deep, and the surface so much incrusted with ice as to bear up an ox-sled.

From an account-book of Capt. Oliver Cummings, a very curious, weather-stained folio of some twenty-eight pages, it appears that the habit of using spirituous liquors, and running into debt for the same, was very prevalent here, as in other New England towns, at this period. West India rum was used on all occasions, and the minister hesitated not to imbibe it in common with his people. It was looked upon as a necessity, even at the burial of the dead. "Come, let us have something to drink," was almost always the first salutation when the minister, on his parochial visit, entered a house; and the rum, poured out of the long, square, dark-colored bottles, was made into punch or "toddy," and passed to him and to all the others present. This custom was the cause of untold mischief. The following account (which I find on a stray leaf) of the innkeeper with his mother, Mrs. Nathaniel Cummings, will give a very good idea of the orthography and subject-matter of the captain's unique folio:—

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* He was a native of Marlborough, Mass., where he was born in the year 1757. He studied at Dartmouth College, and was settled in that part of Amherst now Mount Vernon, Nov. 3, 1785, where he continued as pastor until his death by apoplexy, March 12, 1809.

DECEMBER, 1785.

MY MOTHER TO ME DETER

to 3 qurts Rum	0	2	0
to 5 Bushel In Corn	0	18	0
to 4 Ry	0	18	0
1 Pint West Rum	0	0	8
1 Pint Brandy	0	0	8
1 Pound Rasons	0	1	0
1 Pound Figs	0	0	8
1 Qurt Wes Rum	0	1	6
1 Qurt Brandy	0	1	6
2 Qurts Rum	0	1	6
1 Qurt Brandy	0	1	6
20 wt Pork	0	6	8

OLIVER CUMMINGS.

The Second Parish, Jan. 25, voted not to disannul the "vote passed at a late meeting of Sd parish relative to Sd parish is being Incorporated into a District." It paid Mr. Wilkins for preaching £4 10*s.*; also Mr. Jacob Kendall £1 14*s.* for boarding Mr. Coggin and keeping his horse. It "voted & chose Mr. John Chaney Junr to Lead in Singing in Publick Worship."

This is the only reference to music on the records of the Second Parish; but it would seem from those of the church, that the practice of "lining out" the hymns had not yet been abandoned. It was about this period that church choirs were formed in the State, which soon broke up "the deaconing out of the hymns" so long practised by our worthy ancestors. The psalms and hymns of Dr. Watts also took the place of "the Bay Psalm Book," and some of the fugue tunes of William Billings were now occasionally sung.

There was a strong desire on the part of some persons at this time that the two parishes should be united, and that a minister should be settled for the whole town. It was, therefore, voted by the Second Parish, Nov. 20, 1786, "to Joyn with the 1st parish in this Town in applying to the General Court to desolve the Line between the two parishes, and to erect a house for the publick worship of God at the place where Mr. Ezra Thompsons Barn now stands, and will give up our meeting house for

the use of the Town upon Condition that the First Parish give their meeting house for the same use."

In 1786 it raised £30 for preaching, and allowed Mr. Jacob Kendall £1 4*s*. "for Bording Mr. Jonathan Wilkins three weeks & Keeping his horse the same time."

The school-teachers at this time were, John Blodgett, Joseph Butterfield, Jr., and wife, Susannah Bancroft, a noted instructor of that period, Elizabeth Swallow, Joseph Dix, Rachel Fletcher, and Elizabeth Powers. One school was held at the house of Mr. Ebenezer French, which stood near the present residence of Benjamin French, Esq., the town paying him £1 14*s*. for its use. Another school was kept in the house of Mr. Thomas Fletcher, in the northwesterly section of the town, and for the rent of a room for the same, he received the sum of 8*s*. from the public treasury.

The town this year, for the first time, elected overseers of the poor. They were William French, Peter Perham, Jonas Taylor, Josiah Danforth, and Zebedee Kendall. The poor were kindly treated, sometimes receiving a small sum of money from the town to help them in their efforts to maintain themselves, and sometimes living in the family of a relative or friend, who received some compensation for their expense and trouble. The number of paupers probably did not exceed the number of the committee appointed to take care of them.

Solomon Pollard was elected the "deer reeve," and thus it appears that this animal was still common in this region.

Goods amounting to thirty millions had been recently imported into our country from England, while we, at the same time, had exported of our own productions only to the amount of nine millions. The country was, therefore, drained of its specie, and the people were poor. The result of this suicidal policy soon appeared in a strong disaffection of a part of the people towards the government. It was during this year (1786) that the famous rebellion under Capt. Daniel Shays broke out, causing great excitement in all parts of the State.

Among the grievances presented in a memorial of the insurgents were the want of a circulating medium, the large salaries of the public officers, the aristocratic bearing of the

Senate, the heavy burden of taxation, the holding of the General Court in Boston, and the abuses in the practice of the law. These, and other grievances then set forth, were not imaginary. The people were in debt, the wages of the soldiers were unpaid, the taxes burdensome. Daniel Shays,* who had been a captain in the late war, was appointed leader of the insurgents, numbering, in all, perhaps 2,000, and in December they took possession of the court-house in the town of Springfield. But the good sense of the people prevailed, and Gen. William Shepard, in conjunction with Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, at the head of about 4,000 troops, soon quelled the insurrection. Though suffering greatly from the effects of the long war, and not insensible to the grievances complained of, the town of Dunstable decided that the government must be sustained, and sent her quota of men to aid in suppressing the rebellion. The simple record of their march has been preserved.

"On the 17th of January 1787 we marched to Chelmsford; on the 18th to Lincoln; 19th to Weston; 20th to Sudbury; 21st to Marlborough; 22d to Worcester; 25th to Western; 26th, to Palmer; 27th to Springfield West 25 miles; 29th to Hatfield 25 miles; Feb. 4th, to Pettersham 33 miles; 7th to Amherst 25 miles; 8th to Northampton 8 miles; 9th to Chesterfield 14 miles; 10th, to Partridgefield 18 miles; 11th to Pittsfield 8 miles; 13th to Tyringham, 20 miles; 14th, to Sandisfield, 16 miles; 22d, to Grantville; 23d to Springfield; 24th, to Spencer; 25th to Harvard; 26th to Dunstable, the end of the march."

This record was probably made by Mr. Leonard Parkhurst, who, with Capt. Nathaniel Fletcher, Isaac Kendall, and Nathaniel Cummings, were in the expedition.

They were with Gen. Lincoln, as it appears from the above

* Daniel Shays, son of Patrick Shays, was born on Saddle Hill, in Hopkinton, Mass., in 1747. He was considered a fine fellow by his early companions. In the battle of Bunker Hill he fought bravely, and afterwards through the Revolution. At the close of the war, during which he had been honored with a captain's commission, he settled in Pelham, and, a bankrupt in character and fortune, united with Luke Day, and other malcontents, in the rebellion against the State authorities. In their attack on the arsenal at Springfield, Jan. 25, 1787, three of the rebels were killed and the whole force was soon broken. Shays fled to Canada, and afterwards received a pardon and a pension. He died in Sparta, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1825.

record, in his memorable march from the Connecticut River through the deep snows of winter to the town of Petersham, where the forces of the insurgents were concentred, — "a march," says Mr. Allen, "that would have done honor to the veteran soldiers of a Hannibal or a Napoleon." The sudden appearance of Gen. Lincoln's troops dispersed the rebels, and they never rallied afterwards.

At a meeting of the First Parish, held in January, 1787, Joel Parkhurst, Esq., and Lieut. Joseph Danforth were appointed to apply to the General Court "to desolve the Line between the two parishes at their next Session," but elements of discord prevented the union of the parishes.

Dr. Ebenezer Starr was allowed this year £1 0*s.* 10*d.*, to pay Mr. Samuel Dix for preaching. Other sums were paid to Messrs. Smith, Dix, and Remington, "for speaking in the pulpit."

One article in a warrant given under the seal of Jonas French, Zebedee Kendall, and James Cummings, Jan. 19, 1787, is "to See if the parish will Take under Consideration our Situation in Regard of a burrying place and do and act thereon às they shall think proper." And with this and the usual summons for the meeting, the first book of records of the Second Parish in Dunstable closes. It is a folio bound in parchment, and contains 214 pages, embracing the proceedings of the parish from 1755 to 1787; and although some one has written in bold letters at the commencement, "A CANNON OF DISCORD," it contains matter of great interest to the citizens of the town, and testifies on almost every page to the independence, integrity, wisdom, and patriotism of the early settlers of the place.

Preparatory to the union of the two parishes into one, a resolve was passed in the General Court,* June 16, 1787, repealing the incorporation of the Second Parish; but the donation of Mrs. Sarah (Tyng) Winslow, as will be seen, prevented the union.

The town now assumed the direction of ecclesiastical affairs.

* See *Massachusetts Resolves*, Vol. VII, p. 14.

It voted, in 1787, to raise £60 for preaching, and also that the services should be held alternately at the east and west meeting-house.

It moreover decided, Dec. 3, to buy land of Mr. Ezra Thompson for a meeting-house. The Rev. Jesse Remington was the acting minister, and the town engaged him to supply the pulpits till the 1st of March. Captain Nathaniel Holden, John Perham, Jr., Elijah Fletcher, and Zebedee Kendall were the selectmen. The town raised £40 for the support of the public schools.

CHAPTER X.

A CHURCH FAST. — A DONATION FROM MRS. SARAH WINSLOW. — NAMES OF THOSE VOTING ITS ACCEPTANCE. — PEOPLE IN THE WEST PART OPPOSED TO IT. — THE DISTRICT OF TYNGSBOROUGH INCORPORATED. — THE FIRST SCHOOL-HOUSE. — CERTAIN FAMILIES RECEIVED FROM GROTON. — SINGING IN CHURCH. — REMOVAL OF THE MEETING-HOUSE TO THE CENTRE. — SALE OF PEWS. — DEDICATION OF THE HOUSE. — SETTLEMENT OF THE REV. JOSHUA HEYWOOD. — FORMATION OF A BAPTIST SOCIETY. — A SINGING SCHOOL. — ROLL OF CAPT. JOSIAH CUMMINGS'S COMPANY. — A SOCIAL LIBRARY. — MEMBERS. — AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY. — SEVERAL PERSONS ANNEXED TO THE TOWN. — OPPOSITION TO THE BASS-VIOL. — FIVE SCHOOL-HOUSES BUILT. — THE TOWN OF TYNGSBOROUGH INCORPORATED. — THE FIRST SCHOOL COMMITTEE. — THE MILITARY COMPANY AT THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR OF 1812. — ENLISTMENTS FOR THE WAR. — SPOTTED FEVER. — DEATH OF JOHN WOODWARD, JR. — DEATH OF MR. HEYWOOD. — HIS CHARACTER. — MR. SILAS JOHNSON KILLED. — REVIVAL OF RELIGION. — UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY. — GROTON LINE STRAIGHTENED.

"We know a bank whose vaults are well stored with the richest treasures. It has a perpetual charter, and is known as the GRAND BANK OF TERRA FIRMA, an entrance to which may be found on the sunny side of most of our hills." FAMILY VISITOR.

"Happy the man whose wish and care
A few paternal acres bound;
Content to breathe his native air
In his own ground." ALEXANDER POPE.

ON the 21st day of February, 1788, the church held a solemn fast "to look up by Prayer to the Supreme Head of the Church for his Direction in Choise of a Minister," but it appears that no minister was found to suit all the congregation. The town appropriated £30 "to hier preaching," £10 for the maintenance of the poor, and £40 for the support of schools. James P. Hovey, one of the teachers, received £3 6*s.* 8*d.* for ten weeks' service.

On the seventh day of January, 1789, Mrs. Sarah (Tyng) Winslow * made the town an offer of a considerable sum of money for the support of a minister and a grammar school, but the conditions were such as to cause a bitter feeling in the westerly part, and the incorporation of the easterly part into a district. Her proposals were as follows: —

"To promote piety and learning in this town of Dunstable, & to unite the town in peace, I will give the income or interest of £1,333 6*s.* 8*d.*, lawful money, to y^e^ said town, one half for the support of a minister and the other half for the support of a grammar-school for ever on y^e^ following conditions, viz.: Provided the town shall settle a minister within one year, who shall be approved by the Congregational ministers in the five neighboring towns. That y^e^ town repair y^e^ east meeting-house, & that a meeting-house be forever upheld on the spot on which the said meeting-house now stands. Also, that a convenient house for a grammar-school be built within one year, as near the said meeting-house as the grounds will admit a house for said purpose, and on y^e^ said ground, to be upheld forever, and such a learned and vertuous schoolmaster be provided, as the President of y^e^ University in Cambridge shall recommend. Provided likewise that I am not held to pay parish taxes, nor any more expenses for the support of a school in said town. If the town accept of y^e^ foregoing proposals & conditions, I agree to give them security for the performance thereof on my part.

"SARAH WINSLOW.

"DUNSTABLE, Jany. 7, 1789."

The town voted on the ensuing day to accept the benefaction; but it will be seen by the names of the voters below that but few from the west section were present: —

JOHN TYNG, Jr.	ELIPHALET BREED.
REUBEN BUTTERFIELD.	JONATHAN PERHAM.
JOSEPH UPTON.	JONATHAN BANCROFT.
NATHANIEL HOLDEN.	ELIJAH PERHAM.
JOHN HADDOCK.	CHARLES FLINT.
EZRA THOMPSON.	PETER PERHAM.
NATHAN THOMPSON.	ABNER K. BUTTERFIELD.
JOHN FARWELL.	JONAS FRENCH.
SAMUEL ROBY.	OLIVER FARWELL.
ASA THOMPSON.	JOSIAH DANFORTH.
JOHN CUMMINGS.	EBENEZER BANCROFT.

* Madam Winslow, as she was called, died Oct. 29, 1791, aged 72 years.

JOEL SPAULDING.
JOHN PERHAM, Jr.
JOSEPH BUTTERFIELD.
OLIVER COBURN.
ISAAC PIKE.
ASA UNDERWOOD.
CALEB COBURN.
ELEAZER COBURN.
DAVID GOULD.
WILLIAM PERHAM.
JAMES BUTTERFIELD.

The town voted, Jan. 29, £100 for repairing the east meeting-house, for building a school-house, etc., in accordance with Mrs. Winslow's offer, but all persons living three miles west of said meeting-house and two and a half miles east of the Merrimack River were to be exempt from taxation therefor. As the people of the west part of the town were decidedly opposed to the conditions of Mrs. Winslow's donation, she determined, April 28, that if she might retract her proposal she would make it to "the people that lately formed the First Parish and to such others as will cheerfully accept of it."

At a meeting of the citizens, held May 25, it was voted "that this town do relinquish their right to Mrs. Sarah Winslow's proposals to this town & that the persons mentioned in her letter to the town (April 28th last) have the benefit of her donation & that application be made to the General Court that they and their estates be incorporated into a district or separate corporation, so as that they may receive said donation."

On the 22d of June following, what is now the town of Tyngsborough was, therefore, incorporated into a district, and received for its own use the donation of Mrs. Winslow, which, as a town, it still enjoys.

On the 10th of August the town voted to build a school-house and to set it "on the great road and in the centre of the town according to pay & travel." Lieut. Joseph Fletcher was to have £15 for building it. The teachers this year were Susannah Bancroft, Mary Holden, Chloe Bancroft, Jonathan F. Sleeper, Joseph Dix, Aaron Small, and Samuel Smith.

On the 21st of December the town voted that Joseph Danforth should not be set off to Tyngsborough, and as a sort of compensation for the loss of persons uniting with that district, that James Blood and fourteen others, with their lands, should be received from Groton.

The names of the inhabitants received from Groton at this time are as follows: James Blood, Silas Blood, Silas Blood, Jr., Henry Blood, Peter Blood, Caleb Blood, Amaziah Swallow, Caleb Woods, Nathaniel Cummings, Ebenezer Proctor, Silas Marshall, Silas Marshall, Jr., Levi Parker, Isaac Lawrence, Amos Woods, Nehemiah Gilson, and Caleb Woods, Jr.

These persons dwelt along the valley of Unquetynasset Brook. The town voted that the meeting-house should be removed to within thirty rods of the school-house, and £64 were appropriated for that purpose.

At a meeting of the church on the 22d of October, Elijah Robbins and Zebedee Kendall were chosen deacons. It was then voted that "Brother Zebedee Kendall shall Read the Psalm — a Vars at a time," also that he, together with Abraham and Jacob Kendall, "be a Committe to acquaint the Singers of their Desire in Regard to Singing." * The hymn-book now in use was the Psalms and Hymns of Dr. Watts, and it appears that the custom of "deaconing out" the lines was still in vogue. Dec. 22 Abraham Kendall and David Taylor were chosen as "Delligates to assist in Council In the ordination at Tyngsborough." A church was formed here, and the Rev. Nathaniel Lawrence (H. C. 1787) was ordained pastor, Jan. 6, 1790. This district contained at the time three hundred eighty-two inhabitants, of whom seventeen were colored. Dunstable contained, at the same date, three hundred and eighty inhabitants, of whom only one was colored. The Rev. Mr. Lawrence continued as pastor of the church in Tyngsborough until his sudden death, Feb. 5, 1843. He was buried in the old cemetery, about a mile northwest of Tyngsborough Centre, and the inscription on his headstone is, "In memory of Rev. Nathaniel Lawrence who died on Lord's day; Feb. 5, 1843, aet. 72½. Mr. Lawrence was a native of Woburn, Mass. He graduated at Harvard College in 1787, and on Jan^{y} 6, 1790, was ordained Pastor of the Congregational Society in Tyngsborough which relation continued 49 years. On the morning of Feb 5 he attended church as usual in

* Church records.

apparent good health, but on returning to his dwelling very suddenly expired. His death was that of the righteous & his last end like his." His wife Hannah died Sept. 20, 1835, in the seventy-second year of her age, and was buried beside him.*

On the 8th of February, 1790, the town held a meeting at the school-house, and chose a committee to remonstrate against Joseph and Josiah Danforth, Joseph Upton, and John Cummings being set off to Tyngsborough.

The church edifice on Meeting House Hill was removed to Dunstable Centre in 1791, and finished in creditable style. A cut of it is presented, and it will be seen that it bore externally a close resemblance to the meeting-house in Mason, N. H.

The land for the site of the building, consisting of one acre and one hundred and thirty rods, was well chosen, and conveyed by Jonathan Proctor to the town in a deed bearing date Aug. 25, 1790, and it is described as "the land on which the school-house now stands, and bounded beginning at the southerly corner of said land at a heap of stones by the road, thence running northerly about twenty nine rods to a heap of stones by a black oak tree, thence south forty four degrees west, twenty rods to a heap of stones, thence south six and a half degrees west, eleven rods and a half to a heap of stones by the great road, thence east eleven degrees south by the north side of the said road fourteen rods and a half to a heap of stones first mentioned." The deed contains this condition, "that the Inhabitants of the said Dunstable shall within the term of three years from the date hereof have caused to be erected upon the said land a Meeting House for publick worship and a School House and shall never suffer said land to be destitute of said buildings for more than three years at any time, and that no other building shall ever be erected on said land than such as shall be necessary to accommodate the Inhabitants when attending on Publick Worship."†

*The oldest inscription in this yard is, "Here Lyes buried ye body of Mrs Huldah Thompson, daughter of Mr. Simon Thompson, who died 1752."

† Though the conditions of the deed have not been met, the land is still in the possession of the town.

On the tenth day of August, 1792, David Fletcher, joiner, gave bonds to Zebulon Blodgett, town treasurer, to finish the meeting-house at or before the first day of July, 1794. He was to build thirty-three pews and a pulpit, "and the breastwork in the gallery not inferior to that in the meeting-house in Tyngsborough."

It was delivered in presence of Joseph and Phineas Fletcher.

By an act of the General Court, passed on the twenty-fifth day of February, 1793, about twenty Groton families living at Unquetynasset were annexed to Dunstable, leaving a boundary line with eighty-six angles between the two towns. The transferring of families with their farms, by an Act of the Legislature, from one town to another, that they might enjoy greater educational or religious privileges, has given very crooked boundary lines to many of our towns, and caused much inconvenience. Though parting with some of its people, a town should, on many considerations, retain its land. The act is thus referred to by Mr. Butler: —

"PARTS OF GROTON SET OFF TO DUNSTABLE.

"By an Act of the Legislature passed Feb. 25, 1793, on the petition of sundry inhabitants of the north part of Groton, about twenty families with their estates were taken from Groton and annexed to Dunstable. By this the jurisdictional line between the two towns formed 86 angles, and was attended with much inconvenience. It continued, however, to be the boundary line till Feb. 15, 1820, when by another Act a line was established taking one family and considerable territory from Groton and annexing it to Dunstable and forming but five angles." — Caleb Butler's *History of Groton*, p. 66.

On the 26th of September, 1793, thirty-two pews in the new meeting-house were sold at public vendue, and Zebedee Kendall and Philip Butterfield were authorized to give titles to the same. Joel and Leonard Parkhurst bid off pew numbered two for the sum of £15, to be used by themselves and heirs "so long as said meeting-house shall remain on the same spot of ground where it now stands."

The edifice was dedicated to the service of God, "agreeable

to ancient example and more modern practices," on the second day of October, 1793.

The following ministers were invited to be present, viz.: Mr. Emerson of Hollis, Mr. Chaplin of Groton, Mr. Kidder of Dunstable, N. H., Mr. Lawrence of Tyngsborough, Mr. Blake of Westford, and Mr. Bullard of Pepperell. The latter clergyman preached the sermon, and all the ministers were entertained at Mr. Isaac Taylor's at the cost of the church. On the 4th of November Joel Parkhurst was chosen deacon.

The town this year "granted a bounty of one shilling for every old crow and six pence per head for every young one that may be actually killed within the town." It also allowed Robert Dunn, Oliver Taylor, and others liberty to introduce a Presbyterian minister a part of the time into the pulpit.

PLAN OF DUNSTABLE TAKEN IN OCTOBER, 1794.

"Course and distance of the East line of Dunstable beginning at the southeast corner thence north 2 degrees west 73 rods, thence north 20° W. 25 rods; thence north 25° west 34 rods; thence north 34° W. 11 rods; thence north 72° W 14 rods; thence N. 51° W 7¼ rods; thence S 30° W 8 rods; thence W 9° N. 10 rods; thence N. 10° E 8 rods; thence E 2° N 93 rods; thence N 2½° E 580 rods; thence 18° W. 114 rods; thence S 40° West 70 rods; thence 6° East 41 rods; thence W 8° S 43 rods; thence N. 1¾° W. 50 rods; thence N 74 rods; thence N 30° East 14 rods; thence E 2° N. 60 rods; thence W 32° E 93 rods; thence N 2½ E 66 rods to the Province Line.

"Course of distance of the pricked line beginning at Massapog pond thence E 5° N 33 rods; thence N 80° E. 138 rods; thence N 22½ E 170 rods; thence S 23° E 205 rods; thence E. 26½° N 330 rods; thence N. 33° W 36 rods; thence E 8° N 60 rods; thence N 12 W 24 rods; thence E 5° N 102 rods; thence E 2° N 40 rods."

By this plan the town contains 9,584 acres, exclusive of Massapoag Pond and of what is claimed by Tyngsborough. The New Hampshire line is given as running west 8½° north four miles and 200 rods. The Massapoag Pond (74 acres) is included almost wholly within the town, and the Groton line touches the Nashua River, near the mouth of Unquetynasset Brook.

Having heard the Rev. Jabez P. Fisher (B. U. 1788) for

some time during the year 1794, the church voted, Dec. 4, to extend to him a call to settle; but for some reason he declined to accept the position.

At the regular town-meeting, March 6, 1797, it was voted to purchase a burying-cloth, and $133.34 were appropriated for the support of the schools. This is the first instance on the town records of the introduction of the decimal currency. On the 18th of March Leonard Parkhurst was appointed a coroner for the county of Middlesex. On the 19th of November, 1798, the town extended a call to the Rev. Joshua Heywood, of Amherst, to become its minister; and on the 10th of December following it voted to concur with the church in its choice of Mr. Heywood, and to give him $333 for a settlement, and $266.66 for his annual salary. A few persons, not entirely satisfied with the action of the church and town in respect to the settlement of Mr. Heywood, formed themselves into a Baptist society, which had but a brief existence. Their action is expressed in the following paper, copied from the town records: —

"Whereas the people of Dunstable that are Congregationalists by profession are about to settle a minister for the Inhabitants of this town, we whose names are hereto subscribed, think that the Baptist profession is much more agreeable to the Scripture of truth, & having formed a Society, we claim it as our right to choose our own teacher, & to contract with & pay him without molestation or subordination from any other, agreeably to our conviction.

"Dec. 18, 1798.

"SAMUEL TAYLOR.
BENJAMIN SWALLOW.
ZIMRI KENDALL.
EBENEZER FRENCH.
JOHN INGALLS.
JONAS TAYLOR, Jr.
OLIVER CUMMINGS.
JONATHAN PROCTOR.
JOSEPH SPAULDING."

The ordination of Mr. Heywood took place on the fifth day of June, 1799, the following ministers taking part in the services: the Rev. Caleb Blake commenced with prayer; the Rev. John Bruce preached the sermon, from Mark xvi, 15, 16; the Rev. John Bullard made the ordaining prayer; the Rev. Henry Cummings gave the charge; the Rev. Daniel Chaplin gave the right hand of fellowship; and the Rev. Moses Brad-

ford offered the concluding prayer. The expense to the town for the ordination was $23.

At the incoming of the present century Dunstable was in a prosperous condition. Its population had increased to four hundred and eighty-five persons ; it had a good church edifice, a new and popular minister, and no very serious difficulty agitated the minds of the people.

In April, 1800, the church chose Deacon Zebedee Kendall, Capt. J. Fletcher, and Capt. S. Stevens a committee to attend the meetings of the singing school, for the purpose of choosing leaders, and it also invited all " who are skilled in sacred harmony to come forward and assist the church in that part of public worship." On the 4th of August the town voted to provide for each of its soldiers who should attend the muster to be held at Concord, 2 lbs. of beef, 1 lb. of pork, 1½ lbs. of cheese, and 4 lbs. of bread made of rye-flour ; also six ounces of powder. It also voted to the company one and a half barrels of cider and eight gallons of West India rum, the whole cost of which articles was $60.20. The following is the roll of the company : —

Captain.

JOSIAH CUMINGS.

Lieutenant.

JOSIAH STEVENS.

Ensign.

ABRAHAM SWALLOW.

Sergeants.

JONAS KENDALL. JERAHMEEL C. PRATT.
JEPTHA STEVENS. ISAAC WOODS.

Drummer.

JOSIAH W. BLODGETT.

Fifers.

PHILIP BUTTERFIELD. JAMES CUMINGS.
CALEB READ.

HENRY BLOOD.
CALEB BLOOD.
JOSEPH BENNETT.
THOMAS BENNETT.
JEREMIAH CUMINGS.
NATHL CUMINGS, 3.
JOHN CUMINGS.
MICHEL CARTER.
DAVIS CHAPMAN.
IMLY COREY.
AMOS EASTMAN.
JONA EMERSON.
PHINEHAS FLETCHER.
JOSEPH FLETCHER, Jr.
JOHN FRENCH.
JOHN FOSTER.
PETER GILSON.
WM. HARDY.
TEMPLE KENDALL, Jr.
JOSIAH KENDALL.
ZEBEDEE KENDALL.
SAMUEL KENDALL.
JOSEPH PARKHURST, Jr.
NATHAN PROCTOR.
PETER PROCTOR.
JAMES PROCTOR.
ELIJAH ROBBINS.
ZACHARIAH RICHARDSON.
PARKER STEVENS.
SAMSON SWALLOW.
JAMES TAYLOR.
ISAAC TAYLOR, Jr.
DANIEL TAYLOR.
JOSIAH TAYLOR.
PETER TURRIL.
NOAH WOODS.
JONAS WOODS.
AMOS WOODS, Jr.
JOHN WRIGHT.
EBEN WILLIAMS.
JOSEPH UPTON.
ABIJAH READ.

Total rank and file, 42.

A social library was established in this town Feb. 17, 1800, and continued, until within a few years, to diffuse intelligence amongst the people. The names of the original shareholders are: —

Capt. JONATHAN FLETCHER.
JOEL PARKHURST, Esq.
Dea. ZEBEDEE KENDALL.
ISAAC WRIGHT.
JONAS TAYLOR.
CALEB WOODS.
SILAS JOHNSON.
TEMPLE KENDALL.
JOSIAH BLODGETT.
LEONARD BUTTERFIELD.
OLIVER TAYLOR.
Lt. JOHN CHENEY.
JOHN WRIGHT, 3d.
JAMES TAYLOR.
PETER PROCTOR.
Lt. ZEBULON BLODGETT.
SALLY BUTTERFIELD.
JOSIAH KENDALL.
JOSEPH KENDALL.
Dr. MICAH ELDREDGE.
JOSIAH STEVENS.
ASA WOODS.
JAMES TAYLOR, Jr.
Capt. PHILIP BUTTERFIELD.
TEMPLE KENDALL, Jr.
WM. FRENCH.
JERAHMEEL C. PRATT.
PETER SWALLOW.
Capt. SAML STEVENS.
ALLEN EMERSON.
ZACHARIAH RICHARDSON.
DANIEL TAYLOR.
JEPTHA STEVENS.
THOMAS BENNETT.
TIMOTHY WOODWARD.
JONA WOODWARD, Jr.
NATHL CUMMINGS.
GEORGE BETTERLY.
CYRUS TAYLOR.
JONA BENNETT.

Amos Eastman.	Joel Keyes.
Jere Cummings.	Benj. Kendall.
Asa Swallow.	Leonard Kendall.
Saml Fletcher.	James Swallow.
James Cummings.	

It continued till 1841.

An agricultural library was subsequently formed in town, but its books, like those of the social library, are now scattered among the families. It is to be hoped that measures will soon be taken for the establishment of a permanent town library on a liberal basis.

The town cast thirty-three votes for Joseph B. Varnum and ten for Timothy Bigelow, as representatives to Congress.

In 1801 Isaac Wright, Jonas French, and Nathaniel Cummings were chosen selectmen. Isaac Wright was chosen town clerk. The town gave forty-eight votes for Elbridge Gerry as governor, and chose the Hon. John Pitts representative to the General Court. In September it voted "to fence their burial ground near Gersham Proctors." It also voted $60 for a bridge over Salmon Brook, and to open a road from Simeon Cummings's house across the said brook. The church, July 2, made choice of Isaac Taylor as one of its deacons; he declined the office.

The town voted in 1802 to have John Woods, John Woods, Jr., Thomas Bennett, and Ebenezer Proctor (of Groton) annexed to Dunstable.

The ensuing year it voted $40 for purchasing a set of weights and measures, and also to raise $30 for the support of a singing school. The territory of the town was divided in five school districts, and cattle and horses were not permitted to run at large. Abraham Swallow, Capt. Jeptha Stevens, and Ensign Peter Proctor, Aug. 29, took the oath of allegiance.

Efforts at various times had been made to introduce the bass-viol into the church service, but serious objections were urged against it. One called it "the Lord's fiddle," and another said he should get up and dance if it came into church. At one meeting it was "voted to suspend the introduction of the Bass Viol for the present on account of an objection made by Lieut.

Simeon Cummings"; but on the 20th of March, 1804, the innocent instrument triumphed over all opposition, the church voting that the bass-viol be introduced into the meeting-house on days of public worship, and that those who have skill to use it, bring it and perform on Sabbath days.

The Middlesex Canal, extending from Boston to a point about a mile above Pawtucket Falls, in the Merrimack River, and once considered a grand achievement, was opened this year, and by it transportation of lumber, cattle, and grain from Dunstable to the metropolis was facilitated. The canal was about twenty-seven miles long, thirty feet wide, and three feet deep, and served as a conveyance of merchandise from the Merrimack River to Boston until the opening of the Boston and Lowell Railroad in 1836, when the use of the canal was gradually superseded. Both of these institutions, in turn, advanced the agricultural interests of Dunstable; and as the people for the most part manufactured their own clothing and supplied their tables from their farms, they did not suffer so much as those of some other towns in the war that followed. They raised more than they consumed, they paid but little regard to fashion, they were industrious, independent, and therefore prosperous.

The town in 1805 provided a book containing the Constitution of the United States for each of its schools, and the next year voted $700 for building five school-houses. A disagreement between Phineas Fletcher and the Rev. Mr. Heywood commenced this year, which two or three successive church councils could not remove, and which continued to disturb the harmony of the church for many years. It probably originated in some trivial remark, and increased by its repetition until the whole community became weary of the contest.

In 1807 a man was allowed $1 per day for working on the public roads. The meeting-house had not been entirely completed, and it was voted in April "to sell ground for pews therein."

The district of Tyngsborough was incorporated as a town Feb. 28, 1809, and the population of Dunstable was thereby greatly diminished.

In May, 1810, the town chose for the first time a regular school committee to visit and examine the schools in consecutive order. The following persons were chosen: Paul Thorndike, Edmund Page,* Nathaniel Cummings, Micah Eldredge, and Jonathan Bennett. It voted, Dec. 3, "to purchase a hearse for the town's use." The number of inhabitants at this time was 475. Capt. Jonas Kendall was the commander of the soldiers, whose names are contained in the following list: —

I, the subscriber, do request of the Selectmen of the town of Dunstable the quantity of powder allowed the soldiers by law. The following list contains the number of Soldiers in said town:—

Jonathan Bennett,	*Seargents.*	Clark Parker.
Amaziah Swallow,		James Proctor.
John Proctor,		Levi Parker.
Francis Fletcher,		Nathan Proctor.
Jona. Proctor.		John Pratt.
Elijah Chapman.		Willard Robbins.
Mark Fletcher.		Saml. Roby.
John Cumming.		Joseph W. Roby.
Isaac Cumming.		David Swallow.
Davis Chapman, Jr.		Archelaus Swallow.
Kendall Cheney.		Kendall Swallow.
John French.		James Swallow.
Wm. French.		Abel Spaulding, Jr.
Nehemiah Gilson.		James Taylor.
Oliver Gilson.		Cyrus Taylor.
Richard Harrington.		Isaac Taylor, Jr.
James Ingalls.		Samuel Taylor.
Joseph Kendall, Jr.		Asa Woods.
Saml. Kendall.		Henry Woods.
Levi Kemp.		William Woods.
Joel Keyes.		Isaac Woods.
Peabody Keyes.		George Wright.
Asa Lawrence.		Oliver Willoughby.
Edmund Page.		

Jonas Kendall, *Capt.*

Dunstable, Oct. 4, 1810.

By the State law passed in 1811, permitting persons to attend and support the worship of any denomination instead

* He kept a store and tavern in the centre of the town, and held various public offices.

of that of the town, it was feared that by the withdrawal of many attendants on the ministry of Mr. Heywood the burden of taxation might become very heavy on those that remained, and he, therefore, in a communication to the town, generously proposed to relinquish as much of his salary as would equal the amount of the deficit under the operation of the new law. The committee appointed to attend to this matter brought in their report as follows:—

The committe chosen by the town of Dunstable at their last meeting Sept. 2, 1811, to represent to and consult with the Rev. Joshua Heywood respecting the State of public worship in the town, have attended to that service and offer the following statements of the Revr Mr Heywood as their report.

DUNSTABLE, Sept 14, 1811.

ZEBEDEE KENDALL,
MICAH ELDREDGE,
NATHANIEL CUMINGS,
JOHN CHENEY.
} *Committee.*

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE TOWN OF DUNSTABLE.

Gentlemen, Whereas your Committee chosen by you in town meeting the 2d of September 1811, have represented to, and consulted with me on the situation of the town respecting public worship, and having represented to me that there are, in the minds of many apprehensions of pecuniary embarrassments in consequence of an Act passed at the last session of the General Court of this Commonwealth relating to religious freedom; I do with their advice and concurrence, make the following statement to you:—

As I did in my answer to the call given me to settle as a gospel minister in this place bring to your view the impropriety of making the stipulation between a people and their minister, a matter of pecuniary speculation and as you comply̆ed with it; I ever thought that we were bound on both sides, never to do any such thing. I do therefore now most solemnly record my protest against it.

But conceiveing it to be duty of a people and their minister to be always helpfull to each other; under all difficulties and embarrassments; to perform this duty therefore towards you now labouring under apprehensions of embarrassment I propose to you that provided the said Act of the General Court, above mentioned, shall not be repealed; but be put in execution to your damage, so that your ministerial taxes shall be increased thereby; upon the valuations of your estates; and provided there shall be a majority of the town, who attend the public worship of GOD with the Congregational Church of Christ, as heretofore done in the house now

built for that purpose, under the regular administration thereof; which by divine Providence shall be provided, I will relinquish so much of my salery for the present year, as the increase upon their ministerial taxes shall be; The year to begin the first of March, 1811, and end the first of March, 1812. That no encouragement be taken herefrom by parties to the damage of the town, I reserve the consideration of any relinquishment in future years, to my own judgement of the circumstances which may then exist.

My design and intent, in this proposal and engagement is to relieve the town from their present apprehension and embarrassment, and to have them attend on the public worship of GOD in as orderly and regular manner as they can under the present difficulties, and to prevent the introduction of such irregularities as would be to the damage of the town and church.

If this proposal give satisfaction to your minds, and meet your approbation and you use your endeavours to carry the things proposed into effect, then this instrument by me signed shall be in full force, otherwise it shall be void and of no effect.

JOSHUA HEYWOOD.

DUNSTABLE, Sept. 11th 1811.

A few soldiers from Dunstable engaged in what was called Mr. Madison's war of 1812, and it will be seen by the following paper that the town supplied them with ammunition: —

SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

DUNSTABLE, July 1, 1812.

We the subscribers have each received of the Selectmen of the Town of Dunstable twenty-four cartridges with balls, also two flints each, it being in full of our respective shares of the town stock, which we severally promise to return to the said Selectmen at the expiration of the term for which we are engaged, if the same shall not be actually expended in the service of the United States: —

JESSE BLOOD, *Corp.*
OLIVER GILSON.
ABEL JOHNSON.
BENJAMIN WETHERBEE.
JOHN PRATT.
NATHAN PROCTOR.
HENRY WOODS.

In addition to the above, Peter Kendall went into the war, came home sick, and hired Nehemiah Gilson as a substitute. Noah Woods enlisted, and served through the whole war. Isaac Gilson, Jonathan Woodward, Jr., Jonathan Swallow, Jr., and Samuel Kendall were in the war. Jonathan Emerson and

Benjamin Parker also enlisted, and both died at Sackett's Harbor.

In 1812 the town "voted and chose Isaac Taylor, Jr., to attend funerals with the hearse, & to allow him $1 for each funeral he should attend." This year was very damp and cold. A snow-storm commenced on the 4th of May, and continued twenty-four hours. Very little Indian corn came to maturity.

In 1813 the town cast sixty-five votes for Joseph B. Varnum, of Dracut, as governor. The school committee consisted of Deacon Zebedee Kendall, Edmund Page, Davis Chapman, Mark Fletcher, and James Taylor. The last-named citizen was chosen, Sept. 19, deacon of the church.

Of those doing service in the army at this time, Orderly Sergeant John Woodward, Jr., died at Sackett's Harbor, Sept. 4, and a sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Heywood at Dunstable, Oct. 24, in commemoration of the virtues of this brave soldier. The sermon was afterwards published. In a letter to his parents, dated Sackett's Harbor, Aug. 17, 1813, Sergt. Woodward says, "Gen. Harrison has taken Gen. Proctor's army. It is said that he took six hundred men, which I suppose to be true. It is expected that our fleet will have this day an engagement with the British fleet. If they should capture them, it is thought there will be peace." Of Sergeant Woodward his captain, Horace H. Watson, wrote, "As a man he was honest, upright, and virtuous ; as a soldier, prompt, attentive, and respectful ; and as a Christian, sincere, mild, and forgiving." His remains repose in the Central Cemetery, and the inscription on his headstone is :—

"IN MEMORY OF MR. JOHN WOODWARD JR., WHO DIED SEPT. 4, 1813, AGED 23 YEARS.

Sacketts Harbor is the place
Where my body lies at rest
There at rest it must remain
Till the dead are raised again."

The spotted fever, fastening on the robust and strong as well as on the weak and feeble, proved very fatal during the year

1813. The following persons died, mostly by this disease, during the course of the year: Mary, daughter of Leonard Butterfield, Jan. 22, aged 15 years; Benjamin Estabrook, Jan. 24, aged 68 years; Elmira, daughter of Capt. Kendall, Jan. 27; Mary Blood, widow of James Blood, Feb. 11, aged 88 years; Asa Swallow, aged 45 years, Feb. 15; Caleb Blood, Feb. 23; Joseph Parkhurst, aged 67 years, March 7; Sarah, wife of Isaac Taylor, aged 59 years, March 10; Lieut. Zebulon Blodgett, aged 60 years, March 21; Sarah, wife of Peter Blood, March 22; Capt. Jonathan Fletcher, aged 72 years, March 28; Peter Swallow, aged 69 years, April 7; Ensign Samuel Fletcher, April 10; Nathaniel Cummings, aged 45 years, April 17; Edmund, son of Silas Parkhurst, aged 2 years, April 18; Edward Kendall, aged 78 years, May 26; Betsy Robbins, July 22; Mary, wife of Jonas Taylor, Dec. 5; Gershom Proctor, Dec. 17, aged 60 years. Such a fearful mortality the town had never before experienced, nor was the cause of the fever ever satisfactorily determined. Sybil, widow of Capt. Oliver Cummings, who died Dec. 16, of the preceding year, was the first victim of the disease. Though many were sick with this fever in Tyngsborough at the time, the whole of them recovered.

On the 8th of October, 1814, Mr. Silas Johnson was accidentally killed by falling from an apple-tree on the northerly side of Forest Hill. The sad event is thus recorded on his headstone in the Central Cemetery:—

"IN MEMORY OF MR. SILAS JOHNSON WHO WAS KILLED BY A FALL FROM A TREE OCT. 8 1814 AGED 69 YEARS.

Alas, how distant was the thought
When I the tree ascended,
That I should to the ground be brought,
And there my life be ended."

His widow, Rebecca Johnson, died Oct. 19, 1823, aged 60 years.

On Nov. 11, 1814, the town was called to deplore the loss by death of its beloved pastor, the Rev. Joshua Heywood. He was buried on the 14th, the Rev. Daniel Chaplin, of Groton,

preaching the funeral sermon from Revelation xiv, 13. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord." Mr. Heywood was graduated at Dartmouth College, in the class of 1795. He married Lydia French, of Boston, Jan. 27, 1800. He was a large man, of dark complexion, dignified and courteous in his demeanor, and highly respected by all who knew him. He was buried in the Central Cemetery, and the following words are inscribed on his headstone: —

"IN MEMORY OF REV. JOSHUA HEYWOOD, WHO DIED NOV. 11, 1814, AGED 51.

Nor pain, nor grief, nor anxious fear
Invades thy bounds: no mortal woes
Can reach the peaceful sleeper here
While angels watch the soft repose."

The signal victory of Gen. Andrew Jackson over the British forces under Gen. Packingham, at New Orleans, on the 8th of January (1815), terminated the war, and on the eighteenth day of February following, President James Madison issued a proclamation of peace. This was hailed by the people of Dunstable with the liveliest expressions of joy. A day was set apart for the celebration of the gladsome event, and three companies, one consisting of veterans of the Revolution, another of the enrolled militia, and still another of the boys of the town, paraded on the Common. The people assembled in their gala-day attire, and when the soldiers had gone through with their evolutions, all partook of a bountiful collation, and then, repairing to the church, they listened to a patriotic address from the Rev. John Peckins, a Baptist minister of Chelmsford.

In the general prosperity which followed the long and exhausting war, Dunstable, though not in a condition to engage directly in the manufacturing interests then absorbing the attention of the State, made improvements in its tillage, in its roads, its schools, and private residences. The people increased in wealth, in numbers, and intelligence. The barns were filled with plenty, and a more generous style of living soon became apparent. Newspapers were taken, the chaise

and Jersey wagon began to appear in the streets, the singing school was well patronized, a better kind of headstones were raised over the dead, and the use of ardent spirits was abandoned at church festivals and funerals.

The town, in concurrence with the church, voted, July 24, 1815, to extend a call to Mr. Levi Hartshorn, of Amherst, to settle with them as pastor, offering him $400 for a "settlement" and $450 per annum for salary, but he declined, Sept. 4, to accept the office.

On the second day of September occurred what was long known as "the great gale." The wind blew with such violence from the southeast and south as to overturn fences, chimneys, fruit and forest trees, and in some instances, barns and dwelling-houses. About sixty chimneys were blown over in Boston, and seventeen houses were unroofed in Dorchester. A poet wrote of it, —

> "For low the favorite elms are laid,
> Which wrapped me in their folding shade,
> While the rich fruit tree's nectared store
> Will wave its blooming gold no more."
>
> *Columbian Centinel*, September, 1815.

This was the severest storm that had occurred in New England since Aug. 15, 1635, when, according to the historian William Hubbard, "many houses were blown down, many more uncovered. The Indian corn was beat down to the ground so as not to rise again. The tide at Narragansett rose twenty feet perpendicularly. The Indians were obliged to betake themselves to the trees, and yet many of them were drowned by the return of the tide before the usual hour."

The year 1816 was remarkable for the severity of the cold. Frosts appeared during each of the summer months, and the crop of Indian corn was mostly destroyed. A large spot was observed upon the disk of the sun, and on the 9th of June there was a fall of snow.

On Sept. 16 of this year the town concurred with the church in calling the Rev. Luther Wright (H. C. 1796) to be their minister, but he also gave a negative to the invitation.

In the year 1817 the town raised $300 for schools, and the same amount for preaching; it also repaired and painted the meeting-house. The pulpit was in part supplied by the Rev. Jabez P. Fisher. Dr. Micah Eldredge was the town clerk.

The church in 1817–1818 was favored with an extensive revival, and as many as seventy-three persons, many of whom were heads of families, made a profession of religion. Of this revival the Rev. Dr. John Spaulding gives some account in a sermon preached in Dunstable, Nov. 19, 1865. He says that "in the latter part of August, 1817, the Rev. Jabez P. Fisher arrived in town and commenced a faithful proclamation of the gospel. By his advice the church soon appointed a weekly meeting to pray especially for the outpouring of the Holy Ghost. If the Sabbath school was a bow of promise on the cloud, this meeting was the bow reduplicated.

"The church then numbered but ten males and twenty-seven females, thirty-seven in all, and these resembled the weeping captives by the rivers of Babylon. Worldliness, Sabbath-breaking, intemperance, and the like sins, had come in like a flood. In the language of the church, as expressed and published by one of its officers, 'Mirth and vain amusements much engrossed the attention of the young people. Others, more advanced in life, were unconcerned for their souls.' As the work (of the revival) went on, the public morals improved, and for years after few towns were more free from open immorality and vice."

"On the thirtieth day of November four were received to the communion of this church on profession of their faith, on the first Sabbath in February thirty-two, on the 8th of March, five, and on other occasions seventeen, making fifty-eight new members, — more than doubling its number and quadrupling its strength. There were some fifteen others who gave credible evidence of having passed from death unto life, whose youth or peculiar circumstances caused a delay of their public admission to the church. Thus it appears that seventy-three, or nearly one seventh of the entire population of the town (475), had recently been hopefully converted to God, and one fifth of the inhabitants were members of the church of

Christ." In speaking of those then converted, Dr. Spaulding said, "Of the fifty-eight received into this church as the immediate fruits of that revival, only six remain in town. Six have been excommunicated, two of whom have died. Of twelve dismissed and recommended to other churches, or lost sight of in other parts of the country, a majority are, doubtless, numbered with the dead. So also with the remaining thirty-four; their names are starred on the records of the church, and we trust they star the crown of their Redeemer in glory. At least five sixths of the sixty-eight have gone to their final rewards, leaving only about fifteen survivors."

"Thus star by star declines,
Till all are passed away,
As morning high and higher shines
To pure and perfect day;
Nor sink those stars in empty night,
But lose themselves in heaven's own light."

Sometimes you see the sun go down, shining as he departs with new brightness and glory. So some of them have departed. Some of those peaceful, triumphant death-bed scenes are still fragrant in your memories. Dr. Micah Eldredge was sustained in his last days and hours by the hope he received, the doctrines he cherished, the Saviour he embraced in that revival. Deacon Mark Fletcher literally slept in Jesus, so peaceful was his end. Deacon Isaac Taylor's mental faculties towards the last were clouded by disease, yet his whole Christian life was the preface and commentary of a peaceful death. "The present number at this church," says Dr. Spaulding, in closing his address, "is sixty-nine, sixteen of whom are absent, leaving fifty-three, or one ninth of the population of the town (487), accessible members of the church."

The first Sabbath school, consisting of twenty-six members, was organized early in the summer of 1817, and Deacon Zebedee Kendall was one of the prominent teachers. "Most of the hour in this school," says the Rev. Dr. John Spaulding, "was spent in repeating portions of Scripture and sacred songs, committed to memory during the week."

The following table is reprinted from the address:—

Rev. Josiah Goodhue	17	years,	members	admitted,	65
" Joshua Heywood	15	"	"	"	30
" Samuel H. Tolman . . .	7	"	"	"	23
" Eldad W. Goodman . . .	4	"	"	"	23
" Levi Brigham	13	"	"	"	53
" Darwin Adams	7	"	"	"	16
" William C. Jackson, present pastor,	6	"	"	"	6
	69				216
Stated supplies, etc., ...	39				83
	108				299

A Universalist society was formed by citizens of Dunstable and the towns adjacent, and a constitution adopted, Jan. 21, 1818. The names of the original members of the society are as follows:—

ISRAEL HUNT.
EDMUND PAGE.
LEONARD PARKHURST.
SIMON THOMPSON.
JOHN WOODWARD.
JONA. WOODWARD.
GEORGE JOHNSON.
ABEL SPAULDING, Jr.
CALEB READ.
FRANCIS B. MAXWELL.
CLARK PARKER.
JAMES WHITNEY.
DAVID JEWETT.
WM. COGSWELL.
JESSE BLOOD.
ABRAHAM BLOOD.
JOHN CALDWELL.
BENJ. WILSON.
WM. LUND.
ELEAZER F. INGALLS.
LEVI WRIGHT.
ISAAC J. SANDERSON.
PETER TURREL.
LEVI LUND.
EZRA FLETCHER.
PETER BLOOD.
HENRY BLOOD.
ABEL JOHNSON.
MOODY ROBBINS.
DANIEL INGALLS.
WILLIAM FRENCH.
TEMPLE KENDALL.
JONAS FRENCH, Jr.
WILLIAM ROBBINS, Jr.
JAMES READ.
NATHL. W. GILSON.
JESSE JOHNSON.
EPHRAIM JOHNSON.
LIBNI PARKER.
DANIEL H. LAWRENCE.
DAVID PERHAM.
SALMON SNOW.
LEONARD KENDALL.
ELIJAH ROBBINS.
CHARLES PARKER.
WILLIAM ROBY.
JESSE FALES.
ALLEN PERHAM.
RALPH PERHAM.
JEREMIAH UPTON.
ASA BUTTERFIELD.
JOSEPH PIERCE.
THOMAS READ.
ISAAC PIKE.

Samuel Roby.	Joseph Ingalls.
Theodore Woodward.	Josiah Danforth.
Amaziah Shattuck.	Ebenezer Frost.
Samuel Davis.	Joseph Butterfield.
Wm. Whiting.	Allen Pierce.
Avery Prescott.	Daniel Jaquith, Jr.
Abijah Smith.	Joseph Butterfield, Jr.
Cyprian Bannister.	Thaddeus Blodgett.
Joseph W. Roby.	David Butterfield.
Levi Kemp.	Aaron Davis.
Stephen Pratt.	Zebulon Blodgett.
Nehemiah Gilson.	Elijah Fletcher.
Thaddeus Marshall.	Aaron Andrews.
David M. Combs.	Leonard Parkhurst.
David Darling.	Noah Woods.
Joseph Pierce.	Levi Blood.
Hiram Kemp.	Henry Blood, Jr.
Moses Glynn.	Jefferson French.
Saml. Spaulding.	Jonas Parker.
Thomas Richardson.	Nathl. Gilson.
James Ingalls.	John Buttrick.
Frederick Blodgett.	John Spaulding.
Silas Blood.	Reuben Shattuck.
Thomas Lewis.	Parlin Rollins.
Henry Parkhurst.	Jefferson Taylor.
Wm. Dane	Isaac P. Sanderson.

Edmund Page, Esq., was chosen clerk of the society, and was annually re-elected to this office until 1828, when Temple Kendall took his place.

The society used the old meeting-house as a place of worship, and the pulpit was supplied by such preachers, holding liberal views, as could be from time to time obtained. Among them may be mentioned the Revs. Hosea Ballou, Paul Dean, Sebastian and Russell Streeter, Thomas Whittemore, D. D., Thomas B. Thayer, D. D., and Joshua Flagg.

The number of inhabitants in 1820 was 584. By an Act of the Legislature, passed Feb. 15 of this year, taking one family and some territory from Groton, the eighty-six angles formed between the towns in 1793 were reduced to the five which still remain. Tything-men were still chosen, Joseph W. Roby and Emerson Parker holding then that office. In April, Asa Woods, Caleb Blood, and James (or Jonas) Taylor, Jr., were chosen to "divide the use of the meeting-house," and the town

also formed a sixth school-district, embracing the families of Peter, Henry, Henry, Jr., James, Ebenezer, Jesse, and Levi Blood, together with that of Amos Hutchinson.

On the ninth of June Dr. Micah Eldredge, a man zealous in every good work, was chosen deacon of the church.

Jonathan Bennett and George Wright built a tomb, on which their names are inscribed, in the Central Cemetery in 1821; John Kendall and Leonard Butterfield built another in the same year. The other tombs, made after the same style and facing the road, are those of D. Chapman and A. Spaulding, 1836; Gilman Roby, 1840; Allen Cummings, 1840; Z. P. Proctor and J. O. Taylor, 1840; B. and N. C. Kendall, 1840; John M. French, 1841; and Isaac Woodward, Jr., 1843.

CHAPTER XI.

THE REV. SAMUEL H. TOLMAN INSTALLED. — THOMAS RALSTON AND A SON DROWNED IN SALMON BROOK. — MR. TOLMAN DISMISSED. — HIS MINISTRY. — REV. WILLIAM K. TALBOT. — A POST-OFFICE ESTABLISHED. — THE FIRST PARISH ORGANIZED. — THE ORTHODOX SOCIETY FORMEDAND CHURCH ERECTED. — THE REV. ELDAD W. GOODMAN SETTLED. — A COLD MORNING. — VARIOUS TOWN OFFICERS AND APPROPRIATIONS. — THE REV. DANA GOODSELL. — THE REV. LEVI BRIGHAM ORDAINED. — MRS. ROBY KILLED BY LIGHTNING. — THE WORCESTER AND NASHUA RAILROAD OPENED. — NAMES OF MEN LIABLE TO DO MILITARY DUTY. — THE REV. DARWIN ADAMS SETTLED. — A CENTENNIAL DISCOURSE. — HOUSEHOLDERS IN 1856. — THE REV. JOHN WHITNEY SUPPLIES THE PULPIT. — THE REV. WILLIAM C. JACKSON SETTLED. — POPULATION IN 1860. — DUNSTABLE CORNET BAND FORMED. — THE TOWN'S ACTIVITY IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION. — BURNING OF THE OLD MEETING-HOUSE. — INDUSTRIAL CONDITION OF THE TOWN IN 1865. — NAMES OF THE SOLDIERS IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

"One generation passeth away, and another generation cometh; but the earth abideth forever." SOLOMON.

"How blest the man who, in these peaceful plains,
Ploughs his paternal fields, far from the noise,
The care, and bustle of a busy world." MICHAEL BRUCE.

ALTHOUGH the church had been somewhat strengthened by a revival, it was still unable to support a minister, and therefore applied, Feb. 7, 1822, to the Massachusetts Society for promoting Christian Knowledge for some assistance, representing that "about one half the property of this town stands on sectarian grounds"; that "the church had been destitute of a settled minister for seven years"; that "the church now consists of about one hundred and five members"; that "it is decidedly orthodox"; and that "for nearly three years past the Rev. Samuel Howe Tolman has labored among us a part of the time," and that they had given him a call to settle over

the church for the term of five years. In reply to this petition the society agreed to pay, conditionally, $100 per annum towards the support of Mr. Tolman. He was, therefore, installed over the church and society on the 12th of June, the Rev. William Fa[illegible]f Charlestown, preaching the sermon on the occasion. "The audience," says the clerk of the church, "was numerous, solemn, and attentive, and the music truly sublime and melting."

Dec. 24 it was voted "to adopt into our church the use of the Select Hymns selected by Dr. Samuel Worcester, of Salem, Mass." This book took the place of the Psalms and Hymns of Dr. Watts. Several musical instruments, as the bass-viol, violin, and clarionet, had been introduced into the choir, and it does not appear that any one now objected to their use in the service of the church.

The town raised, in 1823, $300 to support the public schools and $150 to support the poor. It gave eighty-three votes for William Eustis, and twelve for Harrison G. Otis, as governor.

Edmund Page, who kept a store at the Centre and took a prominent part in town affairs, was the town clerk in 1824, and the town records of this period are in good order.

The town chose, in 1826, for its school committee, the Rev. Samuel H. Tolman, Dr. Micah Eldredge, Edmund Page, Jonathan Bennett, Joel Keyes, Mark Fletcher, and Chiles Kendall; also Silas Blood and Capt. Peter Proctor, tything-men. Isaac Taylor, Jr., was chosen a deacon of the church; Temple Kendall was the town clerk; and $300 were raised for carrying on the public schools.

On the 13th of September Miss Jane Parker was drowned by the upsetting of a boat in which she and four others were out on a pleasure excursion on Massapoag Pond. She was about twenty-six years old, and was buried in Groton.

In 1827 it was voted to repair the meeting-house, by mending the shingles, glass, canopy (that is, the sounding-board), and plastering. Five hundred copies of the Confession of Faith were printed early in the year and distributed among the members of the church.

The selectmen for 1828 were Temple Kendall, Lieut. Francis

Fletcher, and James Swallow, Esq. Clark Parker was the treasurer, and Capt. George Wright the pound-keeper. It was voted by the town in April "to pay for the Rev. Joshua Heywoods grave stones."

On the 18th of June the sympathies of the town were awakened by a very serious accident, an account of which was entered upon the town records. Thomas Ralston, his wife and five children, who were passing on foot through the town on their way from New Brunswick to Kingston, U. C., stopped to rest awhile at Massapoag Bridge across Salmon Brook. Here the oldest two sons went into the deep water below the bridge to bathe; being unable to swim and alarmed at the depth of the water, the larger boy, aged eleven years, by clinching hold of some blades of grass, drew himself to the land. The father plunged into the water for the rescue of the other boy, whose name was Thomas Ralston, Jr., and who was nine years old, but becoming entangled in the mud and weeds, both were drowned together in the stream, leaving a wife and four children, far away from home, to mourn the loss. The remaining members of the unfortunate family were kindly assisted by the people of the neighborhood.

The town gave sixty-four votes for Edward Everett and four votes for Daniel Richardson, as representative to Congress.

For want of sufficient support, the Rev. Samuel H. Tolman was dismissed Jan. 28, 1829, from his pastoral relation with the church and society.

Mr. Tolman was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1806, and was pastor of the church in Shirley from Oct. 20, 1815, to Feb. 17, 1819. On leaving Dunstable, where his salary was only $200 per annum, he preached successfully in South Merrimack, Atkinson, Lempster, and other towns in New Hampshire. He was one of the trustees of the Groton Academy, from 1816 to 1840, when he resigned the office. He was a man of good abilities, and an earnest preacher of the gospel. On the dismissal of Mr. Tolman, the Rev. William K. Talbot, author of a treatise on English Grammar, supplied the pulpit, in part, from November, 1829, until April, 1831.

A post-office was established in the town on the 13th of

February, 1829, and Josiah Cummings, Jr., was appointed postmaster. He held this office until March 4, 1840, when he was superseded by Mr. Ranson Fish, who held the office until June 1, 1841. Mr. Josiah Cummings was then reappointed, and continued to hold the office until May 13, 1852. He died Sept. 19, 1864, aged eighty-one years. Previous to the establishment of this office, the people received their mail matter at the office in Tyngsborough.

The population of the town in 1830 was 593, an increase of nine persons only in ten years. The town gave forty-seven votes for Edward Everett and seven for James Russell, as representative to Congress.

It was this year deemed advisable by the evangelical part of the religious society to withdraw from the old meeting-house, and to build a new one. An advisory council was, therefore, convened Dec. 10, which unanimously recommended the proposed undertaking. Subscriptions were at once solicited, a

THE PRESENT CHURCH EDIFICE.

site was purchased of Jasper P. Proctor * for the sum of $100; and the present neat and substantial edifice, under a contract

* Son of Jonathan and Rebecca (Pope) Proctor, grandson of Ebenezer Proctor, one of the early settlers. Jasper P. Proctor was born Feb. 29, 1793, and lived in

with William Rowe, of Groton, was soon erected. It was dedicated Dec. 21, 1831, the Rev. Amos Blanchard, D. D., preaching the sermon.

The Orthodox Church voted July 9, 1831, that "for the future we meet in the new meeting-house for divine worship on condition that the pews be rented and the rents be appropriated to the support of the gospel in the new house."

At the same meeting the church extended a call to the Rev. Francis Danforth (Dartmouth College, 1819), which he declined accepting.

A call was then (Oct. 10) given to the Rev. Eldad W. Goodman, which he accepted. His installation and the dedication of the church occurred on the same day.

On the 29th of December the First Parish was legally reorganized by the choice of parish officers, and a new book of records commenced by Temple Kendall, who continued to be chosen clerk until March 13, 1843, at which time the journal of the church terminates.

Capt. Mark Fletcher was chosen Feb. 29, 1832, deacon of the Evangelical Church. He was the son of Phineas, and grandson of Deacon Joseph Fletcher, on whose place he was born Sept. 14, 1790, and died Aug. 4, 1851. He married Rhoda Fletcher, Jan. 24, 1818, and had issue, Rhoda, Elizabeth, Nancy C., Samuel M., George Washington, and Susan Lucretia.

On the 16th of March, 1833, Venus Pitman, a woman of color, died. She is supposed to have been the last representative of those persons once held as slaves in Dunstable. The town cast forty-seven votes in favor of and none against the third article of the Bill of Rights.

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the house on the easterly side of the Common. He married Mary, daughter of Henry Blood, and had issue. 1. Mary Ann, born Nov. 8, 1821. 2. Josiah Cummings, born Aug. 9, 1817. 3. Jasper Pope, born June 4, 1819. 4. Dexter Putnam, born April 14, 1824. 5. Henry Oratius, born Jan. 7, 1828. Josiah C. Proctor, Esq., has taken great interest in the preparation of this history. He visited Dunstable, Eng., for the purpose of obtaining all the information possible in respect to the early settlers of his native town, and was most cordially entertained by citizens of the mother town. He married, first, Miss Clarissa E. Proctor, and second, Miss Emily C. Biden, of Rochester, N. Y.

On the 28th of May, Mr. William Taylor Wright, son of George and Elizabeth (Taylor) Wright, and born Feb. 25, 1813, was drowned while bathing in the Merrimack River. He swam out to a point in the stream where he supposed he might rest with his head above the water; but the river being swollen he could not touch the bottom, and so, in his bewilderment, was lost.

The town, in 1834, voted to appropriate $100 for a singing school, and chose Henry Parkhurst, Capt. George Wright, and Cyrus Taylor a committee to superintend the same. It also voted to surrender the burial-place in the vicinity of the house of Mr. Abraham Blood. This cemetery, in the western part of the town, has many graves and one or more tombs containing members of the Blood family, but no inscriptions, except of recent date.

The town gave the collectors eight mills per dollar for collecting the taxes. Temple Kendall was the town clerk.

Both the town and church sustained a serious loss this year in the removal of Dr. Hezekiah Eldredge and his wife to Pembroke, N. H.

Deacon Joseph Swallow was chosen superintendent of the Sabbath school, which was in a flourishing condition.

The morning of Jan. 4, 1835, is said to have been the coldest ever recollected in this region. The mercury fell from 18° to 40° below zero, and ranged very low for the six mornings following; but the dwelling-houses and barns of Dunstable were so well built as to render the people and their stock of cattle comfortable.

The town gave forty-four votes for Edward Everett (Whig), and twenty-six votes for Marcus Morton (Democrat), for governor.

On the 25th of August the Rev. Mr. Goodman, at his own desire, was dismissed from the pastorate of the Evangelical Church. He was an esteemed and faithful minister, but his salary was hardly adequate to his support. In his communication to the church, Aug. 17, 1835, relative to his dismission, he truly said, "No minister of the gospel can tell how much evil he *prevents*, though he may not see much positive good

effected by a preached gospel and pastoral duties." He resides at Lake George, N. Y.

The church and society raised this year $150 for the purpose of founding a scholarship in Oberlin Institute, Ohio. This was done mainly through the efforts of the Rev. John Spaulding, who had in 1828 married Miss Olive C. B. Kendall, of this town, and who had been assisted by the church in obtaining his education.

On the 8th of October the church extended a call to the Rev. Dana Goodsell, who had for some time been supplying the pulpit. He declined to settle as pastor, but continued his labors here until August, 1836.

The town expended in the year last named $350 for public schools and $400 for repairing highways. It also voted to repair the bridge over Unquetenasset Brook.

On the 15th of March, 1837, the Rev. Levi Brigham was ordained pastor of the Evangelical Church. Henry Parkhurst was the town clerk. The town chose the year ensuing the Rev. Levi Brigham, Josiah Cummings, Esq., and Peter Kendall for the school committee. It voted not to choose tithing-men, and elected Mial Davis "to repair the fence around the burying-ground at the old meeting-house place." It gave sixty-two votes for Edward Everett and sixty-five for Marcus Morton as governor.

Mrs. Catharine (Parker) Roby was struck by lightning June 17, 1838, and died in consequence on the 21st of June following. She had hurried home from church, and was standing opposite to a looking-glass, with a silver comb in her hair, when the accident occurred.

Peter Kendall was, in 1839, chosen town clerk.

The number of inhabitants in 1840 had risen to 603, and the valuation of the town to $191,314.

Mr. Jonathan Woodward died Dec. 24, at the advanced age of 101 years, 7 months, and 13 days. His wife Sarah died Feb. 28, 1829, aged 86 years.

For the proposed amendment of the Constitution the town gave two votes in favor and eighty in opposition. In 1841 it appropriated $350 for the public schools, and sent Peter Kendall

representative. It gave seventy-five votes for Marcus Morton and sixty-one for John Davis as governor. The Rev. Levi Brigham was elected a trustee of Pepperell Academy. It appears the next year that the town was entirely out of debt, and the rate of taxation was low. In 1843 Henry Parkhurst was chosen "to get the school district library." This was an appropriation from the State. For Marcus Morton seventy-four votes were thrown, and for George N. Briggs fifty-nine, as governor.

In 1844 the town appropriated $350 for the support of public schools, which were taught mostly by young ladies; and it cast seventy-five votes for George S. Boutwell, of Groton, and seventy-three votes for Amos Abbott, as representative to Congress. Mr. John Cummings died Jan. 30, 1845, aged sixty-three years, and was buried in the Central Cemetery. Though not a member of the church, he honored it by a donation of $500. This was the only donation of any considerable amount the church had until then received.

The town appropriated $400 for the use of public schools in 1845; and it chose Peter Kendall, John Kendall, and Benjamin French selectmen. It gave Isaac Davis, of Worcester, sixty-six votes, and George N. Briggs, of Pittsfield, forty-eight votes, for governor. Mr. John Hayward said, in the meagre account of Dunstable in his Gazetteer of Massachusetts, published in 1846, "The soil is sandy, and generally unproductive of other crops than hops and rye." This is manifestly incorrect, the land being well adapted to the growth of all the cereals, and as good as that of any other town in this section of Middlesex County.

The sum of $400 was, in 1847, appropriated for public schools, and it was voted to build a town-tomb; but this vote was reconsidered. John Kendall was the moderator of the annual March meeting.

In 1848 the amount appropriated for public schools was raised to $500. Warren Wilson was chosen town clerk, and the town voted "to pay for powder, and for sharpening stone tools used on the highways." It voted, also, "to purchase two acres of land of Deacon Thomas Parker, to be added to

the old burying-ground on the south side." This was the Central Cemetery, which, having been for many years almost the only place of interment, had become so crowded with graves that a space more ample was demanded.

The Worcester and Nashua Railroad, which enters the town from Pepperell, and passes along its western border near the Nashua River into Nashua, was opened on the 18th of December; but as it is remote from the centre, and leads to Boston by a circuitous route, it has been of but little service to the place. It has no station in the town.

The Rev. Levi Brigham, Miles Spaulding, and Daniel Swallow were the school committee in 1849, and the schools are said to have been in excellent condition; the roads were also kept in good repair. The town voted "not to buy the new meeting-house for a town-house."

The population in 1850 was 590, — a decrease of sixteen for the last ten years.

The names of the men then liable to do military duty are as follows: —

George C. Blodgett.
James Bennett.
Leonard S. Butterfield.
Asa T. Butterfield.
Charles Baldwin.
John B. Cheney.
Thomas F. Cheney.
Amos Larkin.
Isaac P. Cummings.
William H. Duren.
Joshua T. Davis.
George W. Fletcher.
Benjamin French.
Thomas Frederick.
Joel Gilson, Jr.
William Gilson.
Andrew T. Kendall.
Henry Hale.
Z. P. Proctor.
Jacob Parkhurst, Jr.
Jasper P. Proctor, 2d.
Albert L. Parkhurst.
Daniel Page.
Sumner Parker.
Stephen Moore.
Ebenezer Marble.
John W. Jewett.
Jesse Johnson.
Gilman Roby.
George Parkhurst.
Charles E. Weston.
James Spaulding.
Hiram Spaulding.
Oliver Taylor.
Samuel Taylor.
Kimball Upton.
George P. Wright.
Noyes R. Scott.
Samuel Woods.
Henry V. Warren.
Isaac O. Taylor.
Andrew Spaulding.
Charles N. Woodward.
James C. Woodward.
Jonathan H. Woodward.
Isaac N. Woods.
David F. Rideaut.
Jotham Robbins.

THOMAS H. PARKHURST.	FREEMAN ROBBINS.
WALTER PARKHURST.	JEFFERSON ROBBINS.
WILLIAM H. WOODS.	WILLIAM SIMMONS.
BENJAMIN P. RICE.	PETER SWALLOW.
JAMES M. SWALLOW.	ALPHEUS SWALLOW.
GEORGE WOODS.	DANIEL SWALLOW.
FREEMAN W. MARSHALL.	

Total, 61.

The town voted, at one of its meetings, "to sell the old town standard at auction," and also to receive Ira Hall and Webb and Bowker, with their estates, from Groton. Warren Wilson was the town clerk. Of the votes thrown by the town for governor, George N. Briggs had sixty, and George S. Boutwell seventy. The Rev. Levi Brigham was dismissed, at his own request, March 21, from the pastorate of the Evangelical Church. He was an able pastor and of great service to the town from an educational point of view. His successor, the Rev. Darwin Adams (Dartmouth College, 1824), son of the celebrated school-book maker, Daniel Adams, M. D., was installed on the 5th of September following, the Rev. Jacob Burnap, of Merrimack, preaching the sermon. The meeting-house, having been enlarged and repaired, was rededicated in connection with the other services. Miss Lucy Fletcher gave the church a pulpit, Dr. Daniel Adams presented to it a clock, and Mrs. Spaulding a set of chairs for the communion table. The salary of Mr. Adams was $500 per annum. Isaac N. Wright was chosen town clerk in 1851, and $450 were expended for schools.

The town gave fifty-two votes for Henry Wilson and forty-nine for Tappan Wentworth, as representatives to Congress in 1852.

The Rev. Darwin Adams, Chiles Kendall, and Dr. Adonijah W. Howe were the school committee. Joel M. Oliver broke one of his legs through an imperfection in the highway, for which the town was subjected to some expense. Isaac Kendall represented the town in 1853 in the Constitutional Convention, having been chosen over Henry Parkhurst by sixty-one against fifty-six votes. The town committee, instead of the district school committees, were directed to employ the

teachers for the schools. This was a decided improvement on the old system, in which the committee-man usually selected a relative, whether good or bad, to teach the children of his district. The town voted in 1854 to sell the town buildings, now owned by Libni Parker, and they were bought by Liberty C. Raymond for the sum of $1,500, which was about $1,000 less than the cost.

In the autumn of the year 1855 Mr. Samuel Gilson, engineer, was killed by an explosion of the boiler of an engine on the Worcester and Nashua Railway. The accident occurred near the house of Mr. Newton Wright, in the western part of the town.

Abijah Davis and E. G. Spaulding were chosen tithing-men in 1856, and it was voted to print one hundred and fifty copies of the selectmen's report; but the report was reconsidered.

According to the map of Middlesex County, published this year by Henry F. Walling, it appears that the following heads of families were then living west of Salmon Brook, in Dunstable, viz.: —

A. Blood, near Nashua River.
Varnum Woods, near Nashua River.
Willard Robbins, on Unquetenasset Brook.
Isaac N. Wright, now Freeman L. Robbins's place.
Jotham Robbins.
Horace Lovering.
David Rideaut.
David F. Rideaut, son of the former.
Noah Blood, deceased.
Rebecca Proctor, daughter of Ebenezer Proctor.
Isaac N. Woods.
Joel Jilson.
Mrs. Rhoda Fletcher, widow of Dea. Mark Fletcher.
J. M. Swallow.
Francis Fletcher, deceased.
James Bennett, son of Jonathan Bennett, Esq.
Daniel Swallow.
J. Parkhurst, Jr.
A. Swallow.
E. Weston.
T. Parker.
Thomas F. Cheney.

ALPHEUS SWALLOW. Has a family of ten boys.
JOHN SWALLOW.
S. PARKHURST.
E. PARKHURST.
CHARLES BALDWIN.
H. PARKHURST.
E. P. SANDERSON.
I. P. SANDERSON.
CLEMENT MARSHALL.
T. H. PARKHURST.
D. and E. G. CHAPMAN.
SUMNER WOODS.
S. A. LAWRENCE.
Mrs. SPAULDING.
J. GILSON.
I. N. KEMP.
CLARK PARKER.
IRA HALL.
A. BOWERS.
JOEL KEYES. Deceased.
M. A. BENNETT.
I. W. KEMP.
Mrs. JOHN CUMMINGS.
ISAAC N. WOODS.

There were, according to the same plan, then living on the easterly side of Salmon Brook: —

LIBERTY C. RAYMOND, at the Centre. House built by Edmund Page.
ASA WOODS, " "
I. B. HALL, " "
MILES BLOOD, " "
J. CUMMINGS, " "
JASPER POPE PROCTOR, " "
ZEPHANIAH P. PROCTOR, " "
W. KENDALL, " "
WILLIAM DUNN, " "
A. PARKHURST, " "
L. WHITCOMB, " "
J. C. WOODWARD, " "
REUBEN WRIGHT, " "
JAMES WOODWARD, " "
CHARLES N. WOODWARD, " "
B. PARKHURST, " "
A. PARKHURST.
A. FARNSWORTH, near the line of Nashua, N. H.

D. W. GARLAND.
WILLIAM FRENCH (of Boston).
EBEN'R STEDMAN, house once occupied by Paul Thorndike.
E. SWALLOW.
J. KENDALL.
CHILES KENDALL, Deacon, and son of Jonas, son of Jacob, son of John, the first settler, 1726.
GILMAN ROBY.
I. TAYLOR.
JACOB PARKHURST.
Rev. DARWIN ADAMS, now James Bennett's Place. House built by Rev. Levi Brigham.
A. JEWETT.
JAMES BLODGETT.
NATH'L C. KENDALL, son of Benjamin and Sybil (Cummings) Kendall.
M. DAVIS.
L. BROOKS [Estabrooks].
BENJAMIN FRENCH, grandson of Ebenr. French.
I. P. CUMMINGS.
J. BURNAP.
J. H. KATELEY.
L. WALTON.
GEORGE WRIGHT, the old David Taylor place.
JOSIAH T. CUMMINGS, son of Capt. Josiah Cummings.
LEONARD BUTTERFIELD, near an old garrison house.
LEONARD S. BUTTERFIELD, west of Meeting-House Hill.
ASA BUTTERFIELD, " " "
JOHN BLODGETT.
C. GILSON.
KIMBALL UPTON.
J. BLODGETT.
D. RICHARDSON.
Z. PROCTOR.
C. TAYLOR.
HENRY PARKHURST, now John A. Parkhurst and brother.
PETER KENDALL, deceased.
ZEBULON BLODGETT, very old house.
SAMUEL S. TAYLOR, the old Steel Place.
A. SPAULDING.
ALLEN CUMMINGS, son of James Cummings.
AMOS CARKIN, Forest Hill.
EBEN'R GILSON, "
ALVAH GILSON, "

There were then a hotel and a bowling-saloon, owned by Peter Kendall, at the mineral spring, now covered by the waters of Massapoag Pond. The two store-keepers were William Dunn and Liberty C. Raymond.

In 1857 Lawrence Brooks was paid for playing the seraphine in the Evangelical Church. James T. Burnap, Andrew Spaulding, and Thomas H. Parkhurst were the school committee for that year, and $500 were set apart for the support of public schools. On Sunday, the 10th of May, the Rev. Darwin Adams preached a centennial discourse, it being one hundred years from the organization of the church in the town of Dunstable; but the discourse was never printed. Mr. Thomas F. Cheney was employed to bring the mail from Tyngsborough from July 1, one year. Captain Amaziah Swallow died Oct. 6, aged seventy years, and Mr. Josiah Spaulding, aged ninety-three, on the 18th of November. Both of them had served the town in various public offices, and were highly respected. On the 22d of September the Rev. Darwin Adams* was, after a faithful and affectionate ministry of about seven years, dismissed, and the Rev. John Whitney, of Waltham, then supplied the pulpit until November, 1858.

The selectmen of 1858 were Thomas Parkhurst, Benjamin French, and Andrew Spaulding, the latter serving as moderator at the annual meeting in March. It was voted this year, "to improve the burying-ground by setting out shade trees." This was sadly needed, and though the spot is beautiful, it is hoped some further decorations will be made. The dwellings of the dead must never be forgotten; the cemetery should be rendered one of the most charming places of the town.

In 1859 Dunstable gave four votes for and thirteen against the amendment of the Constitution, and for governor it cast forty-three votes in favor of Nathaniel P. Banks, thirty-six in

* The Rev. Darwin Adams resides in Groton. In a recent letter to me he says, "There was nothing very interesting that occurred during my ministry in Dunstable, excepting that the meeting-house was enlarged, repaired, and very much improved. My installation and the rededication of the house took place the same day, Sept. 5, 1850. At that time there was quite a respectable congregation in attendance on the Sabbath, but deaths and removals have reduced the number until it has become quite small."

favor of Benjamin F. Butler, also four in favor of George N. Briggs.

The Rev. William C. Jackson (Dartmouth College, 1831), of Lincoln, was installed over the church, Nov. 2, 1859, with a salary of $500 per annum and the use of a parsonage, built at a cost of about $1,000; and in April following, Joseph Swallow was chosen a deacon.

The number of inhabitants in 1860 was four hundred and eighty-seven, of whom two hundred and forty-three were males and two hundred and forty-four females; eleven were over eighty and one was over ninety years old. None were colored, nor was any one insane, idiotic, deaf and dumb, or convicted of a crime. This is a strong argument in favor of rural life. There were eighty farmers, four merchants, and five school-teachers, four of whom were females. There were in all one hundred and twenty-two dwelling-houses and one hundred and twelve families. Jonas C. Kendall was chosen one of the school committee for three years. James T. Burnap was chosen town clerk, and $500 were appropriated for the use of the public schools. Thomas F. Cheney received fifty dollars for carrying the mail to and from Tyngsborough for one year, ending on the first day of July.

The selectmen for 1861 were Isaac Kendall, James M. Swallow, and Ashur G. Jewett. The town gave forty-five votes for John A. Andrew and the same number for Isaac Davis as governor. Mr. Jonas Kendall, of Chicopee, presented a silver communion service and a baptismal basin to the church. The men appointed for jurors were James Spaulding, Allen Cummings, James T. Burnap, Benjamin French, Libni Parker, Samuel S. Taylor, Andrew Spaulding, and A. G. Jewett.

Levi M. Nutting, aged sixteen years, and son of Narcene and Philinda Nutting, was drowned while bathing in Salmon Brook at Cheney's Bridge on the 30th of June of this year. While such painful accidents are soon forgotten in a large city, they for a long time dwell in the memories of the people of a rural village, where casualties much less frequently occur.

The Dunstable Cornet Band was organized Sept. 15, with Hiram Spaulding as leader, treasurer, and collector. It has attained an enviable reputation for skill in its musical performances as well as for the gentlemanly bearing of its members. Its services are in good demand on public occasions in all the neighboring towns.

On the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, the town, alive to the interests of the Union, manifested great activity in the enlistment and support of the soldiers. In this patriotic effort to sustain the government, the ladies bore a conspicuous part. Volunteers came forward at the call of the country, and as many as sixty-four soldiers from Dunstable shared in the privations and battles of the war.

Notwithstanding the pressure of the times, the town raised, in 1862, $400 for the support of public schools, and for the first time voted to have the annual report of the school committee, at a cost of $10, printed. It was voted, also, to remove the old school-house. July 26 it was voted to borrow, if needed, $500 for the volunteers. James T. Burnap was the town clerk. In 1863 it voted to put up guide-posts throughout the town, for which it paid about $50. J. C. Woodward was chosen town clerk, and Andrew Spaulding one of the school committee for three years. The school report was printed at a cost of $20. In the year following, Samuel S. Spaulding was appointed to take charge of the liquor agency, at a salary of $12.50 for six months, and $45 were advanced for the fixtures. James C. Woodward was chosen town clerk, and Freeman L. Robbins one of the school committee. $52.08 were paid for guide-posts. The sum of $500 was appropriated for schools, and it was voted "to sell the rubbish on the Common." John A. Andrew had fifty-eight and Henry W. Paine seventy votes from the town for governor.

On the 8th of October the old church in the Centre, which had been the innocent cause of so many controversies, was reduced to ashes. It was never supplied either with an organ or with a bell. In front of the pulpit on the gallery was the inscription, "Finished in 1793." The old line of sheds for the horses and the stone horse-block now standing in the wall on

the side of the Common are the only memorials that remain of this ancient church edifice.

THE OLD CHURCH, BURNED IN 1864.

The only ministers who preached in it permanently after the division of the society were the Revs. Hiram Beckwith, Russell Streeter, Josiah Gilman, and William Hooper, all of whom were popular preachers. The pulpit was occasionally supplied by the Rev. Hosea Ballou, the Rev. Adin Ballou, the Rev. Thomas Whittemore, and other clergymen of liberal sentiments, but I do not find on the parish records when or how long they occupied the pulpit, or the compensation they received.

By the State report the town had, in 1865, five hundred and thirty-three inhabitants, of whom two hundred and seventy were males and two hundred and sixty-three females. Nine were over eighty, and three were over ninety years old. There were only five persons of foreign birth in town. There were three blacksmith shops, employing three hands; value of work done, $1,500. Four saw-mills, which turned out 360,000 feet of lumber for market, valued at $36,000; also, shingles, lathes, etc., valued at $2,100. It sent eight hundred and two cords of fire-wood and bark to market, valued at $1,800,

2,400 bushels of charcoal valued at $172. Farms, ninety, equalling 9,940 acres; value, with buildings, $252,305. Acres improved, 5,310; hands employed, one hundred and four. Unimproved land, 2,995 acres; unimprovable, 310; woodland, 1,325, valued at $48,045. Corn (Indian), one hundred and seventy-five acres, bushels, 4,970, value, $4,970; wheat, one acre, bushels, nine, value, $13; rye, sixty-five acres, bushels, four hundred and eighty-six, value; $486; barley, fourteen acres, bushels, two hundred and nineteen, value, $164; buckwheat, seventeen acres, bushels, one hundred and thirty-one, value, $78; oats, eighty-nine acres, bushels, 1,017, value, $610; potatoes, seventy-six acres, bushels, 4,853, value, $2,189; English mowing, nine hundred and forty-two acres, tons, seven hundred and twenty, value, $12,960; meadow and swale, seven hundred and eighty-eight acres, tons, five hundred and seventy-four, value, $4,532; apple-trees, 1,540, value, $762; nuts and berries, value, $26; sheep, 157, value, $1,053; wool, six hundred and seventy-three pounds, value, $370; horses, one hundred and thirteen, value, $7,645; oxen over four years, eighty-two, steers under four, fifty-nine, value of both, $7,152; milch cows, three hundred and ninety-two, heifers, one hundred and twenty-two, value of both, $13,242; gallons milk sold, 62,058, value, $8,998; butter sold, 9,341 pounds, value, $2,335; cheese, 3,630, $459; beef, dressed, 19,765 pounds, value, $1,383; pork, dressed, 46,204, value, $5,313; mutton, dressed, 175, value, $21; veal, dressed, 1,435, value, $114; swine, sixty-five, value, $964; poultry, value, sold, $572; eggs, sold, value, $640; honey, three hundred pounds, value, $60; other articles, value, sold, $300; cloth made in family, seventy-six yards, value, $76.

The allowance for collecting the taxes this year was one and one fourth cents per dollar; for the liquor agency, $49.17, and for the public schools of which there were five, $500. The sum of twenty cents per hour was paid for working on the highways.

Henry Parkhurst, Esq., an active and useful citizen, died on the 4th of September, aged seventy-two years. He was often chosen moderator of the town-meetings, and served the town

in many other public capacities. A view of the house, built by his father, Leonard Parkhurst, about 1812, in which both Leonard and Henry lived, and now occupied by Messrs. Albert L. and John A. Parkhurst, is here given.

HOMESTEAD OF JOHN A. AND ALBERT L. PARKHURST.

The names of the soldiers sent from Dunstable into the late war are as follows:—

ANDERSON, HENRY, private, three years, Thirty-second Regiment.

BAKER, ESAU, served one year in the navy.

BARNES, JAMES, served one year in the navy.

BEAN, FRANCIS, enlisted for three years Dec. 19, 1863; mustered in Jan. 5, 1864, private, Company B, Fifty-ninth Regiment.

BRADY, FREDERICK, private, three years, Twenty-second Regiment.

BURROWS, CHARLES, volunteer, three years, private, Company K, Fourteenth Regiment.

BUTTERFIELD, DEXTER, enlisted and mustered in Oct. 14, 1861, three years, private, Company A, Second Regiment; made a sergeant June 1, 1864; discharged Oct. 14, 1864.

CARKIN, HARRISON, volunteer, private, Company C, Fourteenth Regiment, U. S. A.

CHEEVER, ALVIN, enlisted and mustered in Aug. 31, 1862, for nine months, Company A, Sixth Regiment.

CONWAY, MICHAEL, private, mustered in Aug. 14, 1862, three years, Company G, Forty-first Regiment.

CURRIER, WARREN, 2d, enlisted and mustered in July 11, 1865, three years, Fifth Battery.

DAGLISH, JOHN J., enlisted and mustered in for one year Feb. 21, 1865, Company F, Thirty-eighth Regiment.

DALYN, SIMON, private for three years, mustered in Aug. 14, 1862, Company G, Forty-first Regiment.

DAVIS, ANCIL, private, nine months; enlisted Oct. 12, and mustered in Oct. 17, 1862, Company G, Fifty-third Regiment; died of chronic dysentery at Baton Rouge, July 1, 1863.

DAVIS, JAMES A., enlisted and mustered in as a private for three years, Oct. 14, 1861, Company A, Second Regiment; wounded at the battle of Antietam and discharged; re-enlisted for one year, Dec. 30, 1864, Company E, Cavalry Frontier Service.

DONAHUE, PATRICK, enlisted and mustered in July 14, 1865, for three years, Fourteenth Battery.

DOULEY, JOSEPH, enlisted and mustered in Aug. 31, 1861, nine months, Company B, Sixth Regiment; discharged Nov. 2, 1862, for disability.

DOYLE, JAMES, private, three years, Fifteenth Battery.

ELDREDGE, FRANK W., private, three years, Twenty-sixth Regiment.

FARRAR, EDWARD, private, three years, Fifteenth Battery.

FINLEY, MICHAEL, three years, mustered in Aug. 14, 1862, Company G, Forty-first Regiment.

FLETCHER, ALBERT W., private, enlisted Sept. 2, 1862, for nine months, Company D, Fifty-third Regiment. On the night previous to the battle of Port Hudson he gave his knapsack and money to a wounded comrade, to be conveyed to his mother in the event of his being killed in the battle. He was last seen amongst his company bravely making the charge in the sanguinary contest of June 14, 1863. What more noble record could be made of him?

FOSS, CHARLES V., private, three years, Company B, Fifty-ninth Regiment; enlisted Dec. 19, 1863; mustered in Jan. 5, 1864.

GILSON, JAMES H., volunteer, private, mustered in Aug. 6, 1864, for three years, Company K, Thirty-third Regiment; farmer.

HARTWELL, ALONZO, private, three years, Company B, Fifty-ninth Regiment; enlisted Dec. 19, 1863.

HARTWELL, WARREN, private, three years, Company B, Fifty-ninth Regiment; enlisted Dec. 19, 1863.

HICKEY, JAMES, enlisted Aug. 13, 1864, private, three years, Second Massachusetts Cavalry.

HINDS, HIRAM H., enlisted Aug. 8, 1864, Reserve Veteran Corps.

HOBBS, GEORGE, three years, Fifteenth Battery.

HUNTER, GEORGE, volunteer, private, three years, Company K, Fourteenth Regiment.

INGALLS, JAMES S., volunteer, three years, Company C, Twenty-sixth Regiment; discharged and died at New Orleans.

JACKSON, EDWARD P., private, nine months, enlisted Sept. 26, 1862, Company D, Forty-fifth Regiment; he was promoted to a corporal.

JAQUES, JOSIAH S., Company K, Thirty-third Regiment, three years; mustered in Aug. 6, 1862.

JONES, CORMELY R., three years, enlisted and mustered in Aug. 8, 1864, Reserve Veteran Corps.

KAHOE, MICHAEL, private, three years, Eleventh Regiment; enlisted Aug. 16, 1864.

KELLEIKY, JAMES, three years, Twenty-eighth Regiment.

KEYES, PEABODY, volunteer, three years, Twenty-sixth Regiment.

KEYES, SAMUEL P., volunteer, private, mustered for three years, Dec. 20, 1861, New Hampshire Eighth Regiment.

KNIGHTS, ISAAC S., private, enlisted for three years, Jan. 2, 1864, Fifty-ninth Regiment.

LYONS, THOMAS, private, nine months; enlisted Aug. 31, 1862, Company K, Sixth Regiment.

MARSHALL, GEORGE E., volunteer, private, three years, Company H, New Hampshire Seventh Regiment; enlisted and was mustered in Oct. 14, 1861. He died at Charleston, S. C., July 24, 1863, of wounds received at the storming of Fort Wagner six days previous. He was a prisoner at the time of his death.

MAYO, WILLARD M., enlisted as a private and volunteer Oct. 14, 1861, in Company H, New Hampshire Seventh Regiment, and was killed July 18, 1863, at the storming of Fort Wagner, in Charleston Harbor.

MURRAY, MICHAEL, enlisted and was mustered in Aug. 19, 1864, Company G, Seventeenth Regiment.

OSBORNE, PRESCOTT E., private, three years, Twenty-sixth Regiment.

PAGE, DAVID H., private, volunteer, three years, Company C, Twenty-sixth Regiment. Died at New Orleans, Aug. 30, 1863, of dysentery.

PARKER, LUTHER S., private, volunteer, three years, Company C, Twenty-sixth Regiment.

PEARL, GILMAN A., Company B, Fifty-ninth Regiment; enlisted as a private for three years, Dec. 19, 1863; mustered in Jan. 5, 1864.

PEVEY, LYMAN E., enlisted March 4, 1865, for three years, Detachment of Ordnance, Arsenal, Watertown.

POOL, LEONARD H., enlisted Aug. 8, 1864, for three years, Reserve Veteran Corps.

RAUPUCK, HAROLD A., three years, navy.

RICH, EVERETT, was mustered in March 11, 1862, three years, navy.

ROBERTSON, WILLIAM, private, three years, Fifteenth Battery.

ROBINSON, JOHN, two years, navy.

RUSMUSSEN, CHRISTIAN, two years, navy.

SHORT, WILLIAM, Company B, Sixth Regiment, nine months; enlisted

Aug. 31, 1862, and was discharged at the expiration of his service, June 3, 1863.

STEVENS, KIMBALL A., private, Company B, Sixth Regiment; enlisted for nine months, Aug. 31, 1862.

STICKNEY, HENRY, private, Company G, Thirty-third Regiment, mustered in Aug. 11, 1862, and died at Falmouth, Va., Jan. 20, 1863.

STYLES, JOHN, enlisted Aug. 8, 1864, for three years, Third Regiment of Infantry.

TAYLOR, GEORGE E., private, three years, Company A, Second Regiment; he enlisted Oct. 14, 1861, and died at Frederick, Md., Feb. 8, 1862.

TEAGREAN, JOHN N., enlisted for three years in the Sixty-second Regiment.

WELCH, PATRICK, volunteer, three years, Company G, Forty-first Regiment.

WHITE, LUCIUS, volunteer, private, three years, Company D, Eleventh Regiment Regular Infantry; wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, and died on the day following.

WILKINS, LUTHER, private, Company D, Fifty-third Regiment, nine months; enlisted Oct. 12, 1862; returned home with his regiment, and was discharged Sept. 2, 1863.

WILKINS, LUTHER E., enlisted for nine months as a private, Company D, Fifty-third Regiment, Oct. 12, 1862. He was in the battle of Port Hudson, returned home with his regiment, and was discharged Sept. 2, 1863.

Total, 64.

Among those belonging to the town who enlisted in other places were, —

WILLIAM W. CUMMINGS, First Minnesota Regiment.
HIRAM R. KENDALL.
ALFRED G. PARKHURST, Sixth Massachusetts Regiment.
CHARLES R. SWALLOW.
RICHARD H. KNIGHTS.

The town under two calls paid $3,100 for bounties.

CHAPTER XII.

DISMISSAL OF THE REV. WILLIAM C. JACKSON. — APPROPRIATIONS FOR SCHOOLS. — THE REV. EDWARD P. KINGSBURY ORDAINED. — HIS EARLY DEATH. — THE REV. CHARLES ROCKWELL EMPLOYED. — HE IS FOLLOWED BY THE REV. FRANKLIN D. AUSTIN. — THE NASHUA, ACTON, AND BOSTON RAILROAD OPENED. — CHARACTER OF THE PEOPLE. — THE COMMITTEE CHOSEN FOR A BI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION. — PREPARATIONS FOR THE SAME. — THE BEAUTY OF THE DAY. — THE PROCESSION. — THE ORATION. — THE DINNER, SONGS, AND SPEECHES FOLLOWING.

"They are not fond of great changes, and to mere innovations they are decidedly averse. Their first desire is to give their children a good education, and to maintain the literary and religious institutions of the commonwealth. They acknowledge the importance of useful employment for all classes and ages, and are desirous that their children should acquire early habits of study and industry." ALDEN BRADFORD.

"We boast not the olive, we want not the vine,
For the orange and citron we do not repine;
We look at no climate with envious eyes,
For what Nature refuses, our labor supplies."
SILAS P. HOLBROOK.

J. C. WOODWARD was chosen town clerk in 1866, and the sum of $525 was appropriated for the support of the five public schools.

In 1867 Libni Parker, Freeman L. Robbins, and Thomas F. Cheney were chosen selectmen, and $700 were devoted to the support of the public schools.

The Rev. William C. Jackson,* at his own request, was dis-

* He was born in Eaton (now Madison), N. H., Feb. 7, 1808; Dartmouth College, 1831; Andover, 1835. He married, Sept. 9 of that year, Mrs. Mary A. Sawyer, of Westminster, and they sailed from Boston, Dec. 4, for the mission in Turkey. After spending a few months in Constantinople, they went to Trebizond on the Black Sea, where they continued to labor until September, 1839, when they commenced a station at Erzeroom. Here they remained until June, 1845, when the severe illness of Mrs. Jackson necessitated their return to

missed from the pastorate of the church, Nov. 13, 1867, the cause assigned being want of adequate support, and the people were for a while destitute of a settled pastor. Mr. Jackson served the town faithfully, and one or more revivals of religion occurred under his ministry. He was long a faithful missionary in Asiatic Turkey, and was subsequently settled over the church in Lincoln, Mass. He has a fine musical taste and is the composer of the beautiful tune of "Lincoln," on the one hundred and forty-fourth page of the *New Congregational Hymn and Tune Book.* He is now settled at Brentwood, N. H.

The interest due the citizens of the town on money loaned for the war was $493.35.

In the year following (1868), the sum of $700 was voted for schools, and of $400 for roads and bridges. James T. Burnap was chosen one of the school committee for three years.

It was voted "to put that fish law in force." Benjamin French was moderator of the annual town meeting.

George W. Woods, son of Isaac and Eliza Woods, and aged forty years, had his skull fractured by the fall of a tree, Dec. 20, and died in consequence a few days afterwards.

In 1869 Henry J. Tolles was the town clerk, and the town was enjoying great prosperity. It voted $800 for schools, and also not to abolish school districts, as recommended by the State Board of Education.

Eri Dinwiddie Raymond, son of Liberty C. and Sarah (Spaulding) Raymond, of Dunstable, was accidentally drowned while bathing in the Merrimack River, at Lowell, on the 27th of June. He was seventeen years, four months, and six days old.

The Rev. Edward P. Kingsbury, of Newton, and a graduate of Andover Theological Seminary, was ordained but not installed over the church on the 28th of November, the Rev. Eben B. Foster, D. D., of Lowell, preaching the sermon.

Dexter Putnam Proctor, son of Jasper Pope and Mary

America. In April, 1847, Mr. Jackson was installed over the church in Lincoln, where he continued as pastor until October, 1858 He commenced his labors in Brentwood, N. H., in the month of June, 1870. His children are Mary Rice, Edward Payson, Julia Sawyer, Charlotte E., Abbie Isabella, George W., and Florence Clough.

Proctor, died Jan. 16, in consequence of injuries received from a falling tree. He was forty-one years old.

The number of inhabitants in 1870 was four hundred and seventy-one; of legal voters, one hundred and twenty-eight. Among the town officers this year, Henry J. Tolles was chosen town clerk, D. F. Rideaut, constable, and George P. Wright, the pound-keeper. The cost of clearing the roads of snow the preceding winter was $126.46. The sum of $800 was appropriated for schools, and it was voted "to clear the burying-ground at Meeting-House Hill" of bushes.

Mr. Kingsbury continued to supply the pulpit acceptably until March 12, 1871, when declining health compelled him to retire. He died two weeks afterwards at his home in Newton Centre, beloved and lamented by all who knew him.

The Rev. Charles Rockwell, at a salary of $600 per annum and the use of the parsonage, supplied the pulpit from May 4, 1871, to May 1, 1873.

The town gave in 1871 fifty gubernatorial votes for John Quincy Adams, and forty-four for William B. Washburn, who was elected.

In 1872 Benjamin French, Esq., was chosen moderator of the annual meeting, and Libni Parker was appointed to measure wood and bark, of which articles a considerable amount was yearly furnished for market. The sum of $800 was applied to the support of the five public schools, and of $500 for repairing the highways and bridges.

The valuation of the town this year was $326,185.22.

In January of 1873 Samuel S. Taylor and Jacob Parkhurst were chosen deacons, and the Rev. Franklin D. Austin, born in Becket, and educated at Union College and Auburn Theological Seminary, was employed as a stated supply, July 1, at the same salary that was paid to Mr. Rockwell. The number of members belonging to the church at the commencement of the year was sixty-five, of whom forty-five were females.

The town officers for 1873 were Freeman L. Robbins, moderator of the annual meeting; Henry J. Tolles, town clerk; Washington E. Blood, Ira B. Hall, and Benjamin French, selectmen, assessors, and overseers of the poor; Libni Parker,

town treasurer; Ira B. Hall, town constable; Freeman L. Robbins, superintending school committee; and L. Herman Parker, collector of taxes. The town voted $2,000 to defray the annual expenses, $900 of which were for the public schools, and $500 for the repairing of highways and bridges.

Lieut. Francis Fletcher, son of Thomas, grandson of Dea. Joseph Fletcher, and a valued citizen, died July 28, at the advanced age of eighty-five years.

Miss Sarah E. Blood, sister of Washington E. Blood, and aged thirty-seven years, was accidentally killed on the fourth day of August by a train of cars on the Worcester and Nashua Railroad. She had gone out to pick berries for the tea-table, and while on the track was unconscious of the approach of the train.

The Nashua, Acton, and Boston Railroad, running by Flat Rock Hill, along the valley of Salmon Brook centrally through the town, and leaving it at Massapoag Pond, was opened for travel in June, 1873. The ceremony of breaking the ground for this road took place at Wall Hill in December, 1871, when speeches were made by the Hon. Levi Wallace, of Pepperell, James T. Burnap, first superintendent of the road, and others, after which the company partook of a collation provided by the ladies of Dunstable. The occasion was enlivened by salutes from a cannon, probably the first one ever heard near Massapoag Pond, and by music from the Dunstable Cornet Band. The depot is about one half of a mile west of Dunstable Centre, and Mr. Thomas F. Cheney is the depot master. By this road the town is well accommodated; since its construction, property has advanced in value and the activities of the people have been quickened.

Although the people of Dunstable are noted for industry and sobriety, still, as in other New England towns, they now and then break up the monotony of every-day life by recreation and amusement, and I record with pleasure that these are of a character more intellectual and elevated than were those in which the people of the olden times engaged. A course of lyceum lectures is generally well sustained during the winter season, and the people, both old and young, spend

much more time than the preceding generation did in reading the magazines and daily journals. In the summer season, several families visit the sea-shore or the mountains for diversion ; and in the autumn, the agricultural fair, in place of the old militia muster, with its many demoralizing influences, engages the attention. From it, Dunstable has borne away many a handsome prize. For athletic sports or games of chance, the people have but little inclination ; the farm affords a sufficient amount of exercise for the body, and men who till the soil do not love to risk, in any kind of gambling, the money for which they work so hard. Music and flowers are considerably cultivated ; it seems, indeed, to be the constant aim of every parent to make the home attractive, the home circle good, and consequently happy.

The spirit of republican simplicity, to a remarkable extent, prevails, and what is called family pride is, perhaps, less observable here than in any other town in the county. It is said that if a lady of Dunstable has a party, she invites her neighbors in the order in which they live, until her house is

LIBNI PARKER'S HOUSE AND HALL.

full, esteeming one as worthy of her attention as another. The people, in general, own the estates on which they dwell,

and had much rather take than give a mortgage. They seldom run into debt, and prefer a large barn to a gaudily furnished parlor. There is but little foreign element, and but one pauper in town. The public meetings are generally held in a convenient hall in the possession of Mr. Libni Parker, and built by Mr. Jephtha Cummings. Beneath it are the post-office and the only store in town, both of which are in charge of Mr. L. Herman Parker, who, with his father, Mr. Libni Parker, occupies the house represented on the opposite page.

As 1873 was the two hundredth year from the original settlement or incorporation of the town, it was voted in a legal meeting of the citizens, held in March, to appropriate $500 for a bi-centennial celebration, to be observed on Wednesday, the seventeenth day of September following. Josiah C. Proctor, Esq., Dexter Butterfield, James M. Swallow, Jonas Spaulding, and John A. Parkhurst were chosen a committee to make arrangements. To this committee were added William N. Kemp, Washington E. Blood, Ira B. Hall, Benjamin French, Esq., and George W. Fletcher. This committee received a present,

HOMESTEAD OF BENJAMIN FRENCH, ESQ.

unsolicited, of $50 from Dexter Roby, of Boston, $50 from A. N. Swallow, of Charlestown, and $20 from Hiram Kemp,

of Boston, all sons of Dunstable, to aid in defraying the expenses of the celebration. Benjamin French, Esq., was appointed chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

Printed letters of invitation, as given below, were sent out to those specially interested in the welfare of the town: —

BI-CENTENARY OF DUNSTABLE.

1673–1873.

DUNSTABLE, MASS., Aug. 28, 1873.

REV. ELIAS NASON:

Dear Sir, — On the seventeenth of September next this town will celebrate the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Incorporation of the town. We most cordially invite you to be present on the occasion.

Yours respectfully,

BENJAMIN FRENCH,
Chairman of Committee.

As the time for the anniversary* approached, the town became thoroughly alive in making preparations for the reception of its sons and daughters from abroad, and for the festivities of the occasion. Josiah C. Proctor, Esq., was appointed president of the day, together with Isaac O. Taylor and Jonas C. Kendall, as vice-presidents; Benjamin French, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, Dexter Butter-

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* The following is a copy of the printed programme for the occasion: —

BI-CENTENNIAL OF DUNSTABLE.

Wednesday, Sept. 17th, '73.

1673–1873.

PROGRAMME.

The Procession will form at the Depot at ten o'clock A. M., and march to the Common.

Exercises on the Common.

1. Reading of Scripture and Prayer, by Rev. Mr. AUSTIN.
2. Music by the Band.
3. Song of Welcome.
4. Oration, by GEO. B. LORING.
5. Singing by the CLARK FAMILY (New Ipswich).
6. Original Song, composed by Mrs. MARIA A. WHITCOMB.
7. Music by the Bands.

Dinner at 1 o'clock P. M., in the Tent.

8. Voluntary Toasts, Speeches, Poems, Singing, and Music by the Bands.
9. Parting Hymn, composed by Mrs. CHARLES ROCKWELL.

field, chief marshal, together with James A. Davis and Andrew J. Woodward, assistants. Dr. George B. Loring was invited to deliver the oration, and Yale's mammoth tent, with C. E. Reed, of Boston, as caterer, was engaged for the occasion. Nothing was omitted on the part of the gentlemen and ladies of Dunstable to make the celebration a success.

The 17th of September opened splendidly, and at ten o'clock a procession was formed at the railroad station, which proceeded to the centre of the town in the following order:—

Dexter Butterfield, marshal of the day, and aids, with the Dunstable Cornet Band; two four-horse barouches, one containing Gov. William B. Washburn, the Hon. George S. Boutwell, the Hon. George B. Loring, with Josiah C. Proctor, Esq., president of the day; the other barouche containing the Hon. E. Rockwood Hoar, of Concord, Gen. Israel Hunt, of Nashua, together with Messrs. Isaac O. Taylor and Jonas C. Kendall, vice-presidents of the day. Then came in order, Capt. Christopher Roby's company of cavalry with seventy sabres, followed by the Pepperell Engine Company, No. 1, thirty-three men, with the Pepperell Cornet Band, and citizens in carriages and on foot.

A beautiful stand for the speakers had been erected on the south side of the broad Common, and a large number of convenient seats provided. Appropriate mottoes covered the sides of the platform, and above it were seen the cordial words, "WELCOME HOME." The dates 1673–1873, in wreaths of flowers, ornamented the speaker's desk. Flags were flying in every direction, and salutes from a piece of artillery announced the arrival of the long procession at the scene of the celebration. Never before had old Dunstable Common been so beautifully decorated, or been visited by such a throng of people. It is estimated that as many as 3,000 were present.

The services were opened by the reading of selections from the Scriptures, and a prayer by the Rev. Franklin D. Austin. These were followed by spirited music from the Dunstable Cornet Band, and an original song of welcome, beautifully sung by the Clark family of New Ipswich. Josiah C. Proctor, Esq., then, in a few well-chosen words, extended a cordial wel-

come to the vast assemblage, and read the resolution of the town in respect to the celebration. He then introduced the Hon. George B. Loring, as the orator of the occasion. This gentleman, rising, delivered an historical address in his usual happy and effective manner, commanding for an hour and a half the earnest attention of the audience. At the conclusion of the oration, the Clark family sang effectively "The Star Spangled Banner." This was followed by an original song, composed by Mrs. Maria A. Whitcomb, and by enlivening music from the Dunstable and Pepperell cornet bands.

SONG BY MRS. M. A. WHITCOMB.

SUNG BY THE DUNSTABLE CORNET BAND.

Tune, "YANKEE DOODLE."

This town was all a forest deep,
Two hundred years ago, sir;
The vales were low, the hills were steep,
And streamlets wandered through, sir.

Chorus: Yankee doodle, this the place,
Yankee doodle dandy;
We like the good, old-fashioned days,
The people were so handy.

A few brave men, a pilgrim band,
Sought this far-off location;
They saw it was a goodly land,
And here they fixed their station.

Chorus:

From time to time the settlers came,
And built as they were able;
At length the town must have a name,
And so t'was called DUNSTABLE.

Chorus:

No draught from China's sultry land
Was seen at morn or e'en, sir;
The "black cow" gave a beverage bland,
Few drank black tea or green, sir.

Chorus:

In homespun were the people dressed,
Of woollen, tow, or linen,
Their Sunday suits, which were their best,
Were nicely made by women.

Chorus:

The girls could wash and brew and bake,
And also were good spinners;
The maids could ply the hoe and rake,
While matrons cooked the dinners.

Chorus: Yankee doodle, this the place,
Yankee doodle dandy;
We like the good, old-fashioned days,
The people were so handy.

After the services were finished at the rostrum, and the people had spent some time in congratulations and in remeniscences of the olden times, they repaired to the mammoth tent erected on the spacious lawn south of the Common to partake, as many as could, of the banquet prepared by Mr. Reed. The Rev. Mr. M. Smith, of Tyngsborough, invoked the divine blessing, and about an hour was spent in partaking of the bountiful repast. When this was finished, and the Pepperell Band had performed an inspiring piece of music, the president of the day introduced felicitously Mr. O. C. Moore, as the toast-master of the anniversary. Having made a few remarks, he announced as the first toast: "Old Dunstable! she divided her estate among ten sons, and to-day she calls them home and bids them welcome." The response was in the form of the following original poem, written by Mrs. Mary Rockwell, and read by Mr. James T. Burnap:—

DUNSTABLE.

My childhood's home! what music in the sound,
Dear to each heart, wherever man is found!
By every nation, every clime and tongue,
In sweetest praise their dwelling-place is sung.
Go to the Indian in the western wild,
Ask him where Nature has most kindly smiled;
He 'll point you to his dark old forest home,
And to his cheerless wigwam bid you come.
Go to the regions of the frozen zone,

Where naught but stinted shrubs and moss are grown,
Ask the poor native what delights *his* eye;
He 'll point you to his hut of snow hard by.
Enlightened man no pleasure here can find,
And blesses God that He has not designed
To cast *his* lot in regions cold and drear,
Removed from all he holds on earth so dear.
Across the ocean, in the eastern world,
Where freedom's banner ne'er has been unfurled,
Where superstition rules with tyrant sway,
And man, degraded, wears his life away,
Yet even here the heart clings to one place, —
Here is his home, here dwells his kindred race.
To nations proud in wealth and culture turn;
From their attachments, too, we plainly learn
How strong, how deep, the feeling of the heart
For one dear spot of this great earth, small part,
And yet within that little space, close curled,
Lies love's rich treasure, making it a world.

And thus, fair Dunstable, thy children come
To celebrate the birthday of their home.
Two hundred years! We 'll bridge across time's space,
And turn thought backward on its swiftest race,
Call back the forms and faces that were here, —
In mental vision they will reappear,
Show us the regions that around them lay
Rude and untilled, two centuries to-day.
Then brute creation, tenants of the wood,
Untamed and fierce, were prowling for their food;
And savage man, more to be feared than they,
Would lie in ambush to make man his prey,
Lurk round the dwellings, slyly watch and wait
Till on the pale face he could wreak his hate;
With torch to burn and tomahawk to destroy,
Rending the air with wild, mad whoops of joy.
On scenes like these we will but briefly dwell,
Truths stern and sad the historic page must tell.
We use the past to contrast shade with light,
And make the present look more clearly bright.

Fair Dunstable! sometimes they call thee old:
Thy youthful days are not yet fully told;
The peaceful tenor of thy even way
Has left no furrows time and age display.

Thy fields are fair, thy woods are bright and green,
Thy lakes and streams are dressed in silvery sheen,
On thy smooth brow is written early life,
Untrodden yet the paths of vice and strife.
But changes soon will come thy peace to mar;
E'en now is heard the rattling railroad car
Along thy wood where quiet reigned around,
And the lone night-bird's song the loudest sound,
Till the last year of two long centuries past
Proclaimed, by engine, "men were going fast."
Business and hurry bring on middle age,
They 're foes of youth, a war they quickly wage,
Turn peaceful streams from their calm, gentle course,
Restrain their waters for propelling force.
The hills are brought on level with the plain;
And plains made hills to answer hope of gain.
If such of sister towns has been the fate,
Thy turn may come, though it be rather late,
When on the morning breeze the factory bell
Shall to the sleeper hours of labor tell,
When whizzing cars on every side shall go,
And prove this place is neither slack nor slow.
We 'll not attempt to use prophetic ken,
We know what has been and may be again!

Fair Dunstable! a tribute we would pay
Thy worthy children, long since passed away!
Of the first century history contains
A warlike record, full of griefs and pains.
Hearts brave and noble were compelled to yield,
And for a season leave the foe the field.
No doubt that race were men of sterling worth,
Beloved, respected, while they dwelt on earth.
But of the century now just passed away,
More of thy children we can know, and say:
Some have been worthy tillers of the soil,
Substantial men, rewarded by their toil;
Some in mechanic arts have spent their days,
Their works declare them men deserving praise;
And some have sought a livelihood by trade,
Have bought and sold, and thus their fortunes made;
Others preferred in learning's paths to go,
In three professions Dunstable can show
Men who have made their mark and won renown,
In other places than their native town.

But time forbids to pass each in review, —
One name we 'll mention of the noted few,
A name this place may well be proud to own,
Virtues like Amos Kendall's wide are known!
Called by his country to high posts of trust,
Honored and honest, numbered with the just;
His friends and relatives are with us here,
And all who knew him hold his memory dear.
An *aged women lives*, still pleased to tell,
She made him coats and pants, — he liked them well.
In politics this town has borne its part,
Both parties know the tricks of party art;
And to the statesmen who are here to-day,
We pay due honor, — better than "back pay"!

Fair Dunstable! thy sons have had their praise,
And shall thy daughters share not in these lays?
To "woman's rights" they ne'er have laid their claim,
To be right women is their highest aim,
Act well each part within their sphere of life,
A faithful mother and devoted wife.

And now, fair Dunstable, our work is done!
Another century has for thee begun!
Throughout thy realms, may peace and temperance reign,
Increase each virtue and each vice restrain!
And when life's changes all with us are o'er,
Safe may we meet upon that heavenly shore
Where centuries are uncounted and unknown,
And joys are endless round the Eternal Throne.

The second toast, "The President of the United States," was responded to by the Dunstable Band playing "America." The third toast was, "Massachusetts, — the earliest and foremost in the cause of civil and religious liberty. The lapse of two hundred years has added lustre to her renown, force to her example, and prominence to her high place in history. All honor to the governor! and the governed of the old Commonwealth!"

Gov. Washburn rose and responded happily to this sentiment, and in the course of his remarks said, "The influence of old Dunstable upon those that were born here has caused them joyfully to return, and in the celebration demon-

strate their full appreciation of the benefits received by them from the place of their birth."

The fourth toast, "Our Representative in Congress,— the eminent jurist, the practical statesman, the honest politician: old Dunstable can trust him, and he will honor her," received a pleasant response from Hon. E. Rockwood Hoar, M. C., who said:—

"The founders of old Dunstable, with all the hardships of pitiless winter, merciless savages, poverty, want, and disease, still had some recompense, as they had no member of Congress. They worried over temporal cases, predestination, and free-will, but had no cause to worry over back pay and Credit Mobilier. An occasion more touching, delightful, and suited to the beautiful day, could not have been devised than the celebration. The town is the smallest of the county of Middlesex, and to-day it has seemed like the old mother sitting in advanced age by her hearth-stone, her family reduced in numbers by its contributions to other neighborhoods and places, her daughters changing their names as they form new alliances, but welcoming to the old homestead and to the thanksgiving table her numerous progeny."

"The ideas of free education were always cherished in Dunstable, and will always be cherished as long as the great and undying principles of justice and truth shall continue."

The fifth toast, "New Hampshire: bleak are her hills in winter, and warm are the hearts of her sons all the year round," received a brief response from the Rev. Mr. Philbrook.

The Hon. Levi Wallace responded to the sixth toast, "Our railroad, — the tie that binds two cities that Act-on as one."

The seventh toast, "New England: her townships were the nurseries of Republican institutions; to-day they are the model democracies of the world," called up the Hon. George S. Boutwell, who said:—

"There were three points in the history of New England which he never liked to pass, when New England is concerned, namely, the municipal system, the public-school system, and the 'religious tolerance of the forefathers.' It may be said of the Puritans that they recognized the right of government to set up a church, in which all should worship and should pay toward its support; but they were willing to have any church established not interfering with that church, and thus they should be excused from intolerance. The public-school system is due entirely to the Puritan Protestantism which prevailed in Massachusetts long ago. Its

first object was to train up youth to be able to examine and judge of the Scriptures for themselves. He deemed it a loss to the municipal system that the towns, as towns, are not represented in the General Court.

"The larger cities and municipalities are absorbing and corrupt. They are to be saved, if at all, by large legislative bodies. The civil government should be in the hands of those who are well paid. The assembly should be large, and the cost would, of course, be great; but we must pay for government. He desired to see the municipalities strengthened and their pride encouraged. One means of connecting these celebrations will be by a celebration every half-century."

Gen. Israel Hunt responded to the eighth toast, which was, "The City of Nashua."

The ninth toast was, "The Orator of the Day: by the ability, research, and eloquence which he has displayed to-day, he has proved himself worthy to be a son of old Dunstable, and we adopt him."

Mr. Loring responded in his usual happy manner, and the president of the day then announced that, owing to the lateness of the hour, no more toasts would be offered.

The Clark family then sang an original parting song, composed by Mrs. Mary Rockwell.

CLOSING SONG, BY MRS. MARY ROCKWELL.

Air, — "Days of Absence."

When with joy our hearts are beating,
  Why must Time speed on his way,
Bring to end our happy meeting,
  Close the pleasures of the day?
Here we 'd love to tarry longer,
  Live again the happy hours;
Bind our friendships firmer, stronger,
  While our pathway 's strewn with flowers.

But life's scenes are ever changing,
  Clouds and sunshine come and go;
Earthly joys are prone to ranging,
  Few the gifts their hands bestow.
But for these bright hours of gladness
  That have now so swiftly flown,
We would banish thoughts of sadness,
  Make them evermore our own;

Bid our friends a hearty farewell,
Give our wishes warm and kind,
But we 'll not attempt to foretell
What another century 'll find.
Ere three hundred years are ended,
We shall sleep all in the tomb.
May our lives with Christ be blended,
Find through Him a heavenly home!

At the conclusion of the singing a salute was fired, and the people, with many felicitations on the serenity of the day, the excellence of the speaking, the music, and the repast, bade each other good by, and retired to their several homes, well satisfied that old Dunstable had honorably and successfully observed the two hundredth anniversary of her incorporation.*

* Fine stereoscopic views of the Common, the decorations, the concourse of people, and the dinner-table were taken during the celebration, which serve to recall vividly the varied and brilliant scenes of the day.

CHAPTER XIII.

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE GENERAL COURT. — COLONELS. — CAPTAINS. — DEACONS. — PHYSICIANS. — COLLEGE GRADUATES. — TEACHERS — VOTERS IN 1873.

"Progress is the motto of the age. Let this progress not be confined to discovery, invention, science, and art. Let it be seen also in morals, in the love of man for man." AMOS KENDALL.

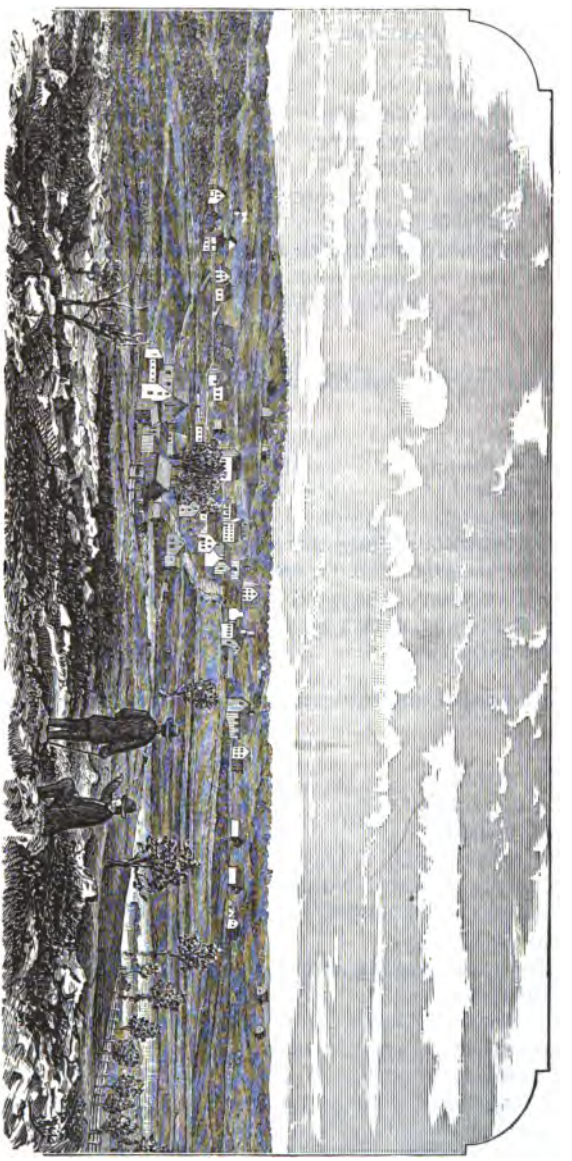
"Knowledge is thine armor bright,
Liberty, thy beacon-light,
God himself, thy shield of might:
Bow to Him alone." LYDIA H. SIGOURNEY.

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE GENERAL COURT FROM DUNSTABLE.

1689. JOHN WALDO.
CORNELIUS WALDO.
ROBERT PARRIS.

1692. JONATHAN TYNG.
THOMAS HENCHMAN.

1741. JOHN TYNG.
1775. JOEL PARKHURST.
1777. EBENEZER BANCROFT.
1778. JOHN TYNG.
1780. JOHN TYNG.
1783. JOHN TYNG.
1784. JOSEPH DANFORTH.
1801. JOHN PITTS.
1805. ROBERT BRINLEY.
1806. ISAAC WRIGHT.
1807. ISAAC WRIGHT.
1808. MATTHEW SCRIBNER.
1809. Dr. MICAH ELDREDGE.
1810. Rev. JOSHUA HEYWOOD.
1811. Dr. MICAH ELDREDGE.
1812. Dr. MICAH ELDREDGE.
1823. Capt. JOSIAH CUMMINGS.
1826. JOSIAH CUMMINGS, Jr.
1840. HENRY PARKHURST.
1841. PETER KENDALL.



VIEW OF DUNSTABLE CENTRE, FROM CHENEY'S HILL.

1842. HENRY PARKHURST.
1843. HENRY PARKHURST.
1850. IRA HALL.
1851. IRA HALL.
1852. BENJAMIN FRENCH.
1859. ALPHEUS SWALLOW.
1862. ISAAC O. TAYLOR.
1865. GEORGE W. FLETCHER.
1870. JAMES T. BURNAP.

ALLEN CUMMINGS was a member of the State Senate in 1853, and the same year ISAAC KENDALL represented the town in the Convention for the revision of the Constitution of the State.

The following Dunstable men have held a colonel's commission: —

JONATHAN TYNG.
ELEAZER TYNG.
WILLIAM TYNG.
ZACCHEUS LOVEWELL, b. July 22, 1701; d. April 12, 1772.
JOSEPH BLANCHARD, b. Feb. 11, 1704; d. April 7, 1758.
EBENEZER BANCROFT, b. 1737; d. 1827.
FREDERIC BLODGETT, d. Oct. 27, 1837, aged 62 years.
LEVI P. WRIGHT.

The following Dunstable men have been commissioned as captains: —

JOSEPH BLANCHARD.
JONATHAN BUTTERFIELD.
JOSEPH BUTTERFIELD.
BENJAMIN BUTTERFIELD, d. 1745.
LEONARD BUTTERFIELD, d. Nov. 17, 1800.
REUBEN BUTTERFIELD, b. Oct. 1727; d. Feb. 22, 1816.
JOEL CUMMINGS.
JOHN CUMMINGS, d. Aug. 15, 1770, aged seventy-four years.
JOSIAH CUMMINGS.
OLIVER CUMMINGS, d. Aug. 15, 1810, aged eighty-three years.
JOSEPH DANFORTH, b. 1754; d. 1855.
HENRY FARWELL.
JONATHAN FLETCHER, d. March 28, 1813, aged seventy-two years.
MARK FLETCHER.
NATHANIEL FLETCHER.
NATHANIEL W. GILSON.
IRA HALL.

NATHANIEL HOLDEN. He lived on the margin of Howard's Brook and bore the name of "Peacemaker."
ABEL JOHNSON.
JESSE JOHNSON.
JONAS KENDALL, commissioned April 1808; discharged Feb. 9, 1811.
JOHN LOVEWELL, killed at Pequawket.
PETER POWERS, b. in Littleton, and d. in Hollis, N. H., 1757.
CALEB READ.
SAMUEL STEVENS. He was from Chelmsford, and d. Dec. 10, 1805.
ABRAHAM SWALLOW, commissioned May 3, 1803, by Caleb Strong.
AMAZIAH SWALLOW.
CHRISTOPHER ROBY, now of West Chelmsford.
JEPHTHA STEVENS.

A LIST OF THE DEACONS OF THE CHURCH IN DUNSTABLE.

EBENEZER SHERWIN, elected 1757.
SAMUEL TAYLOR, 1757, son of Abraham Taylor, and was born Oct. 1, 1708, and died Oct. 23, 1792, aged eighty-five.
JOSEPH FLETCHER, 1759, d. July 17, 1784.
ZEBEDEE KENDALL, 1789; d. Aug. 12, 1839, aged eighty-four years.
JOEL PARKHURST, 1794.
ISAAC TAYLOR, 1801.
SAMUEL STEVENS, 1801.
JAMES TAYLOR, 1814.
MICAH ELDREDGE, 1819; d. 1849, aged seventy-three years.
MARK FLETCHER, 1832; d. Aug. 4, 1851.
JOSEPH SWALLOW, 1832.
ISAAC TAYLOR, Jr., 1834.
THOMAS PARKER, 1845.
CHILES KENDALL, 1845. He was born Dec. 29, 1798, and is descended through Jacob[2] and Jonas[3] from John[1] Kendall, who came from Woburn about 1726. He married Susannah, daughter of Dea. James Taylor, May 3, 1827.

PHYSICIANS OF DUNSTABLE.

Dr. NATHAN CUTLER practised in town before the Revolution, and acted as a surgeon in the war. He lived on the river road near Spit or Cutler's Brook, a little north of the State line.

Dr. EBENEZER STARR came to Dunstable from Dedham, soon after the Revolution, and lived on a Kendall Place in the northerly part of the town. He was highly esteemed as a physician and as a man. He died Sept. 7, 1798, aged fifty-two years.

Dr. MICAH ELDREDGE practised long in Dunstable; living near Salmon Brook, on the road from the Centre to Hollis, N. H. He married Sally Buttrick of Concord, and had a family of twelve children, several of whom received a liberal education. He served the town in various capacities. At one period he taught a public school; he was a deacon of the church, and twice elected representative to the General Court. He received the degree of M. D. from Dartmouth College in 1841, and soon afterwards removed to Nashua, N. H., where he died in 1849, at the age of seventy-three years. His son, HEZEKIAH ELDREDGE, who was of the Medical Department of Brown University in 1825, succeeded him in the practice of medicine at Dunstable.

Dr. MILES SPAULDING practised for some time in town and resided in the house now occupied by Mr. Harvey Woodward, near the Centre. He now lives in Groton. He was admitted to the church by letter Sept. 5, 1847, and dismissed to the church in Groton, Oct. 29, 1851.

Dr. ADONIJAH W. HOWE settled here about the year 1852, and practised in town several years. He married Miss Martha D. Butterfield, and occupied the old tavern house, built by Ebenezer Kendall, and noted as one of the rallying-points during the Revolution. He now resides in Westford. The town has at present no resident physician, but employs, for the most part, Dr. CHARLES DUTTON, a skilful practitioner of Tyngsborough.

LIST OF COLLEGE GRADUATES.

JOHN TYNG, H. C. 1691, son of Jonathan and Sarah (Usher) Tyng.

ELEAZER TYNG, brother of the above, b. in 1690; H. C. 1712.

HABIJAH SAVAGE WELD, H. C. 1723. He was the son of the Rev. Thomas Weld, and was born in Dunstable, July 2, 1702. He was ordained at Attleborough, Oct. 1727, where he continued in the ministry fifty-five years. He died suddenly May 14, 1782.

PETER POWERS, H. C. 1754, d. 1800, aged seventy-two years.

JOSIAH GOODHUE, H. C. 1755.
JOHN FARWELL, H. C. 1808, a lawyer.
ISAAC FLETCHER, Dart Coll. 1808, M. C.
AMOS KENDALL, " 1811.
JOSIAH DANFORTH, " 1811.
CHARLES BUTTERFIELD, H. C. 1820.
FREDERICK AUGUSTUS ELDREDGE, Dart. Coll. 1832.
ERASMUS DARWIN ELDREDGE, Dart. Coll. 1829.

SAMUEL MARK FLETCHER, Am. Coll. 1846. Born March 1, 1822, and married Sally Kendall Taylor in November, 1849. He was a son of Capt. Mark, grandson of Phineas and great-grandson of Dea. Joseph Fletcher, the first settler of the name in Dunstable. He studied medicine in Philadelphia, and practised two years in Westerly, R. I. He was assistant surgeon in the war of the Rebellion; he then practised medicine in Denver City and Chicago, where he died Oct. 3, 1875. His wife died April 20, 1867. Their son, Alfred M., was born Sept. 13, 1850.*

SAMUEL HOWE TOLMAN, Dart. Coll. 1848.

JOSEPH WILLARD KEYES, the youngest son of Joel and Phœbe (Cutter) Keyes, was born in Dunstable, Sept. 30, 1837, and graduated from the Theological Department of St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y., 1864. He was first settled over the Universalist Church in Minneapolis, Minn., then over one at Arlington, Mass., and afterwards over that in Auburn, N. Y. He is an earnest and effective speaker. Under his ministrations many have been led to seek for a higher life.

ASA DANFORTH studied medicine with Dr. Thomas of Tyngsborough, and settled in Norway, Me.

ERASMUS DARWIN ELDREDGE, son of Dr. Micah and Sally (Buttrick) Eldredge, was born in Dunstable, March 10, 1804. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1829, and was principal of the Pepperell Academy from June 10, 1834, until November, 1837. He was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church in Hampton, N. H., April 4, 1838. From this pastorate he was dismissed at his own request, May 7, 1848,

* See *Fletcher Genealogy*, p. 103.

and on the 12th of June following he was installed pastor of the church in Salisbury, where he continued until Nov. 1, 1854, when he was compelled by ill health to relinquish the pastorate. "The labors of Mr. Eldredge," says the Rev. B. F. Foster, in *The New Hampshire Churches*, p. 413, "were very useful to the church and acceptable to the people generally, and it was with much regret that they yielded to his request to discontinue his connection with them."

Mr. Eldredge and his wife subsequently taught a young ladies' institute at Monticello, and then at Milledgeville, Ga. He was installed at Alton, N. H., Jan. 24, 1861, and is now pastor of a church in Kensington, N. H. He married, June 30, 1864, Miss Isabella Hill, and is highly esteemed, both as a pastor and as a citizen.

The Hon. ISAAC FLETCHER, son of Joseph and Molly (Cummings) Fletcher, and grandson of Dea. Joseph Fletcher, was born in Joint Grass, in the northwesterly part of Dunstable, Nov. 22, 1784; was graduated with honor at Dartmouth College, in the class of 1808, and taught for some time in the academy at Chesterfield, N. H. He afterwards studied law with Messrs. Prescott & Dunbar, at Keene, N. H. In 1811 he removed to Lyndon, Vt., where he soon came into an extensive practice. He was eight years State attorney for Caledonia County, four years a representative of Lyndon in the State Legislature, and twice elected representative to Congress, serving in that office from 1837 to 1841. He was also, at one time, military aid on the staff of Richard Skinner, governor of Vermont, and for many years adjutant and inspector-general of the militia of the State. He was prompt, energetic, and self-reliant, and, as it were, the maker of his own fortune. He married Miss Abigail Stone in 1813, by whom he had one child, Col. Charles B. Fletcher, who died *sine prole*, Aug. 12, 1851. The Hon. Isaac Fletcher died greatly respected, Oct. 19, 1842.*

In a letter to his son, Charles B. Fletcher, the Hon. Isaac Fletcher said: "From my earliest recollection, my constitution

* See the *Fletcher Genealogy*, p. 79. See, also, *Life of the Hon. Isaac Fletcher*, by Isaac F. Redfield, 1843.

and health have been feeble, and have continued so to the present time, but yet able to endure much application, labor, and fatigue. One rule of my father's economy was that all the money spent by the children must be earned by themselves. By the greatest industry in raising potatoes and tobacco, I possessed myself of money enough to buy Pike's large Arithmetic, and commenced the study of it during the leisure evenings I could spare. By dint of perseverance, I mastered every rule, and could solve any problem in the whole book. This laid the foundation for mathematical studies, which have been of use to me through life. I have ever devoted myself, when opportunity would allow, with more pleasure to the study of that science than any other." He also said: "In 1803 my father came to a resolution to suffer me to acquire a liberal education. He informed me that all he could do for me was to give me my time, and if I thought, by industry and economy, I could succeed in the attempt, I might make the experiment, but should I fail, there would be always a seat at his table and food enough and work enough for me to do on his farm. Thus encouraged and supported by my father, I collected all my movable effects, consisting of clothes and a few books, and left home with a fixed and determined resolution to tax my genius and industry to the utmost to acquire an education. With budget in hand I took my departure for Groton to prepare for college. At this time I was possessed of a yoke of oxen, a few sheep, and other property, in all to the amount of about $150, which I converted into cash and funded in order to draw upon as necessity might require. I did not feel myself able to take board near the academy, but at the distance of a mile and a half, where I could get it cheaper than in the village. I commenced fitting for college in September, 1803, and entered the Freshman class in Dartmouth College in 1804. I may as well say, once for all, my feelings suffered much, for my means were scanty and my dress and style humble." Gen. Fletcher continued his classical studies through life, and to them added the study of the French language and literature. Of him his biographer says: "He was an indulgent parent, a kind-hearted friend, charitable to all, unwilling to offend or

pain any one, hospitable and generous, and accomplished more for good and less for evil, I think, than most others." He was an honor to the town that gave him birth, to the State of his adoption, and to humanity.

AMOS KENDALL, son of Dea. Zebedee and Molly (Dakin) Kendall,* was born in the northerly part of Dunstable, near Salmon Brook, on Sunday, Aug. 16, 1787, and was baptized by the Rev. Daniel Emerson, of Hollis, N. H., on the first day of November following. He spent his boyhood in hard work on his father's farm, and in attending school during the winter season. He evinced, in boyhood, a love of books, and employed many of his leisure hours in reading. His sobriety gained for him the title of deacon. He was fitted for college, partly at the academy in New Ipswich, N. H., and partly in that of Groton, under the tuition of Caleb Butler, historian of that town. He was graduated, taking the highest honor of his class, at Dartmouth College, in 1811. During his college course he taught school in Dunstable. Having studied law in the office of William M. Richardson, Esq., of Groton, he removed, in the spring of 1814, to Kentucky, where he was for some time employed as a tutor in the family of Henry Clay, at Ashland. To his intercourse with this distinguished statesman he was largely indebted for his early political bias and aspiration. On leaving the family of Mr. Clay, he commenced the practice of law, and subsequently became the editor of a Democratic journal, called the *Argus*, published at Frankfort, in Kentucky. He advocated the election of Gen. Andrew Jackson to the Presidency, and was, by him, appointed, in 1829, fourth auditor of the treasury. From 1835 to 1840 he held the office of postmaster-general. He succeeded in introducing many reforms into this department, and also in freeing it from debt. He assumed, in 1845, the entire management

* FRANCIS KENDALL[1] came from England to Woburn about 1640, and had four sons, Francis, Thomas, Ralph, and JACOB[2], the last of whom, born in 1686, had nine sons, of whom JOHN[3], Ebenezer, and Abraham settled in what is now Dunstable, Mass., about 1726. The sons of JOHN[3] were JOHN[4], Jacob, Temple, Edward, and Zebedee. JOHN[4] had two sons, John and ZEBEDEE[5], who was the father of AMOS KENDALL[6].

of the interest of Prof. Samuel F. Morse in the magnetic telegraph, and was the founder and first president of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Washington. He married for his first wife, Oct. 1, 1818, Miss Mary B. Woolfolk, by whom he had four children; and for his second wife, in 1826, Miss Jane Kyle, by whom he had ten children. She died at Washington in June, 1864. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on him, in 1849, by Dartmouth College. He was a friend of the common-school system and a liberal benefactor. To the Calvary Baptist Church at Washington, which he was led to join from hearing a sermon by the Rev. A. B. Earle on, "Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian," delivered March 23, 1865, and of which he was an active member, he gave in all $115,000. He also contributed about $20,000 to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, $6,000 to found a scholarship in Columbia College, and about $25,000 in aid of two mission schools, one of which is called Kendall's Chapel. In the autumn of 1862 he went to live at "Kendall Green," in Taunton, N. J., and in 1866 made a long visit to Europe and the Holy Land. He died at Washington, on the twelfth day of November, 1869, leaving in manuscript an Autobiography, which his son-in-law has since published in a handsome volume of seven hundred pages.

Mr. Kendall was a vigorous writer, and faithfully served the administration of whose cabinet he was a member so influential as to be called the President's "right-hand" man. He was a prominent actor on the political arena for almost a third of a century; he was a public benefactor and a devout Christian. On the morning of his death he asked to see the sun rise, and then exclaiming, "How beautiful, how beautiful!" he soon closed his eyes, and died in peace.

At his funeral the Rev. Dr. Sunderland said, "He was a man of great modesty of disposition. He sought no display, and if he had a fault it was that he was altogether too retiring and diffident. He was an honest man, purely and exactly a faithful man. Honest and faithful to his fellow-men, he was no less so to his God." Of him, also, the Rev. Dr. Samson said, "From his youthful editorials up to his elaborate papers there were a clearness and force and a fascination, of which many

still speak as having riveted their attention whenever they took up anything coming from his pen. . . . As age and the refining influence of growing religious faith and hope mellowed the ripening fruit of his last years, a sweetness and serenity of temper came over him which made his family and every circle where his hoary locks were seen moving, take on a new delight because of his presence."

The following description of Deacon Zebedee Kendall's farm is taken from his distinguished son's entertaining Autobiography: —

"The farm was composed of bog meadow, pine plains, and oak hills. The meadows yielded the coarser kinds of grasses, intermixed with various ferns, cranberry-vines, and small bushes, but they also supplied most of the hay on which the cattle subsisted during the long New England winters. Through these meadows meandered a sluggish stream called Salmon Brook, stocked with various kinds of fish. The pine plains rested on a bed of gravel, and, except along the foot of the hills, were almost barren. From these, however, the bread of the family was for the most part drawn. Next to the hills there were two four-acre fields, cultivated alternately in corn and rye. The corn crop was always manured, and the rye was sown in the fall among the corn, so that these fields were manured alternately every other year. The plains between the fields and the meadows were generally used as sheep pastures, but once in five or six years they produced a very small crop of rye of excellent quality.

"The oak hills were composed of a clay soil, so full of rocks in many places as to preclude cultivation without removing them. With great labor small tracts were so far cleared as to become good upland meadow, furnishing excellent hay for horses and working spans. These uplands supplied an abundance of stones, with which the whole farm, except the pine plains, was enclosed; the fences were of stone, combined with posts and rails. The upland meadows were cultivated in potatoes or corn once in five or six years, but seldom in rye, on account of its inferior quality when produced on a clay soil. A patch of flax was generally a part of the annual crop, and this, with the wool from a small flock of sheep, manufactured and made up in the household, furnished almost the entire clothing of the family. The rougher portions of the upland, much of which was never cultivated, furnished pasturage for the horses, oxen, and milch cows during the summer."

Mr. Kendall thus vividly describes the discipline of his father's family: —

"Grace before and thanks after meat, and morning and evening prayers, with the reading of a chapter in the Bible and the singing of a hymn of Sunday, accompanied by the bass-viol, played by their eldest son while he was at home, constituted the regular religious exercises of the family. The father and mother never failed to attend church on Sunday, except in case of sickness or when absent from home; and the entire family, one member only excepted, were required to maintain a like regularity in Sabbath observances. Except in special cases, all labor beyond the simplest preparation of food for man and beast, and all recreation were strictly prohibited on Sunday. The evening was spent in learning and reciting the Westminster Catechism, in reading religious books, and in practising sacred music. The whole family could sing, and when all were present, could carry all the four parts of ordinary tunes."

The following incident indicates the change which came over the good Dea. Zebedee Kendall, in respect to the use of an innocent instrument:—

"When Amos was a little boy, a fiddle was an abomination to his father and mother. His eldest brother, who had quite a taste for music, having constructed a bass-viol or two, determined to try his hand upon a fiddle, and produced a very good instrument. Not daring to bring it to the house, he kept it in a cooper's shop, not far distant. His father, hunting there for something one day, mounted a bench so that his head was raised above the beams of the shop, when his eyes fell upon the unlucky fiddle. He took it by the neck, and apostrophizing it, '*This is the first time I ever saw you!*' dashed it into the fireplace.

"Being on a visit to his parents about thirty years afterwards, Amos Kendall went to meeting in Dunstable on a Sunday, and there sat his father in the deacon's seat, beneath the pulpit, as in former times, and *there was a fiddle in the choir!*"

Mr. Kendall sometimes invoked the Muses. The following graceful lines were sent to his wife in 1829:—

TO A WILD FLOWER.

BY AMOS KENDALL.

On the white cliffs of Elkhorn, with cedars o'erspread,
Where beauty and wildness in silence repose,
A gay little wild flower raised up its head,
By zephyrs caressed as in sweetness it rose.

Its beauties no culture could ever impart,
No garden nor meadow can boast such a gem;
All native it blossomed, for never had art
Transplanted its root or enamelled its stem.

I saw it and loved it; and now on my breast
It breathes out its fragrance, its beauty displays;
My heart leaps to meet it, in ecstasy blest,
The dream of my nights and the charm of my days.

And oh, thought of rapture! not like other flower
Does it droop on the air, life and loveliness flinging;
But its charms and its fragrance increase every hour,
And sweet little buds all around it are springing.

Autobiography, p. 288.

On his return from Europe, Mr. Kendall said to a friend of the writer, Jeremiah Colburn, Esq., of Boston, "I was thin and slender when a boy, I was thin and slender when I arrived at manhood, and you see I am thin and slender still."

The Rev. SAMUEL HOWE TOLMAN, only son of the Rev. Samuel and Rachel (Damon) Tolman, was born here Aug. 12, 1826, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1848, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1852. He acted as city missionary in Bath, Me., from 1853 to 1855, and was ordained as pastor of the church at Wilmington, Mass., Aug. 14, 1856. He was dismissed in 1870, and became pastor of the church in Lenox, Mass., April 2, 1872; but his mind becoming shattered, he committed suicide at Nelson, N. H., Oct. 6, 1873. He was a faithful and highly esteemed minister of the gospel.*

The Rev. JOHN SPAULDING, D.D., though born in Mason, N. H., Nov. 30, 1800, went to Middlebury College in 1821, from Dunstable, where he had been for some time employed in working on a farm. He studied theology at Andover, and was ordained as an evangelist at Newburyport, Sept. 25, 1828. On the same day he was married to Miss Olive C. B. Kendall, daughter of Capt. Jonas Kendall, of Dunstable. She died March 14, 1852, and her remains were brought to her native town for interment. The field of Dr. Spaulding's early ministerial labors was in the West. In 1841 he became secretary of the American Seamen's Society in New York City. He delivered a very able historical discourse in the church at Dunstable, Nov. 19, 1865, and subsequently published an Autobiog-

* See *Congregational Quarterly* for January, 1874.

raphy entitled *From the Plow to the Pulpit*, which is written in a very pleasing style.

Aside from its college graduates, Dunstable has produced many sons and daughters who, by their virtues and abilities, have adorned alike the offices of public and the quiet walks of private and domestic life.

Among its teachers may be mentioned Miss SUSANNAH BANCROFT, daughter of Col. Ebenezer Bancroft, who taught successfully for many years. She married the Rev. David Howe Williston of Tunbridge, Vt., and died Jan. 8, 1838. Her sister, CHLOE BANCROFT, born Nov. 8, 1768, was also a noted teacher in her day. She married Oliver Richardson, of Chelmsford, and died Jan. 17, 1807. Miss ELIZABETH KENDALL, daughter of Temple Kendall, and born Feb. 8, 1760, was long a popular teacher. Miss CATHARINE PARKHURST, daughter of Joel Parkhurst, Esq., born March 14, 1770, and Miss SUSANNAH WOODS were eminent school-mistresses. Miss RHODA TAYLOR, daughter of Dea. Samuel Taylor, attained distinction as a teacher. She married Mr. Oliver Wright, and had a daughter who went out as a teacher to Burmah. Miss SALLY INGALLS stood high as a teacher as early as 1816, and afterwards married a Mr. Fife. Miss SARAH BENNETT, daughter of Jonathan Bennett, Esq., acquired an enviable reputation as a teacher, and subsequently married Dr. Hezekiah Eldredge. The Misses SUSAN, CATHARINE, and AMANDA KENDALL, daughters of Capt. Jonas Kendall, were all good and faithful teachers. This family purchased the first piano owned in Dunstable. Miss MARIA SWALLOW, afterwards Mrs. Francis Fletcher, taught for several years with success. She is the daughter of Asa and Susannah (Woods) Swallow, and at the close of her services as a teacher was married to Lieut. Francis Fletcher, whom she survives. Her father, born May 1, 1767, was the son of Amaziah Swallow, who was born Nov. 22, 1732. He married, first, Elizabeth Kendall in 1758, and second, Mrs. Mary Woods, Feb. 16, 1786. The Misses HANNAH and ROXANNA TAYLOR, daughters of Mr. Jonas Taylor, were well educated and highly esteemed as teachers. The former married Mr. James Bowers, of Lowell, and is still living. In

the year 1831 as many as twenty-two teachers received certificates from the examining committee as being qualified for the office of teacher. Several had studied at the academies in Groton, Bradford, and New Ipswich. At a later period Miss EMMA TAYLOR, daughter of Mr. Samuel Taylor, and now the wife of the Rev. F. D. Sargent, of Brookline, N. H., was held in high estimation as a teacher. Miss HANNAH M. PARKHURST, daughter of Henry Parkhurst, has obtained an enviable reputation as a teacher in the State of New York

The teachers of the public schools in 1873 were Caroline F. Danforth, Lucy A. Robbins, R. E. Luce, A. A. Bancroft, Lizzie Nottage, Emma J. Cheney, Hattie J. Murphy, and Ellen E. Kendall.

ALFRED MARK FLETCHER, born in Dunstable, Sept. 13, 1850, studied music two years in Berlin, and is now a noted teacher of the organ and piano in Chicago.

Dr. JOHN A. CUMMINGS, son of John Alfred Cummings, attained celebrity as a dentist, and was the inventor of the application of vulcanized rubber to dental purposes. He visited Europe in 1863, and died in 1869. His great-grandfather, Nathaniel Cummings, was one of the earliest settlers at Unquetynasset.

The following is a list of persons in the town of Dunstable qualified to vote in elections, for State, county, and town officers, and for representatives to Congress, as made out by the selectmen the twentieth day of February, 1873:—

BLODGETT, GEORGE Z.
BLODGETT, GEORGE T.
BLOOD, MILES
BLOOD, W. E.
BENNETT, JAMES
BUTTERFIELD, DEXTER
BUTTERFIELD, ASA T.
BROOKS, LAWRENCE
BROOKS, EDWIN H.
CHAPMAN, ELBRIDGE G.
CHAPMAN, CHARLES H.
CHENEY, THOMAS F.
CHENEY, JOHN B.
CHENEY, WM. F.
CUMMINGS, JOSIAH T.
CUMMINGS, ISAAC P.
CUMMINGS, ALLEN, Esq.
CUMMINGS, OLIVER
CUMMINGS, EVERETT M.
CARKIN, AMOS
CARKIN, ALBERT B.
DARLING, DAVID L.
DOWNING, JAMES L.
DAVIS, MOSES
DAVIS, JAMES A.
DAVIS, THADDEUS U.
DAVIS, WM. A.
DANFORTH, VILAS
DIVOLL, CHARLES B.
FLETCHER, FRANCIS

FLETCHER, GEORGE W.
FRENCH, BENJAMIN, Esq.
FRENCH, WM. L.
FARNHAM, GEORGE
GILSON, ANDREW J.
GILSON, GEORGE F.
GILSON, ASAHIEL
GILSON, JAMES H.
GILSON, JOEL
GILSON, JEROME F.
GILSON, ALVA
GOSS, JOSEPH W.
GOOK, GEORGE
HALL, IRA
HALL, IRA B.
HOWARD, SAMUEL
HALEY, EDWARD
JEWETT, ASHUR G.
KENDALL, ISAAC
KENDALL, JAMES
KENDALL, CHILES
KENDALL, JONAS C.
KENDALL, ANDREW T.
KENDALL, NATHANIEL C.
KENDALL, WM.
KENDALL, ALMOND M.
KEYES, DARWIN P.
KEMP, WM. N.
MARSHALL, CLEMENT
PROCTOR, JOSIAH C., Esq.
PROCTOR, JONATHAN
PROCTOR, Z. P.
PARKHURST, GEORGE
PARKHURST, THOMAS H.
PARKHURST, ALBERT L.
PARKHURST, JOHN A.
PARKHURST, BENAJAH
PARKHURST, AMERICUS
PARKHURST, OWEN A.
PARKHURST, JACOB, Jr.
PARKHURST, LYMAN V.
PARKER, THOMAS
PARKER, JONATHAN
PARKER, LIBNI
PARKER, L. H.
PERKINS, JEREMIAH
PAGE, WM. H.
PLUMMER, JOHN K.
PRESCOTT, CHAS. A.
RYDER, SANFORD U.
ROBBINS, JOTHAM
ROBBINS, FREEMAN L.
RIDEAUT, DAVID
RIDEAUT, DAVID F.
RICHARDSON, DANIEL
ROBY, GILMAN
ROCKWELL, CHARLES
RYDER, JAMES H.
SEARLES, CHARLES W.
SPAULDING, SAMUEL T.
SPAULDING, JONAS
SPAULDING, HIRAM
STURTEVANT, ASAPH E.
SWALLOW, JOHN
SWALLOW, DANIEL
SWALLOW, ALPHEUS
SWALLOW, JAMES M.
STEADMAN, EBENEZER
STORY, SOLOMON
STORY, ARTHUR B.
TAYLOR, SAMUEL S.
TAYLOR, ISAAC O.
TAYLOR, OLIVER
TAYLOR, ELIOTT O.
TUTTLE, CHARLES
TOLLES, HENRY J.
TULLY, HENRY L.
UPTON, PETER K.
WOODWARD, JAMES
WOODWARD, JAMES C.
WOODWARD, CHARLES N.
WOODWARD, JONATHAN H.
WOODWARD, ANDREW J.
WHITCOMB, LOWELL
WESTON, CHARLES E.
WESTON, JAMES E.
WOODS, ISAAC N.
WOODS, SUMNER
WRIGHT, GEORGE P.
YOUNG, WALLACE N.

DUNSTABLE, Feb. 20, 1873.

FREEMAN L. ROBBINS,
WASHINGTON E. BLOOD,
JOHN A. PARKHURST,
} *Selectmen of Dunstable.*

CHAPTER XIV.

INSCRIPTIONS ON THE HEADSTONES OF THE OLD CEMETERY ON MEETING-HOUSE HILL. — INSCRIPTIONS FROM THE BURIAL-PLACE NEAR THE SITE OF "THE HAUNTED HOUSE." — INSCRIPTIONS FROM THE GRAVESTONES IN THE OLD BURIAL-PLACE AT LITTLE'S STATION. — INSCRIPTIONS FROM THE GRAVEYARD NEAR THE HOUSE OF ALPHEUS SWALLOW, ESQ. — INSCRIPTIONS FROM THE CENTRAL CEMETERY. — LIST OF DEATHS, FROM THE TOWN RECORDS. — LIST OF BIRTHS, FROM THE TOWN RECORDS.

"The churchyard, to the inhabitants of a rural parish, is the place to which as they grow older all their thoughts and feelings turn."

JOHN WILSON.

"Our labors done, securely laid
In this our last retreat,
Unheeded o'er our silent dust
The storms of life shall beat."

HENRY K. WHITE.

THE following inscriptions on the head-stones in the old burial-place on Meeting-House Hill were copied by Mr. Dexter Butterfield: —

Here Lyes the Body of Mrs. RACHEL TAYLOR, who Departed this Life the 17th of February, A. D. 1754, Aged 5 years, 9 months, and 4 days.

Here Lyes the Body of RACHAL PIKE, Relict (*sic*) of Beniamin, who Departed this Life the 26th of Decemb., A. D. 1754, Aged 7 years, 4 months, & 14.

This is the First pas.

Here lies Buried The Body of Ensign EBENEZER PARKHURST, who Departed This Life June The 13th, 1757, in The 58th Year of his Age.

From Deaths Arit[s] no Age is Free.

MEMENTO MORI. Here lies Buried the body of Lieut. JOHN KENDALL, who departed this life July the 27th, An. Dom., 1759, Aged 63 years, 6 months, and 8 days. Few and Evil.

Life is a Blessing can't be sold,
The Ransom is too high;
Justice will ne'er be brib'd with gold,
That Man may never die.

You see the Foolish & the Wise,
The Timerous & the Brave,
Quit their Possessions, close their eyes,
And hasten to the Grave. — WATTS.

MEMENTO MORI. Here lies the Body of Mr. JOHN STEEL, who Departed this Life August the 8th, 1760, Aged 57 years.

The Memory of
The Just
Is Blist.

Here lies Buried the Body of JOSEPH GOODHUE, Son of the Rev. Josiah Goodhue and Mrs. Elizabeth his Wife, who departed this life the 4th day of March, 1761, Aged 19 Days.

From Deaths Arrest no age is free.

Here lies the Body of Mrs. JANE STEEL, Relict of Mr. John Steel, who Departed This Life Nov. 20, A. D. 1764, in the 60th year of her age

Here lies the Body of Mrs. RUTH KENDALL, the wife of Mr. Abraham Kendall, who departed this Life June 17, A. D. 1765, in the 69th year of her age.

Here lies the Body of Mrs. SARAH FRENCH, wife of Mr. Ebenezer French, who departed this Life, May 22d, 1767, in the 27th year of her age.

Here lies the Body of Mrs. ABIGAIL BLOOD, Wife of Mr. Robert Blood, who departed this Life August 14, 1767, In the 31st year of her age.

MEMENTO MORI. Here lies the body of Capt. JOHN CUMMINGS, who departed this Life Aug. 15th, 1770, In ye 75 year of his Age.

Mrs. JOANNA BUTTERFIELD, wife of Capt. Leonard Butterfield, who departed this Life May ye 26th, 1771, aged 28.

In Memory of Mr. JOSEPH PIKE, who Departed this Life March 28th, 1778, In the 88 year of his age.

MEMENTO MORI. In Memory of Mrs. MARY READ, wife of Mr. Timothy Read, Junr., who departed this Life Nov. 3d, 1778, in the 71st year of her age.

MEMENTO MORI. Here Lies the Body of Miss SCIBEL READ, Daughter of Mr. Timothy Read, Junr., and Mrs. Susannah, his wife, who Departed this Life, July ye 27th, 1781, Aged 18 years, 3 months, & 6 days.

Dear friends for me pray Do not weep,
I am not dead but here Do sleep,
Within this solid Lump of Clay,
Until the Reserection day;
And here indeed I must Remain,
Till Christ shall Raise me up again.

Erected in Memory of Mrs. ELIZABETH SWALLOW, wife of Lieut. Amaziah Swallow, who departed this Life Dec. 9th, A. D., 1784, Aged 45 years, 10 months, and 17 days.

Retire, my Friends, dry up your Tears,
Here I must lie till Christ appears.

In Memory of Mrs. ELIZABETH CUMINGS, wife of Capt. John Cumings, who died July 2d, 1793, Aged 78.

In Memory of Mr. TIMOTHY READ, who departed this Life April 26th, 1799, in the 86th year of his age.

Sacred In Memory of Mr. ABRAHAM KENDALL, who died Nov. 14, 1799, Aet 87.

In Memory of Mrs. HANNAH TAYLOR, wife of Mr. David Taylor, who died Oct. 3d, 1800, Aged 81 years.

Behold and see, as you pass by,
As you are now, so once was I;
As I am now, so you must be,
Prepare for death and follow me.

Erected in Memory of Capt. LEONARD BUTTERFIELD, who departed this Life Nov. 17, 1800, Aged 60 years.

Erected in Memory of Lieut. AMAZIAH SWALLOW, who died Jan. 21st, 1803, Oct. 17.

In memory of Mr. EBENEZER FRENCH, who died April 14, 1808, In his 77th year.

Sacred to the memory of Mr. DAVID TAYLOR, who died Dec. 15, 1809, Aet 88.

The following inscriptions are abbreviated :—

Olive, wife of Capt. Leonard Butterfield, d. Jan. 26, 1817, aged 79 years. John, son of Capt. Leonard Butterfield, d. Oct. 18, 1778, aged 10 months. Sarah, dau. of Capt. Leonard Butterfield, d. June 30, 1809, aged 31 years. Sarah, dau. of Capt. Leonard Butterfield, d. Oct. 28, 1778, aged 9 years. Molly, dau. of Capt. John Cummings, d. Aug. 24, 1758, aged 11 years. Jane, wife of Robert Dunn, d. Nov. 6, 1811, aged 74 years. Robert Dunn, d. Jan. 8, 1808, aged 74 years. Samuel Dunn, d. Nov. 9, 1798, aged 34 years. Polly, dau. of Jesse Dutton, d. Oct. 18, 1778, aged 1 y. 9 m. 5 days. Hannah, wife of Jonathan Emerson, d. Jan. 21, 1756, aged 23 years. William, son of Jonathan Fletcher, d. Oct. 21, 1778, aged 6 years and 11 months. Francis, son of Thomas Fletcher, d. Apr. 9, 1773, aged 1 year, 4 months, and 9 days. Susanna, dau. of Jonathan Fletcher, d. Oct. 15, 1778, aged 2 years, 4 months, and 9 days. Susanna, wife of Ebenezer French, d. Dec. 27, 1808, aged 73 years. Mary D., dau. of John French, d. Feb. 14, 1817, aged 4 years. Adford Jaquith, d. July 16, 1791, aged 82 years. Margaret, wife of Adford Jaquith, d. Jan. 24, 1776, aged 62

years. Jane, wife of Abraham Kendall, d. Apr. 28, 1806, aged 84 years. Susanna, relict of Lieut. John Kendall, d. June 17, 1766, aged 66 years. Mary, relict (or daughter) of Isaac Pike, d. Jan. 10, 1776, aged 21 years and 10 months. Lydia, dau. of Benjamin Pike, d. Dec. 17, 1754, aged 1 year, 5 months, and 20 days. Benjamin, son of Benjamin Pike, d Sept. 1, 1757, aged 7 months. Leonard, son of Eleazer Read, d. Sept. 3, 1788, aged 1 year. Betsy, dau. of Eleazer Read, d. May 8, 1789, aged 8 years. Martha, dau. of Timothy Read, d. Jan. 20, 1758, aged 16 years. Rebeckah, dau. of Timothy Read, d. Sept. 22, 1778, aged 8 years. James, son of Timothy Read, d. Sept. 23, 1778, aged one year. Betsy, wife of Lieut. Josiah Stevens, d. July 28, 1800, aged 27 years. Mary, dau. of Amaziah Swallow, d. Nov. 7, 1798, aged 20 years, 10 months, and 7 days. Kendall, son of Amaziah Swallow, d. Oct. 25, 1778, aged 4 years, 6 months, and 2 days. Rebecca, dau. of Amaziah Swallow, d. Aug. 17, 1765, aged 1 year and 8 months. Deborah, dau. of Amaziah Swallow, d. Oct. 28, 1778, aged 4 years and 11 months. Rebecca, dau. of Dr. Ebenezer Starr, d. Nov. 1, 1778, aged 17 months. Jacob, son of James Taylor, d. March 7, 1789, aged 6 years. Abigail, dau. of James Taylor, d. Sept. 30, 1778, aged 2 years. William, son of Dea. Samuel Taylor, d. May 6, 1771, aged 12 years. Ruth, dau. of Dea. Samuel Taylor, d. July 4, 1779, aged 6 weeks. Edee, dau. of Dea. Samuel Taylor, d. Jan. 9, 1789, aged 4 years. William, son of Dea. Samuel Taylor, d. Oct. 11, 1798, aged 6 years. Edee, dau. of Dea. Samuel Taylor, d. Sept. 28, 1798, aged 9 weeks. Katharine, wife of Benjamin Woodward, d. Feb. 12, 1769. Eunice, wife of Benjamin Woodward, d. Sept. 25, 1778, aged 39 years. Rachel, dau. of Benjamin Woodward, d. Sept. 9, 1778, aged 2 years and 2 days. Abel, son of Benjamin Woodward, d. Sept. 11, 1778, aged 4 years. Benjamin, son of Benjamin Woodward, d. Sept. 14, 1778, aged 7 years, 11 months, and 22 days. Eunice, dau. of Benjamin Woodward, d. Sept. 18, 1778, aged 5 years and 9 months.

It seems that by some disease, not recorded, five deaths occurred in the family of Mr. Woodward in less than three weeks.

The following interesting inscriptions are copied from tablets in the old burial-place, near where the "haunted house" stood, on the river road, about one mile south of Tyngsborough Centre. It is probably the first locality settled in Dunstable:—

"Here lyeth the Body of Mr. EDWARD TING, Esqr., aged 71 years. Died December 27 Day 1681." It is on a horizontal slab of granite, supported by a pile of brick and stone.

"Underneath are Entombed the Remains of Eleazer Tyng, Esq., who died May 21, 1782, aged 92; Mrs. Sarah Tyng, who died May 23, 1753, aged 59. John Alford Tyng, Esq., who died Sept. 4, 1775, aged 44; John Winslow, Esq., who died Nov. 3, 1788, aged 88; Mrs. Sarah Winslow (the last surviving child of the said Eleazer Tyng and the truly liberal Benefactress of the church of Christ and Grammar School in this place, in honor of whose name and family it is called Tyngsborough), who died Oct. 29, 1791, aged 72.

The above names are all inscribed on the face of a large horizontal slate-stone slab, at the head of which rises an ancient Lombardy poplar.

This cemetery, consisting of an area of about one acre, is neatly enclosed and contains the remains of the Farwell, Colburn, Drake, and other families.

The following inscriptions from the old burial-place at Little's Station were copied by Benjamin French, Esq.: —

Here lies the Body of Mrs. DEBORAH KENDALL, wife of Mr. John Kendall, who died March ye 3d, A. D. 1739, 45 years old.

Dea. THOMAS COBURN died Nov. 2d, 1770, in the 80th year of his age.

Here lyes ye Body of Ensign JOSEPH FARWELL, Dec'd December ye 31, 1722, in ye 82d year of his age.

Here lyes Buried the Body of the Hon. JOSEPH BLANCHARD, Esq., who departed this life April 7th, 1758, aged 55 years.

Here lyes interred ye body of JOSIAH WILLARD, Captain of Fort Dummer, formerly of Lancaster, Lunenburg, and Winchester, and Colonel of Regiment of foot, who died here December ye 8, Anno Domini, 1750, in ye 58 year of his age.

Erected to the memory of EBENEZER STARR, Physician, who died Sept. 7, 1798, aged 52 years.

Here Lyes Buried the Body of Mr. EBENEZER CUMINGS, who Deceased Sept. y^e^ 5th, 1724, in y^e^ 29th year of his age.

Here lies Buried the Body of Deacon JONATHAN FRENCH who departed this life Nov. 17, 1757, in y^e^ 54th year of his age.

Erected in memory of Capt. BENJAMIN FRENCH whose remains are here interred, who departed this life Dec. 15, A. D. 1779, in the 74th year of his age.

MEMENTO MORI. — Here lyes the body of Mr. BENJAMIN FRENCH, son of Capt. Benjamin French, and Molly, his wife. He departed this life Oct. 29, 1776, in the 23d year of his age.

Here lies the body of Mrs. MARY FRENCH, wife of Capt. Benjamin French, who departed this life Dec. 17, 1774, aged 44 years, 7 mos. and 8 days.

Here lies the body of Colonel JOSEPH FRENCH, who departed this life March 21, 1776, in the 63d year of his age.

Here lies y^e^ body of Mrs. ELIZABETH FRENCH, wife of Capt. Joseph French, who deceased Jan. 20, A. D. 1753, in the 44th year of her age.

Here lyes the body of Deacon THOMAS CUMINGS, aged 64 years and 17 days, Deceased Jan. 20, 1722–3

In memory of ESTHER LOVEWELL, daughter of Col. Noah Lovewell, and Mrs. Mary, his wife, Died Oct. y^e^ 17, 1777, aged 3 years 4 mos. and 8 days. Her brother NOAH, aged 5 mos. and 25 days, lies buried beside her.

Here lies interred the Remains of Col. ZACCHEUS LOVEWELL, who departed this life April 12, 1772, in the 72 year of his age.

Erected in memory of Mrs. HANNAH STARR, wife of Ebenezer Starr, who died March 22, 1794, aged 42.

In memory of REBECCA STARR, wife of Dr. Ebenezer Starr, who died Oct. 19, 1810, in the 45th year of her age.

Erected in memory of the Hon. JONATHAN BLANCHARD whose remains are here interred, who departed this life July y^e^ 16th, 1788, aged 51, son of Hon. Joseph Blanchard, Esq.

Here Lies y^e^ Body of ISAAC FRENCH, y^e^ son of Capt. Joseph French and Mrs. Bridget French, his wife, who Died Aug. y^e^ 4th, A. D. 1753, in y^e^ 20th year of his age.

In Memory of Maj. JOHN LUND, who died March 11th, 1822, Aet. 74. One who took an active part in the liberty of his country and defended well at the Battle of Bunker Hill.

HANNAH, wife of Maj. John Lund, died May 4, 1847, Aet. 96.

In Memory of JONATHAN HARVARD, son of Jonathan Harvard, who died May 27, 1802, aged 5 years and 7 months.

> Lie still, sweet child, and take your rest,
> God called you home when he thought best.

Erected in Memory of Mrs. CHARLOTTE HARVARD, wife of Mr. Jonathan Harvard, who departed this life July 11th, 1801, in the 28th year of her age.

> Friends and physicians could not save
> My mortal body from the grave;
> Nor can this grave contain me here
> When Jesus calls me to appear.

Rev. NATHANIEL PRENTICE, Born December, 1698, settled as the second minister in Dunstable 1720. Died Feb. 25th, 1737, Aet. 39.

Here lies the Body of Mrs. ELIZABETH WELD, the wife of Mr. Thomas Weld, aged about 31 years, who died on July the 29th in the year 1687.

In Memory of Col. EBENEZER BANCROFT, who died Sept. 22, 1827, Aet. 90. He was an Officer in the French War and in the American Revolution, and was in the battle at Bunker Hill.

In Memory of Mrs. SUSANNAH, wife of Col. Ebenezer Bancroft, who died Oct. 4, 1823, Aet. 80.

Here lies the Body of Lieut. TIMOTHY BANCROFT, who departed this life Nov. 21st, 1772, in the 63^{d} year of his age.

Here lies ye Body of Mrs. ELIZABETH BANCROFT, ye wife of Lieut. Timothy Bancroft, who Dec^{d}. Sept^{r}. 23d, A. D. 1754, in ye 39th year of her age.

In Memory of EBENEZER BANCROFT, Esq., who died May 6, 1858, Aet. 80. He was the son of Col. Ebenezer and Susanna Bancroft. He tilled the Farm of his ancestors through life. Industry, economy, and temperance were his characteristic habits, ever governed by justice and rectitude. The admiration of men he never sought, but at home all affection and kindness. Sweet offices of love and duty were to him as needful as his daily bread.

Here lies Buryed y^{e} Body of Mr. THOMAS ADAMS, who departed this life February y^{e} 18th, A. D. 1746, in y^{e} 71st year of his age.

Here lies Buried y^{e} Body of PHINEHAS ADAMS, y^{e} son of Mr. Thomas and Mrs. Juda Adams, who Dec'd December 4, 1747, Age 23 years, 7 months, and 28 days.

Here lyes the Body of Mrs. RUTH HILL, the wife of Enoch Hill, who departed this life the 7th of February, A. D. 1747, Aged 36.

Here lies Buried the Body of Mrs. JANE, the wife of Dea. SAMUEL GRELEY, who departed this life June 12th, 1762, in the 58 year of her age.

Here lies the Body of Mrs. BRIDGET FRENCH, the wife of Capt. Joseph French, who Departed this life October 29, 1735, in the 20th year of her age.

In Memory of Mrs. HANNAH, Wife of Ebenezer Bancroft, Esq., who died Oct. 13, 1870, aged 94 years, 1 mo., and 15 days.

As in years, so in duty, she excelled: long made home glad.

In Memory of Dea. JONATHAN BANCROFT, who died July 11, 1815, in the 65th year of his age.

Surviving friends, come take a thought,
How soon the grave must be your lot;
Make sure of Christ while life remains,
And death will be eternal gain.

Here lies TIMOTHY BANCROFT, Junr, who dep. this life Aug. 12, 1754, in y^{e} 21st year of his age.

From Death's Arrest no age is Free,
My Friends, Prepare to follow me.

This Erected by E. B. in 1774.

Capt. MATTHEW CHAMBERS, an officer of the Revolution, died Jany. 30, 1809, Æt. 73.

Here lies Interred the Remains of Ensign SAMUEL HOWARD, who Departed this life February 7th, 1769, Aged 84 years and 10 months.

In Memory of Mr. OLIVER LUND, who departed this life March 18th, 1776, aged 24 years.

Erected in Memory of Mrs. CATHERINAH HOUSTON, 2d Wife of Mr. Ovid Houston, who departed this life Nov. 17, 1778, in ye 45th year of her age.

Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.

Here Lyes the Body of Mr. ELEAZER BLANCHARD, who departed this life the 19th day of March, 1753, in the 22d year of his age.

ELIZABETH FARWELL, Daughter of Mr. Isaac and Sarah Farwell, Dect Novembr ye 1st, 1727, Aged 7 months & 21 days.

In Memory of Dea. BENJAMIN SMITH, who died March 29th, 1821, in the 85th year of his age.

In Memory of Mrs. JOHANNAH SMITH, Wife of Dea. Benjamin Smith, who died Aug. 21st, 1814, in the 71st year of her age.

Sacred to the Memory of Ensign BENJAMIN SMITH, who died Aug. 16, 1805, in the 41st year of his age.

A husband kind, a parent dear,
A neighbor just, a friend sincere,
Confess'd by all with him acquainted,
He lived beloved and died lamented.

REBECCA, the wife of Timothy Presby, died Sept. 10, 1841, Æt. 38.

Husband, why drop a silent tear,
Oh, wherefore do you mourn ?
My joys are great beyond degree,
I wish not to return.

In Memory of Mrs. CLARISA, Wife of Mr. Timothy Presby, who died July 13, 1820, Æt. 32.

Farewell, my Partner, child so dear,
Weep not for me, dry up your tears,
And when the last loud trump shall sound
I hope in Christ we shall be found.

Names of some persons buried in the cemetery near the house of Alpheus Swallow, Esq. :—

Here lies the body of Ensign JOHN SWALLOW, who departed this life Feb. 5, 1776, aged 66 years, 5 mos., and 21 days.

(He was the great-grandfather of Alpheus Swallow, Esq.)

Here lies the body of Mrs. SULANA SPAULDING, wife of Mr. Abel Spaulding, who departed this life Aug. 10, 1766, aged 29 years, 7 mos., and 13 days.

In Memory of Mr. ABEL SPAULDING, who died May 18, 1820, Æt. 84. Also Mrs. LYDIA, wife of Abel Spaulding, who died March 9, 1825, Æt. 79.

The following inscriptions from the Central Cemetery,* Dunstable, were copied for this work by Miss Hannah M. Parkhurst:—

ANN ELIZA, dau. of Calvin and Catharine Read, d. Sept. 1, 1835, aged 2 yrs., 7 mos., and 7 ds.

Alas! how changed this fair flower,
Which bloomed and cheered the heart,
Fair, fleeting comforts of an hour,
How soon we're called to part!

In memory of Mrs. RACHEL, w. of Mr. Eleazer Read, who died Feb. 28, 1828, aged 87.

In memory of Mr. ELEAZER READ, who died Aug. 10, 1811, aged 61.

In memory of Capt. CALEB READ, who died Nov. 25, 1838, aged 63.

Calm in the bosom of thy God,
Fair spirit, rest thee now.
E'en while with us thy footsteps trod,
His seal was on thy brow.

In memory of Mrs. SARAH READ, w. of Mr. Caleb Read, who died May 14, 1805, in the 26 yr. of her age.

Behold, my children, as you pass by,
As you are now, so once was I,
As I am now, so you must be,
Prepare for death and follow me.

BETSEY, dau. of Capt. Caleb and Mrs. Caty Read, died Oct. 19, 1826, aged 5 yrs., 4 mos., and 9 ds.

Sweet child no more, but seraph now,
Before the throne behold her bow;
Her soul, enlarged to angel's size,
Joins in the triumphs of the skies.

In memory of MARK READ, s. of Mr. Caleb and Mrs. Sarah Read, who died March 14, 1805, aged 7 mos. and 16 ds.

Sleep on, sweet babe, and take thy rest,
God called thee when he thought it best.

In memory of Miss RACHEL READ, dau. of Mr. Caleb and Mrs. Sarah Read, who d. March 27, 1818, aged 17.

In memory of MARY, w. of Lieut. Zebulon Blodgett, died June 27, 1839, aged 74.

"And as we have borne the image of the earthy, we shall also bear the image of the heavenly."

* Years, months, and days are expressed by yrs., mos., and ds.; wife, daughter, son, and died, by w., dau., s., and d. When the same stanza of poetry is inscribed on several head-stones, it is here printed in but one or two instances.

Erected in memory of Lieut. ZEBULON BLODGETT, who died March 21, 1813, in the 61st year of his age.

In memory of Mr. JOSIAH W. BLODGETT, who died June 22, 1805, in the 26th year of his age.

In memory of Widow OLIVE BLODGETT, relict of Mr. Josiah Blodgett, who died May 2, 1813, aged 74.

Sacred to the memory of Mr. JOSIAH BLODGETT, who died June 22, 1805, aged 67.

Sacred to the memory of Mr. JOSIAH BLODGETT, who died Feb, 9, 1792, in the 84th year of his age.

In memory of Mrs. JEMIMA BLODGETT, relict of Mr. Josiah Blodgett, who died Nov. 24, 1810, aged 91 yrs.

Here lies buried the Body of Mrs. HANNAH KENDALL, the w. of Mr. Ebenezer Kendall, who departed this life Feb. the 10, 1861, in the 45th year of her Age, with JOSEPH HASY KENDALL, her son, who departed this life 1760, aged 4 mos.

Here lies buried the body of Insign EBENEZER KENDALL, who departed this Life Decr. 20, 1774, In the 65th yr. of his age.

In memory of Mr. EDWARD KENDALL, who died May 26, 1813, aged 78 years.

In memory of Mrs. SARAH KENDALL, w. of Mr. Edward Kendall, who d. 16 Decr 1806, aged 68 yrs.

In memory of Mrs. ANNA, w. of Mr. Samuel Brown, who d. Oct. 28, 1794, aged 26 yrs.

"Is it nothing to you? Behold and see." Samuel 1:12.

In life true virtue calls forth all our powers,
Time flies and ends, eternity is ours.

Erected to the memory of Miss MARY WORCESTER, who d. Nov. 9, 1811, in the 64th yr. of her age.

Friends and physicians could not save
My mortal body from the grave;
Nor can the grave confine me here
When Christ shall call me to appear.

Sacred to the memory of Capt. SAMUEL STEVENS, who d. Dec. 10, 1805, aged 72 yrs.

Sacred to the memory of Mrs. TABITHA STEVENS, widow of Capt. Samuel Stevens, who d. March 16, 1807, aged 67 yrs.

In memory of a son and daughter of Mr. Isaac Taylor, Junr., and Mrs. Polly his w. The daughter d. March 4, 1811, aged 30 hours, the son d. March 24, 1811, aged 20 ds.

So fades each lovely, blooming flower,
Frail, smiling solace of an hour;
So soon our transient comforts fly,
And pleasures only bloom to die.

In memory of two children of Mr. Joel Keyes and Mrs. Polly his w. ANN, d. Aug. 24, 1810, in the 3d yr. of her age. SOPHIA, Aug. 26, 1810, in the 5th yr. of her age.

Sleep on, dear children, and take your rest
God called you home, He thought it best.

SOPHIA KEYES, d. June 20, 1869, aged 56 yrs. and 9 mos.

Sacred to the memory of Mrs. POLLY, w. of Mr. Joel Keyes, who d. Jan. 9, 1844, aged 68.

Sacred to the memory of Mrs. MARY, w. of Mr. Joel Keyes, who d. July 26, 1848, aged 61.

Sacred to the memory of Mr. JOEL KEYES, who d. Dec. 15, 1858, aged 82.

In memory of Mrs. RHODA, relict of Ens. Samuel Fletcher, who d. Feb. 13, 1824, aged 54.

A soul prepared needs no delays,
The summons comes, the saint obeys,
Swift was the flight and short the road;
She closed her eyes, and saw her God.

In memory of Ens. SAMUEL FLETCHER, who d. April 10, 1813, aged 43.

In memory of Mr. CHARLES KENDALL, who d. Jan. 5, 1836, aged 38.

"For as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive."

In memory of ANDREW TEMPLE, s. of Mr. Temple and Mrs. Prudence Kendall, who d. Dec. 21, 1818, aged 5 mos.

In memory of Miss ELIZABETH KENDALL, dau. of Lieut. and Mrs. Abigail Kendall, who deceased July 14, 1797, in the 38th yr. of her age.

In faith she dy'd, in dust she lies,
But faith foresees that dust shall rise,
When Jesus calls, while Hope assumes
And boasts her joy among the tombs.

In memory of JEREMIAH KENDALL, s. of Mr. Temple Kendall and Abigail his wife, who d. Nov. 6, 1778, aged 4 yrs., 2 mos., and 9 ds.

In memory of OLIVE KENDALL, dau. of Mr. Temple Kendall and Mrs. Abigail his w., who d. Nov. 9, 1778, aged 6 yrs., 1 mo., and 9 ds.

Sacred to the memory of Lieut. TEMPLE KENDALL, who d. March 6, 1822, aged 90 yrs., and of ABIGAIL, his w., who d. Jan. 9, 1820, aged 87.

Here all is rest and sweet repose,
Here all our sorrows cease,
For Jesus meets our spirits here,
And kindly whispers "Peace."

In Memory of HANNAH FARWELL WOODS, dau. of Mr. Caleb and Mrs. Betty Woods, who died June ye 1st, 1793, aged 6 yrs. 9 mos., & 20 ds.

In Memory of Mr. CALEB WOODS, Jr., who died 1st Mar., 1809, In the 41st yr of his age.

Friends, physicians could not save
My mortal body from the grave,
Nor can the grave confine it here
When Christ shall call me to appear.

In memory of Mrs. ABIGAIL, relict of Mr. Caleb Woods, Jr., who d. Aug. 3, 1839, aged 72.

Reader, slight not proffered grace,
Slight not a Saviour's blood,
But now, while mercy waits,
Prepare to meet your God.

In memory of Miss REBECKAH, dau. of Mr. Caleb and Mrs. Abigail Woods, who d. Sept. 3, 1826, aged 18 years.

Did Christ for sinners weep?
And shall our cheeks be dry?
Let floods of penitential grief
Burst forth from every eye.

HANNAH WOODS, d. Sept. 3, 1870, aged 76 years.

Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God.

In memory of Mrs. BETTY, w. of Mr. Caleb Woods, who d. Jan. 8, 1837, aged 90.

In Jesus Christ I sought for rest,
He bade me cease to roam,
And fly for succour to his breast,
And now He 's took me home.

In memory of Mr. CALEB WOODS, who d. Aug. 13, 1822, aged 85.
Mr. NOAH WOODS, d. Oct. 16, 1829, aged 52 yrs.

Man goeth to his long home, and the mourners go about the streets.

In memory of HENRY F. WOODS, s. of Mr. Caleb and Mrs. Betty Woods, who d. 8th April, 1809, in the 25 yr. of his age.

Youth, blooming fair, and age must die,
And nature will decay,
Their souls to kindred spirits fly,
And hail eternal day.

MARY, widow of Ebenezer Proctor, d. Nov. 16, 1842, aged 92.

As in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive.

In memory of Mr. EBENEZER PROCTOR, who d. March 3, 1813, aged 74.
In memory of Mrs. SARAH PROCTOR, w. of Mr. Ebenezer Proctor, who departed this life Oct. 16, 1778, aged 36 yrs., 3 mos., & 16 ds.

MEMENTO MORI. — In memory of Mr. EBENEZER PROCTOR, who departed this Life May 14, 1774, in ye 75th year of his age.

Behold and see, all that pass by,
As you are now so once was I;
As I am now so you must be,
Prepare for death and follow me.

In memory of Mrs. ELIZABETH, w. of Mr. Ebenezer Proctor, who d. Jan. 12, 1799, aged 70.

In memory of Mr. JOHN PROCTOR, s. of Mr. Ebenezer, Sr., and Mrs. Elizabeth his w., who departed this life Sept. 18, 1779, in the — year of his age.

Frail man as soon as born decays,
Like flowers that quickly fade,
He counts a few and thoughtless days,
Then passes like the shade.

In memory of GERSHOM PROCTOR, s. of Mr. Gershom Proctor and Mrs. Sarah Proctor, who d. Oct. ye 14, 1783, aged 1 mo. & 5 days.

In memory of SARAH PROCTOR, w. of Mr. Gershom Proctor, who d. Feb. ye 16th, 1791, in the 34th year of her age.

BETTY PROCTOR, dau. of Mr. Gershom Proctor and Mrs. Sarah his w., d. Feb. 16, 1791, aged 12 hours.

In memory of Mr. GERSHOM PROCTOR, who d. Dec. 17, 1813, aged 61 yrs.

In memory of Mrs. MARY, widow of Mr. Gershom Proctor, who d. May 22, 1827, aged 67.

Erected in memory of Mr. AMOS PROCTOR, who died April 27, 1815, aged 21 yrs.

Dry up your tears, surviving friends,
Mourn not for me, but for your sins,
Die to the world, live unto God
The grave must soon be your abode.

WM. P., s. of Mr. Wm. and Mrs. Rhoda Chandler, d. Oct. 5, 1819, aged 2 yrs. and 9 mos.

Here lies my little son at rest,
God called him when He thought it best.

SARAH ANN R., dau. of Ens. Josiah T. and Mrs. Rebecca Cumings, d. July 14, 1833, aged 3 yrs., 3 mos., and 25 ds.

Mortal, now indulge a tear,
See, our child is sleeping here.
Now its soul in Heaven will see
What was veiled in mystery.

In memory of Mrs. SARAH CUMINGS, w. of Capt. Josiah Cumings, who d. Jany. 24, 1820, aged 38.

In memory of JOSIAH CUMMINGS, Esq., who d. Sept. 12, 1834, aged 71 yrs.

He was a soldier of the Revolution.

In memory of Mrs. JOSIAH, w. of Josiah Cummings, Esq, who d. Nov. 24, 1840, aged 80.

In memory of Mrs. REBEKAH CUMINGS, w. of Mr. Nathaniel Cumings, who d. 13th Oct. 1808, in the 57 yr. of her age.

Farewell, my partner, children all,
For God, my Saviour, does me call.
Prepare to meet on Canaan's shore,
Where parting hours are known no more.

In memory of Mr. NATHANIEL CUMINGS, who d. May 21st, 1812, aged 61 yrs.

Farewell, my children, near and dear,
Weep not for me, nor shed a tear,
But strive the better part to obtain,
And then to die will be your gain.

In memory of Mrs. CATHARINE CUMINGS, relict of Mr. Nathaniel Cumings, who d. 4 Nov. 1807, in the 81 yr. of her age.

Look here, my friends, turn off your eyes
From earth and earthly vanities,
And in me read your certain fate
T' which death will call you soon or late.

In memory of Mrs. ESTHER CUMINGS, relict of Maj. Nathaniel Cumings, who d. Nov. 23, 1816, aged 49.

Sacred to the memory of Maj. NATHANIEL CUMINGS, who d. April 17, 1813, in the 45th yr. of his age.

In memory of Mrs. SIBBEL CUMINGS, w. of Capt. Oliver Cumings, who d Dec. 16, 1812, aged 78 yrs.

Sacred to the memory of Capt. OLIVER CUMINGS, who d. Aug. 15, 1810, aged 83 yrs.

MEMENTO MORI. — Erected to the memory of the widow ELIZABETH TAYLOR, who departed this life March 14, 1794, in the 93 yr. of her age.

By age our body wears away,
By age our flesh it must decay,
Then let our spirits wing away,
To see an everlasting day.

Here lies the body of Mr. JEREMIAH CUMINGS, who departed this Life Oct 10, 1773, aged 45 yrs., 9 mos., and 3 ds.

In memory of Miss BETSEY, dau. of Lieut. Jonathan and Mrs. Mary Emerson, who d. July 31, 1834, aged 48 yrs.

In memory of Lieut. JONATHAN EMERSON, who d. Oct. 10, 1785, aged 41 yrs.

MARY ANN, dau. of Henry and Olive Woods, d. Oct. 12, 1853, aged 20 yrs. and 7 mos.

Thy memory, thou loved one, how sweet and how dear!
Thy virtue shall live though thy dust slumbers here.
Till the last fleeting sun o'er my lone heart shall roll
Shall I cherish thy worth, thou sweet friend of my soul.

CHARLES J., s. of Mr. Henry and Mrs. Jerusha Woods, d. June 14, 1826, aged 16 ds.

This lovely bud, so young and fair,
Called hence by early doom,
Just came to show how sweet a flower
In Paradise could bloom.

In memory of Mrs. JERUSHA, w. of Mr. Henry Woods, who d. March 23, 1827, aged 27.

No age from death can fly,
No friends but what must part;
Death will dissolve the tenderest tie
That 's formed within the heart.

In memory of HENRY WOODS, who d. Nov. 2, 1833, aged 43.

Retire, my friends, dry up your tears,
I shall arise when Christ appears;
Death is the debt to mortals due,
I 've paid the debt, and so must you.

SARAH M., w. of Oliver Taylor, deceased March 31, 1872, age 57 yrs.

The cloud that o'er her brow was spread
When here below, afar has fled,
The joys of heaven have put to flight
The shade that veiled her spirit's light.

MARY ANN, dau. of Cyrus W. and M. M. Taylor, d. July 22, 1853, aged 7 wks. and 5 ds.

Our bud, nipped by the chill blast of the Destroyer, is destined to blossom in fairer climes.

MATILDA J., dau. of Cyrus W. and M. M. Taylor, d. March 26, 1831, aged 1 yr. and 9 mos.

Is it well with the child? and she answered, It is well.

CAROLINE M., dau. of Cyrus W. and M. M. Taylor, d. March 30, 1848, aged 4 days.

Of such is the kingdom of heaven.

HARRIET P., dau. of Cyrus W. and M. M. Taylor, d. May 23, 1845, aged 4 yrs., 8 mos., and 24 ds.

Harriet, my dear, I 'll dry my tears,
And put my trust in God,
Convinced it is a Father's smite,
And love that guides the rod.

BRIDGET, dau. of Cyrus and R. B. Taylor, d. July 3, 1844, aged 27.

There shall I bathe my weary soul
In seas of heavenly rest.

RHODA, dau. of Cyrus and R. B. Taylor, d. Nov. 12, 1844, æt. 34.

All is well.

JOSIAH, s. of Cyrus and R. B. Taylor, d. Oct. 13, 1825, æt. 2 yrs., and 11 mos.

Suffer little children to come unto me.

RHODA B., w. of Cyrus Taylor, d. March 12, 1862, æt. 78 yrs.

Dear mother thou hast gone to thy rest,
We miss thee, oh! we miss thee at home.
Thou has left us to join with the blest,
Our dear father in his heavenly song.

CYRUS TAYLOR, d. April 4, 1859, æt. 74 ys.

My flesh and my heart faileth, but God is the strength of my heart, and my portion forever.

In memory of WM. RICHARDSON TAYLOR, s. of Oliver and Abigail Taylor, who d. March 28, 1797, aged 9 mos. and 15 ds.

In memory of Mrs. ABIGAIL RICHARDSON, dau. of Mr. Thomas and Mrs. Abigail Richardson, who d. Sept. 9, 1796, in the 22d yr. of her age.

In memory of Mrs. SUSANNA TAYLOR, dau. of Mr. Oliver and Mrs. Bridget Taylor, who departed this life Aug. 18, 1801, in the 27th year of her age.

REBEKAH TAYLOR, d. Dec. 29, 1856, aged 78 yrs. and 10 mos.

Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.

In memory of Mrs. ABIGAIL, w. of Mr. Oliver Taylor, who d. Jan. 19, 1839, aged 75.

As Jesus died and rose again,
Victorious o'er the dead,
So his disciples rise again
With their triumphant Head.

In memory of Mrs. BRIDGET TAYLOR, w. of Mr. Oliver Taylor, who d. Jan. 15, 1794, aged 47 yrs. and 4 ds.

She lived desired and died lamented.

In memory of Mr. OLIVER TAYLOR, who d. Oct. 13, 1823, aged 77.

Our aged friend now sleeps in dust,
No pain disturbs his peaceful breast;
The Saviour's call he did obey,
And suddenly was snatched away,

In memory of Widow SUSANNAH, relict of Dea. Samuel Taylor, who d. Oct. 14, 1798, aged 85 yrs

In memory of Dea. SAMUEL TAYLOR, who d. Oct. ye 23d, 1792, in the 85 yr. of his age.

In memory of Mrs. MARY TAYLOR, w. of Mr. Jonas Taylor, who d. Dec. 5, 1815, aged 68 yrs.

Erected in memory of Mr. JONAS TAYLOR, who d. Dec. 15, 1823, aged 84 yrs.

In memory of HANNAH TAYLOR, dau. of Mr. Jonas Taylor and Mrs. Hannah his w., who d. Sept. 24, 1798, aged 1 yr., 9 mos., and 4 ds.

In memory of Mr. THOMAS FLETCHER, who departed this life Dec. 22, 1802, in the 64 yr. of his age.

In memory of Miss REBECKAH, dau. of Mr. Thomas Fletcher, who d. Feb. 5, 1831, aged 51.

In memory of Mrs. RACHEL FLETCHER, w. of Mr. Thomas Fletcher, who d. Oct. 10, 1810, in the 69 yr. of her age.

Not dead, but gone before.

Lieut. FRANCIS FLETCHER, d. July 28, 1873, aged 84 yrs., 11 mos.

In memory of Mrs. HANNAH, w. of Lieut. Francis Fletcher, who d. Apr. 11, 1823, in the 27th yr. of her age.

Loveliness lies here, the tender wife, the mother dear,
Though disease her body wore,
Grace taught her soul to soar.
No pain nor grief, no anxious fear nor mortal woes,
Can reach thy peaceful slumber here,
While angels watch thy soft repose.
Take comfort, Christian, when your friends in Jesus fall asleep,
Their better being never ends, then why dejected weep?
Why inconsolable, as those to whom no hope is given?
Death is the messenger of peace to call their souls to heaven.

RACHEL, dau. of Lieut. Francis Fletcher and Mrs. Hannah F. his w. d. Nov. 4, 1822, aged 20 mos. and 14 ds.

Sweet prattler, gently sleep,
Till Jesus bid thee rise.

Sacred to the memory of Capt. NATHANIEL FLETCHER, d. April 18, 1839, in the 77 yr. of his age.

When death doth call us we must go,
Whether we are prepared or no;
Life is the space which God has given
To be prepared to meet in heaven.

In memory of Mrs. SUBMIT, w. of Capt. Nathaniel Fletcher, who d. Oct. 16, 1835, aged 69 yrs.

Canst thou by faith survey with joy
The change before it come,
And say, "Let death this house destroy,
I have a heavenly home?"

In memory of HANNAH P., dau. of Lieut. Francis and Hannah Fletcher, who d. Oct. 15, 1842, in the 24th yr. of her age.

She 's gone, the lovely and the loved,
No tears or prayers her life will save,
From scenes of earth her soul hath fled
To rest in peace beyond the grave.
There every tear is wiped away,
And there is healed the stricken heart,
There pain and death can never come,
And there friends meet no more to part.

In memory of Rev. JOSHUA HEYWOOD, who d. Nov. 11, 1814, aged 51 yrs.

Nor pain nor grief nor anxious fear
Invade thy bounds; no mortal woes
Can reach the peaceful sleeper here
While angels watch the soft repose.

SAMUEL H., s. of the Rev. Samuel H. Tolman and Rachel his w., d. Sept. 29, 1822, aged 9 weeks.

EPHRAIM JOHNSON, d. March 24, 1863, aged 72 yrs.

In memory of Mrs. REBECKAH JOHNSON, relict of Mr. Silas Johnson, who d. Oct. 19, 1823, aged 69 yrs.

A heavenly portal is in view,
Amid a dying hour,
For those who view that God is love
And heaven is a rest above.

Sacred to the memory of ALPHEUS TAYLOR, who d. at Nashua July 25, 1846, aged 28 yrs.

We have loved thee on earth,
May we meet thee in heaven.

SAMUEL S., s. of Mr. Samuel W. and Mrs. Eveline Stone, d. Feb. 12, 1828, aged 4 yrs.

Rest, happy orphan, peaceful rest,
Secure from sin, secure from harms.
Thy Saviour little children blest;
Resigned we leave thee in his arms.

In memory of SALLY FLETCHER, dau. of Mr. Phineas and Mrs. Alice Fletcher, who d. Nov. 5, 1798, aged 2 days.

In memory of SEWALL FLETCHER, s. of Mr. Phineas and Mrs. Anna Fletcher, who d. May 29, 1795, in the 9th yr. of his age.

In memory of CHARLOTTE FLETCHER, dau. of Mr. Phineas and Mrs. Anna Fletcher his w., who d. Nov. 16, 1789, aged 15 mos.

MEMENTO MORI. — Erected in memory of Mrs. ANNA FLETCHER, w. of Mr. Phinehas Fletcher, who departed this life Oct. ye 4, 1794, in the 32d yr. of her age.

Mr. PHINEHAS FLETCHER, d. July 31, 1833, æt. 75.

Oh, may my humble spirit stand
Amongst them clothed in white.
The meanest place at his right hand
Is infinite delight.

ALICE, w. of Phinehas Fletcher, d. May 17, 1851, aged 88.

Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord.

LUCY, dau. of Phinehas and Alice Fletcher, d. Apr. 5, 1871, aged 69 yrs. and 7 mos.

In memory of Dea. JOSEPH FLETCHER, who departed this life July y^e^ 17^th^, A. D. 1784, aged 71 yrs.

Retire, my friends, dry up your tears.
Here I must lie till Christ appears.

In memory of Mrs. ELIZABETH FLETCHER, relict of Dea. Joseph Fletcher, who departed this life Nov. 22, 1802, in the 89^th^ yr. of her age.

In memory of Capt. JONATHAN FLETCHER, who d. March 28, 1813, aged 72.

In memory of Mrs. LUCY FLETCHER, w. of Capt. Jonathan Fletcher, who departed this life July 17, 1801, in the 61st yr. of her age.

In memory of POLLY C. LOVEJOY, dau. of Mr. Daniel and Mrs. Polly Lovejoy, who d. March 1, 1797, in the 2d yr. of her age.

In memory of LUCINDA FLETCHER, dau. of Mr. Joseph Fletcher and Mrs. Caty, his wife, who d. Dec. 4, 1796, aged 1 yr. and 21 ds.

Erected in memory of CATHARINE FLETCHER, who d. Sept. 30, 1826, aged 34.

There is a calm for those who weep;
And while the mouldering ashes sleep
Low in the ground,
The soul, of origin divine,
God's glorious image freed from clay,
In heaven's eternal sphere shall shine,
A star of day.

In memory of Mrs. CATY FLETCHER, w. of Mr. Joseph Fletcher, who d. Feb. 7, 1797, aged 42.

Peace to those friends, those hearts, that weep,
My dearest dear is not dead but sleeps.
Where angels minister around the throne,
Her spotless, unembodied soul has flown,
There joining in the celestial strain,
In praising him who was, and is, and shall forever reign.

In memory of JOSEPH FLETCHER, who died Dec. 26, 1832, aged 81.

In memory of ABIGAIL, w. of Joseph Fletcher, who d. Dec. 5, 1838, aged 81.

Here, reader, see in youth or age or prime,
The fleeting steps of never-standing time,
With wisdom mark the moment as it flies,
Think what a moment is to them who dies.

In memory of BETSY TAYLOR, dau. of James and Betsy Taylor, who d. April 20, 1801, aged 9 mos. and 24 ds.

In memory of Mrs. BETSY TAYLOR, w. of Dea. James Taylor, who d. Oct. 1, 1808, in the 41st yr. of her age.

In memory of Mrs. ABIGAIL, w. of Dea. James Taylor, who d. March 7, 1832, aged 61.

Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not, the Son of man cometh.

In memory of Mr. LEONARD PARKHURST, who died March 28, 1821, aged 57.

Farewell, dear friends, and children too,
For Christ has called me home.
In a short time he 'll call for you,
Prepare yourselves to come.

HANNAH, w. of Leonard Parkhurst, d. Aug. 30, 1862, aged 93 yrs. and 4 mos.

For as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive.

SALLY PARKHURST, died Oct. 8, 1847, aged 45.

By death the form to earth is given,
And the fettered soul made free
To change its home from earth to heaven,
And live in immortality.

In memory of Dea. JAMES TAYLOR, who d. Oct. 25, 1847, aged 80.

Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.

In memory of JOEL PARKHURST, Esq., who d. March 10, 1808, aged 67.

Ah! with the slumbering dead he is numbered,
Behold, he sleeps in lifeless clay,
His soul, no more with dust encumbered,
Triumphs in realms of endless day.

In memory of Mrs. BETTY PARKHURST, w. of Joel Parkhurst, Esq., who d. Oct. 4, 1837, aged 93.

Let us be weaned from all below,
Let hope our grief expel,
While death invites our souls to go
Where our best kindred dwell.

Mrs. LUCINDA, w. of Ebenezer Parkhurst, d. Apr. 14, 1842, aged 47 yrs.

Can'st thou by faith survey with joy
The change before it comes,
And say, "Let death this house destroy,
I have a heavenly home"?

EBENEZER PARKHURST, d. May 23, 1868, aged 80 yrs., 3 mos.

Gone to rest.

In memory of Mrs. SALLY, w. of Mr. Ebenezer Parkhurst, who d. Sept. 15, 1827, aged 31.

Sudden she was called to go,
And bid adieu to all below;
Sudden the vital spirit fled,
And she was numbered with the dead.

HANNAH, w. of Ebenezer Parkhurst, d. May 5, 1857, aged 86 yrs. and 9 mos.

She soars above in heaven to sing,
Borne away on angels' wings.

In memory of Mrs. ELIZABETH PARKHURST, w. of Mr. Ebenr Parkhurst, who d. Oct. 8, 1801, aged 38 yrs.

In memory of Mr. EBENEZER PARKHURST, who d. Oct. 19, 1831, aged 70 yrs.

Depart, my friends, dry up your tears,
Here I must lie till Christ appears.

MARGETTE, dau. of Ebenr and Lucinda Parkhurst, d. Dec. 15, 1831, aged 1 yr., 3 mos., & 16 ds.

Sacred to the memory of Mrs. CATY PARKHURST, w. of Mr. Joseph Parkhurst, who d. Sept. 21, 1798, aged 41.

Sacred to the memory of Mr. JOSEPH PARKHURST, who d. May 7, 1813, aged 57 years.

Sacred to the memory of Miss FANNY PARKHURST, who d. Dec. 14, 1816, aged 30.

In memory of Mr. JOSEPH, s. of Mr. Silas and Mrs. Lucy Parkhurst, who d. Feb. 2, 1833, aged 19 yrs.

In memory of Miss SALLY CUMINGS, dau. of Lieut. Simeon and Mrs. Sarah Cumings, who d. Feb. 29, 1816, aged 45 years.

Sickness sore long time I bore,
Physicians were in vain,
Till God was pleased and death did seize
And eased me of my pain.

In memory of JEREMIAH CUMINGS, the s. of Lieut. Simeon and Mrs. Sarah Cumings, who d. Sept. 27, 1792, aged 2 yrs., 1 mo., & 1 dy.

Here lies the Body of JEREMIAH, the s. of Mr. Simeon Cumings and Mrs. Sarah his w., who d. Jan. 8, 1776, aged 7 yrs., 1 mo., & 16 ds.

In memory of RACHEL CUMINGS, dau of Mr. Simeon Cumings and Mrs. Sarah his w., who d. Oct. 11, 1778, aged 3 yrs.

In memory of ELIZABETH CUMINGS, dau. of Mr. Simeon Cumings and Mrs. Sarah his w., who d. Oct. 22, 1778, aged 5 yrs., 3 mos., & 16 ds.

In memory of Mrs. SARAH CUMINGS, w. of Lieut. Simeon Cumings, who d. Nov. 17, 1815, aged 69.

Sacred to the memory of Lieut. SIMEON CUMINGS, who d. March 23, 1817, aged 73.

Farewell, my friends and children dear,
Weep not for me nor shed a tear,
But strive the better part to obtain,
And then to die will be your gain.

MEMENTO MORI. — Here lies Buried the Body of CHARLES SCOTT, firstborn s. of Mr. Lemuel Scott and Mrs. Mary his w., who departed this Life Apr. 10, 1777, aged 3 yrs., 1 mo. & 16 dys.

In memory of LUCY FARMER, dau. of Mr. John Farmer and Mrs. Molly his w., who d. Dec. 1st, 1778, aged 2 yrs., 3 mos., and 22 dys. [This may be Turner.]

In memory of Mrs. LUCY, w. of Mr. Isaac Taylor, who d. Feb. 5, 1832, in her 77 yr.

In memory of LYDIA TAYLOR, dau. of Mr. Isaac & Mrs. Sarah Taylor, who d. Aug 22, 1791, aged 2 yrs. & 6 mos.

In memory of RACHEL TAYLOR, dau. of Mr. Isaac and Mrs. Sarah Taylor, who d. Nov. 12, 1803, aged 12 yrs.

In memory of Miss DEBORAH TAYLOR, dau. of Mr. Isaac and Mrs. Sarah Taylor, who d. July 8, 1805, aged 22 yrs.

In memory of Mrs. SARAH TAYLOR, w. of Mr. Isaac Taylor, who d. March 10, 1813, aged 59.

In memory of Mrs. EASTHER WOODWARD, w. of Mr. John Woodward, who d. Jany. 26, 1797, aged 32 yrs.

On this day she was born,
On this day she was marred,
On this day she deceast,
Not many hours vared.

Mrs. MARY WOODWARD, who d. May 19, 1805, aged 38 yrs., 5 mos., and 7 ds., w. of Mr. John Woodward.

DEATH.

The tender bands that wedlock ties,
By thee alas ! must break,
Most kind and loving partners thou
Dost from each other take.

In memory of Mrs. POLLY WOODWARD, w. of Mr. John Woodward, who d. Sept. 12, 1822, aged 46.

Farewell, dear partner, children all,
For I must go, my Jesus calls,
Happy forever shall I be,
I died for him who died for me.

ANDREW SAWTELL, s. of Mr. John and Mrs. Rebekah Woodward, d. March 11, 1826, aged 17 mos. and 18 ds.

His course is run, his spirit 's fled,
He joins the mansions of the dead,
He now lies cold, but still his soul
Will live till ages cease to roll.

In memory of MARY P. WOODWARD, who died July 1st, 1813, aged 12 yrs.

Youth, blooming fair, and age must die,
And turn to dust as well as I.

In memory of Mr. JOSEPH PARKHURST, who d. Jany. 30, 1803, aged 78. Also of Mrs. DEBORAH, w. of Mr. Joseph Parkhurst, who d. March 25, 1819, aged 76.

In memory of EDMUND, s. of Mr. Silas and Mrs. Lucy Parkhurst, who d. Apr. 18, 1813, aged 2 yrs., 3 mos., and 23 ds.

Happy infant, early blest,
And in peaceful slumber rest.

JOHN CHANEY d. in Dunstable, Feb. 23, 1831, aged 92. He has left a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn the loss of his instruction and example. ELIZABETH, his w., d. in Charlestown, June 6, 1826, aged 66.

Living here, tender, faithful, good, and wise,
Dying her home 's eternal in the skies.

ERECTED BY THEIR DAUGHTERS.

In memory of Mrs. ELIZABETH KENDALL, w. of Mr. Jacob Kendall, who d. 3 March, 1804, in the 71st yr. of her age.

In memory of Mr. JACOB KENDALL, who died Feb. 25, 1809, in the 80th yr. of his age.

In memory of Mr. JOHN WOODWARD, who d. Feb. 14, 1835, aged 67.

Here all is rest and sweet repose,
Here all our sorrows cease,
For Jesus meets our spirits here
And kindly whispers peace.

Miss SALLY, dau. of Mr. John and Mrs. Mary Woodward, d. Sept. 7, 1827, aged 22.

In bloom of life one moment stood,
The next called to the bar of God.
Think, reader, can thy heart endure
A summons to a bar so pure?

REBECCA, widow of the late John Woodward, d. Oct. 19, 1868, aged 74 yrs. and 10 mos.

With us her name shall live
Through long succeeding years,
Embalmed with all our hearts can give,
Our praises and our tears.

ANDREW JACKSON, s. of John and Rebecca Woodward, died Sept. 4, 1836, aged 4 yrs. and 7 mos.

Farewell, my little son, farewell!
With me thou could no longer dwell.
I hope with thee ere long to tell
That Jesus hath done all things well.

In memory of Mr. THOMAS MARSHALL, who d. Nov. 16, 1811, aged 30.

In memory of Mrs. POLLY MARSHALL, who d. Feb. 5, 1811, aged 30.

In memory of Mrs. MARY MARSHALL, dau. of Mr. Silas Marshall and Mrs. Eunice, his w., who d. Sept. 3, 1793, in y^e^ 21st yr. of her age.

In memory of HANNAH KENDALL, relict of John Kendall, who d. April 30, 1812, in the 84^th^ yr. of her age.

In memory of Mr. JOHN KENDALL, who d. 13^th^ of Feb. 1809, aged 85 yrs., 9 mos. and 8 ds.

Mrs. MARTHA, w. of Mr. Nathan Proctor, killed by falling into a cellar Dec. 8, 1824, aged 20 yrs. and 6 mos.

In bloom of life one moment stood,
The next called to the bar of God.
Think, reader, can thy heart endure
A summons to a bar so pure?

ISAAC KENDALL, 2^nd^ son of Mr. Zebedee and Mrs. Molly Kendall, d. 14^th^ Nov. 1804, aged 5 yrs., 3 mos., and 1 day.

ISAAC KENDALL, s. of Dea. Zebedee and Mrs. Molly Kendall, d. Sept. 12, 1798, aged 2 yrs., 9 mos., and 16 ds.

In memory of two children of Dea. Zebedee and Mrs. Molly Kendall, ABRAHAM, d. Jan. 14, 1786, aged 2 yrs. and 12 ds.; HANNAH, d. March 24, 1795, aged 14 mos. and 25 ds.

SARAH KENDALL, dau. of Dea. Zebedee and Mrs. Molly Kendall, d. 10 Sept. 1798, aged 7 mos. and 15 ds.

An infant son of Mr. Timothy and Mrs. Mary Kendall, d. Dec. 1, 1825, aged 3 weeks.

TIMOTHY A., s. of Mr. Timothy and Mrs. Mary Kendall, d. Feb. 26, 1828, aged 15 mos. and 25 ds.

HANNAH A., dau. of Timothy and Mary Kendall, d. Nov. 7, 1832, aged 2 yrs., 3 mos., and 15 ds.

Loved one, where is now thy rest?
Sweetly on thy Saviour's breast
Dost thou now thy bliss begin,
Freed from sorrow and from sin.

In memory of Mrs. MOLLY, w. of Dea. Zebedee Kendall, who d. March 29, 1833, aged 74 yrs. and 11 mos.

On thy grave, lovely friend, we will drop the soft tear,
With the hope that when Christ shall to judgment appear
He will raise in his image thy slumbering dust,
And conduct it to glories prepared for the just.
There, oh! there may we meet to be parted no more,
And with spirits made perfect our Maker adore.

ZEBEDEE KENDALL, d. Aug. 12, 1839, aged 84 yrs., having filled the office of Deacon about fifty years.

Firm as his throne his promise stands,
And he can well secure
What I've committed to his hands
Till the decisive hour.

In memory of two children, daughters of Mr. Leonard and Mrs. Mary Butterfield, SARAH, d. April 22, 1805, aged 7 weeks and 2 ds., ABIGAIL, d. April 27, 1805, aged 8 weeks.

In memory of MARY BUTTERFIELD, dau. of Mr. Leonard and Mrs. Mary Butterfield who d. Jan. 22, 1813, in the 16th year of her age.

In memory of Mrs. MARY, widow of Lieut. Amaziah Swallow, who d. Feb. 15, 1828, aged 78.

Mr. ASA SWALLOW, d. Feb. 15, 1813, aged 45 ys.

In the midst of life we are in death.

Mrs. SUSANNAH, w. of Asa Swallow, d. April 27, 1848, aged 75.

Follow me, my children, where I have followed Christ.

In memory of Mrs. MARTHA FRENCH, w. of Mr. Jonas French, who d. July 25, 1824, aged 39.

Behold, the spirit of the just
Ascends to God on high,
And though the body sleeps in dust,
The soul shall never die.

JONAS FRENCH, d. Aug. 13, 1860, aged 78.

JONAS, s. of Mr. Jonas and Mrs. Martha French, d. Oct. 21, 1820, aged 5 yrs.

JOSEPH A., s. of Mr. Jonas and Mrs. Mary French, d. Jan. 31, 1827, aged 16 mos.

SARAH BLOOD, d. Dec. 12, 1842, aged 45 yrs.

SILAS W. BLOOD, d. Aug. 7, 1842, aged 27 yrs. and 7 mos.

REBEKAH, widow of Silas Blood, Jr., d. April 15, 1841, aged 60 yrs.

Erected by Ebenezer Steadman.

SILAS BLOOD, Jr., d. Oct. 1, 1815, aged 28 yrs.

Erected by Allen Blood.

In memory of Mrs. SARAH, w. of Mr. Silas Blood, who d. Oct. 5, 1834, aged 75.

There was a time, that time is past,
When, youth, I bloomed like thee;
The time will come, 't is coming fast,
When thou wilt fade like me.
So once was I, so you must be,
Prepare for death & follow me.
Here I lie beneath this humble stone,
Lifeless as a lump of clay,
Not to rise till the resurrection day.

In memory of REUBEN BLOOD, s. of Mr. Silas and Mrs. Sarah his w., who d. Aug. 1st, 1817, aged 17 yrs. and 5 mos.

Sleep, sweet child, and take your rest,
For God did call when he thought best.
The beauteous youth is gone,
The sweet, loved object is fled,
Entered his long, eternal home,
And numbered with the dead.

In memory of SARAH GREEN BLOOD, dau. of Mr. Silas & Mrs. Sarah Blood, who d. Aug. ye 30th, 1794, aged 10 mos. & 11 dys.

Lovelyness and Beauty
Frees no age from Death.

Mrs. SARAH, w. of Mr. Silas Blood, d. Feb. 6, 1814, aged 88.

Walk home, my friends, dry up your tears,
For I must lie till Christ appears,
And when my Jesus doth me call,
I hope in bliss to meet you all.

An old stone, with a part of the inscription broken off, has this admonition: —

Death is a Debt from nature due,
Which I've pay'd, & so must you.

MARY, dau. of Mr. Samuel and Mrs. Patty Kendall, d. Sept. 5, 1812, aged 3 yrs.

Sweet child no more, but seraph now,
Before the throne behold her bow;
Her soul, enlarged to angel's size,
Joins in the triumphs of the skies.

In memory of Mrs. ELIZABETH SIMONDS, who d. Mar. 6, 1805, aged 68.

Sickness sore long time I bore,
Physicians were in vain,
Till God was pleased, death did cease [seize],
To ease me of my pain.

In memory of Mrs. ANNA PRATT, w. of Mr. Thomas Pratt, who d. Jan. 1, 1806, in the 62nd yr of her age.

In memory of Mr. BENJAMIN PARKER, who d. Apr. 24, 1828, aged 60.

ELIZABETH, his w., d. Apr. 25, 1842, aged 73.

CLARK PARKER, Jr., d. June 4, 1849, aged 37 yrs.

In memory of Mr. WINSLOW, s. of Mr. Clark and Mrs. Tamar Parker, who d. Nov. 14, 1833, aged 20.

EMELINE, dau. of Mr. Clark and Mrs. Lucy Parker, d. Feb. 18, 1829, aged 21 mos.

In memory of Mrs. LUCY, w. of Mr. Clark Parker, who d. June 30, 1836, aged 49.

CLARK PARKER, d. July 25, 1863, aged 78 yrs.

In memory of REBECCA, dau. of Mr. Emerson Parker and Eunice his w., who d. Jan. 6, 1825, aged 2 yrs. & 8 mos.

Stay, passenger, though dead I speak,
You know the word conveyed.
A thousand calls like this you 've heard,
But have you one obeyed?

In memory of Mrs. TAMAR, w. of Mr. Clark Parker, who d. Oct. 5, 1815, aged 33.

In memory of Miss NANCY HOBBS, who d. Oct. 2, 1820, aged 44.

Far from thy kindred thou dost gently sleep,
Yet friendship may bedew this verdant sod,
Religion o'er thy peaceful grave may weep,
While Hope can view thy better part with God.

In memory of Miss VENUS PITMAN, who d. Mar. 22, 1833, aged 49 yrs.

Mr. STEPHEN PRATT,* who d. May 1, 1827, aged 42.

Man cometh forth like a flower and is cut down; he fleeth also as a shadow, and continueth not.

SUSAN F., w. of Moses W. Crocket, and dau. of John & Sarah French, d. Nov. 12, 1846, aged 45.

In memory of Mr. JOHN H., s. of Mr. John and Mrs. Sarah French, who d. Apr. 3, 1831, aged 20 yrs. & 7 mos.

BETSEY BAKER, d. Mar. 4, 1840, aged 74 yrs.

EMILY BAKER, d. Feb. 9, 1840, aged 44.

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* Son of Thomas Pratt, who was a soldier in the Revolution, and married for his first wife Anna Lawrence, of Groton, by whom he had, *inter alios*, Stephen, who married Rebecca Blodgett, of Westford, by whom he had issue William Warren, b. Oct. 21, 1809; Maria, b. Aug. 12, 1811; Sarah Ann, b. Jan. 7, 1814; Martha and Mary (twins), b. June 19, 1815; Nancy, b. Feb. 16, 1819; and Eliza, b. Oct. 20, 1822. Mr. Stephen Pratt was by trade a joiner, having served his time with Mr. Asa Woods. His widow died in November, 1860.

In memory of Mrs. NABBY, w. of Capt. Peter Proctor, who d. Dec. 11, 1820, aged 52. In memory of Capt. PETER PROCTOR, who d. Mar. 22, 1831, aged 55.

In memory of Miss SARAH PROCTOR, who d. Oct. 14, 1828, aged 24.

Her soul the Friend of sinners sought,
She found Him gracious, and His grace she taught.
Her state was humble, but her faith was good.
Attend, she still would point thee up to God.

In memory of Miss HANNAH BLODGETT, dau. of Mr. Thaddeus and Mrs. Hannah Blodgett, who d. Nov. 27, 1814, aged 25 yrs., 8 mos. and 23 ds.

JOHN W. DRAKE, d. Nov. 21, 1834, aged 36. Formerly of Mansfield, Mass.

A believer in rewards and punishments according to the deeds done in the body.

Erected by his brother, T. G. W. Drake.

WALTER LAWRENCE, d. Oct. 19, 1855, aged 41.

HENRY LAWRENCE, d. Apr. 17, 1852, aged 66.

BRADFORD READ, d. July 23, 1846, aged 35 yrs.

In memory of JOHN CUMMINGS, who d. Jany. 30, 1845, aged 63 yrs.

Sacred to the memory of SARAH ELLINOR, w. of John A. Cummings, M. D., who d. May 31, 1841, aged 25.

JOHN ALFRED EMMONS, an infant s., born May 26, 1841, d. Aug. 15, 1841.

And there afar in yonder home of angels,
Where sorrow's wave ne'er wrecks the bark of joy,
Through fields of green whose verdure ne'er decayeth
The sainted mother leads her cherub boy.

Sacred to the memory of REBECCA CUMMINGS, who d. Oct. 24, 1838, aged 28.

With a hope full of immortality,
Truly she fell asleep in Jesus.

Sacred to the memory of CATHERINE C., w. of Dea. Thomas Parker, who d. Feb. 14, 1841, aged 27.

Dear as thou wert, and justly dear,
We would not weep for thee,
It is that thou art free.
Gently the passing spirit fled,
Sustained by grace divine.
Oh, may such grace on us be shed
And make our end like thine!

OUR MOTHER.

CATHERINE B., widow of the late John Cummings, d. Sept. 23, 1859, aged 78 yrs. and 8 mos.

Mother, on earth we loved thee well,
We love thy memory still,
For thou art now a saint in heaven,
And freed from every ill.

Sacred to the memory of JOHN CUMMINGS, who d. Jany. 30, 1845, aged 63.

He lived desired and died lamented.

SARAH, w. of John French, born July 18, 1781 ; d. Oct. 20, 1862.
JOHN FRENCH, born March 17, 1778 ; d. Apr. 16, 1861.
JONAS TAYLOR, d. July 24, 1848, aged 81 yrs.

Here sleeps our father in the silent dust,
By all our sorrows, all our love, unmoved,
Sleeps till the solemn summons of the just
Bids him awake to meet the God he loved.

ELIZABETH, dau. of Eleazer and Rebecka Miller, d. Aug. 18, 1835, aged 9 mos.

GEORGIANA C. DAVIS, d. Aug. 8, 1860, aged 16 yrs. and 7 mos.

The flower is of earth,
But the perfume is from heaven.

ISAAC CHANEY, d. March 26, 1866, aged 85 yrs.
SUSANNAH, w. of Isaac Chaney, d. May 5, 1847, aged 53.

Her end was peace, an emblem of her life,
For all who knew her, knew her but to love.
She was too pure for earth's unceasing strife,
So Jesus called her to His home above.

JULIA A., dau of Isaac and Susannah Chaney, d. Nov. 27, 1838, aged 11 yrs.

A lovely flower in this garden placed,
Permitted just to bloom and part in haste.

EUNICE B. WOODWARD, w. of John Woodward, d. Oct. 11, 1865, aged 67 yrs. and 3 mos.

JOHN A., s. of John and M. J. Woodward, d. Apr. 2, 1869, aged 9 mos. and 28 ds.

CHARLES L., s. of Lowell and Maria A. Whitcomb, d. Dec. 13, 1864, aged 22 yrs.

Jesus is my Saviour.

TEMPLE KENDALL, Esq., d. Aug. 20, 1850, aged 82 yrs., 2 mos., and 23 ds.

Dearest father, thou hast left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel,
But 't is God that hath bereft us
He will all our sorrows heal.

PRUDENCE, w. of Temple Kendall, d. Jany. 6, 1868, aged 94 yrs. and 5 mos.

Mother, thou art gone to rest,
We will not weep for thee,
For thou art now where oft on earth
Thy spirit longed to be.

MARY ELLA, dau. of Lowell and Harriet P. Walton, d. Oct. 4, 1860, aged 7 yrs., 2 mos., and 4 ds.

Dear parents, grieve no more for me,
My parents, grieve no more,
Believe that I am happier far
Than when with you before.

SARAH L., w. of Simeon B. Lowell, d. Jan. 8, 1850, aged 27 yrs.

Matter shall put on incorruption and be at peace with the spirit. Amen, and so it shall be.

SARAH E., d. July 30, 1851, aged 6 yrs. and 3 mos.; REBECCA C., d. Aug. 4, 1867, aged 3 yrs. and 4 mos., children of S. B. and Sarah L. Lowell.

HANNAH P., w. of Rufus K. Green, d. May 30, 1852, aged 28.

HANNAH P., dau. of Rufus K. and Hannah P. Green, d. Sept. 22, 1852, aged 4 mos. and 13 ds.

Sweet babe, thy sufferings are o'er,
God hath called thee home to rest,
Freed from pain, sin, and sorrow,
Gone to be forever blest.

SARAH A., dau. of Rufus K. and Sarah A. Green, d. Oct. 12, 1854, aged 6 mos. and 7 ds.

Sweet babe, thou germ of fondest hope,
To us was kindly given
To show how sweet a bud would ope
To bloom with Christ in heaven.

HANNAH, w. of Charles Tuttle, d. March 18, 1865, aged 76.

MARK FLETCHER, d. Aug. 4, 1851, aged 60 yrs.

RHODA, w. of Mark Fletcher, d. Oct. 25, 1858, aged 61 yrs.

NANCY C., dau. of Mark and Rhoda Fletcher, d. June 27, 1833, aged 12 yrs., 4 mos.

MARY B., w. of George W. Fletcher, d. Oct. 2, 1868, aged 41 yrs.

SALLY A., w. of Dr. S. M. Fletcher, d. at Westerly, R. I., April 20, 1867, aged 48 years.

ELIZABETH K., w. of Abel Spaulding, and dau. of Capt. Jonas and Olive Kendall, d. in New York, July 25, 1855, aged 47.

In my Father's house are many mansions.

O. C. B. SPAULDING, w. of Rev. J. Spaulding, New York, and dau. of Capt. Jonas and Olive Kendall, d. March 14, 1852, aged 50.

With Christ which is far better. — *Phil.* i, 23.

SARAH KENDALL, d. April 11, 1806, aged 4 weeks.
ELMIRA KENDALL, d. Jan. 27, 1813, aged 2 yrs.
OLIVE B. KENDALL, d. Sept. 15, 1856, aged 82.
JONAS KENDALL, d. Nov. 18, 1865, aged 93.
CAROLINE P. KENDALL, d. Dec. 28, 1855, aged 47.
ZEBULON BLODGETT, d. June 15, 1857, aged 59.

Here lies lamented in a silent grave,
A tender husband, parent brave.
O king of terrors, how couldst thou destroy
The wife's dear hope, and his children's joy?
Alas! he 's gone, and like the silent dove,
To increase the number of the blest above.

GEORGE E., only son of Samuel S. and Rachel Taylor, d. at Frederick, Md., Feb. 8, 1862, aged 20 yrs. A member of Co. H, 2d Reg. Mass. Vols.

Though not upon the battle-field
He breathed his latest breath
For freedom and for country,
He died a hero's death.
Promoted from the ranks below
To join the ranks on high,
In bleeding hearts he loved and left,
His name shall never die.

JONATHAN PROCTOR, d. Feb. 27, 1873, aged 87 yrs. & 3 mos.

WARREN W., s. of Z. P. & C. W. Proctor, d. Jan. 7, 1868, aged 12 yrs., 4 mos., & 4 days.

Little MARY A.

He took little children in his arms and blessed them.

ALBERT J., s. of Amaziah and Asenath Swallow, d. Dec. 7, 1850, aged 22 yrs.

How still & peaceful is the grave,
Where life's vain tumults cease!
The appointed house, by heaven's decree,
Receives us all at last.

Capt. AMAZIAH SWALLOW, d. Oct. 6, 1857, aged 70.

Beneath this stone, till Christ shall bid him rise,
A husband dear, a most loved father, lies.
Yet cease to weep, 't is God, be calm & still,
And bow in sweet submission to his will.

ASENATH, w. of Amaziah Swallow, d. Oct. 30, 1865, aged 77.

MOTHER.

Yet again we hope to meet thee,
When the day of life is fled,
Then in heaven with joy to greet thee,
Where no farewell tear is shed.

ALBERT O., s. of Amaziah & Asenath Swallow, d. Oct. 18, 1826, aged 3 yrs. & 10 mos.

Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not.

JASPER P. PROCTOR, d. Apr. 23, 1851, aged 31 yrs.

An honest man 's the noblest work of God.

MARY ANN, dau. of Jasper P. Proctor and Mary his w., d. Sept. 25, 1822, aged 10 mos.

So fades the lovely, blooming flower,
Frail, smiling solace of an hour;
So soon our transient comforts fly,
And pleasure only blooms to die.

JASPER P. PROCTOR, d. Sept. 19, 1865, aged 72 yrs.
MARY B., w. of Jasper P. Proctor, d. April 11, 1866, aged 70 yrs.
JOSIAH CUMMINGS, d. Sept. 19, 1864, aged 81 years.
REBECCAH, w. of Josiah Cummings, d. Feb. 5, 1866, aged 76 yrs.
REBECCAH, dau. of Josiah & Rebeccah Cummings, d. Apr. 7, 1811, aged 9 mos.
JOSIAH SPAULDING, d. Nov. 18, 1857, aged 93.
MARY, w. of Josiah Spaulding, d. Apr. 26, 1864, aged 86.

Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.

LAURA S, w. of Benajah Parkhurst, d. Jan. 20, 1868, aged 69 yrs. & 5 mos.
ADDISON B., s. of Benajah and Laura S. Parkhurst, d. Oct. 1, 1831, aged 3 yrs., 11 mos.
ALVIRA L., dau. of Benajah and Laura S. Parkhurst, d. May 3, 1872, aged 46 yrs. & 3 mos.

Gone up from human love
To higher love and care,
From pain below to peace above,
In mansions, oh ! so fair.

HANNAH JANE, dau. of Peter and Elizabeth Kendall, d. Jan^{r}. 22, 1839, aged 9 mos. and 3 ds.

JAMES M. KENDALL, d. at Hartford, Conn., Dec. 12, 1854, aged 24 yrs.

A star that did in glory shine,
The hand that made it is divine.

PETER KENDALL, d. Sept. 5, 1861, aged 67.

My husband — our father.

HIRAM R. KENDALL, d. in the U. S. G. Hospital at Natchez, Miss., Nov. 3, 1864. A member of Co. G, 8 Reg. N. H. Vols. Interred here Jan^{y}. 30, 1866, aged 25 yrs., 6 mos.

"The star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

ALMIRA READ, w. of I. N. Wright, d. Dec. 21, 1847, aged 39 yrs.

We shall meet again.

EMMA A. P., w. of I. N. Wright, d. May 23, 1870, aged 47 yrs. and 6 mos.

Thou hast the test
That heaven itself can give thee rest.

HARRIETTA A., dau. of I. N. and A. R. Wright, d. Jan^{y}. 17, 1845, aged 3 yrs., 4 mos.

"Of such is the kingdom of heaven."

SILAS PARKHURST, d. Apr. 14, 1863, aged 78 yrs. and 7 mos.

He that believeth in Me though he were dead, yet shall he live.

LUCY, w. of Silas Parkhurst, d. May 25, 1854, aged 66.

Nor art nor virtue could redeem from death,
Nor anxious lŏve prolong the laboring breath,
Conjugal bands asunder must be torn
And partner and children left to mourn;
But let her virtues now your grief suppress,
And wait reluctant till you meet in death.

MARIA, dau. of Silas and Lucy Parkhurst, d. July 28, 1850, aged 20, yrs. and 9 mos.

Long shall thy memory be revered
By those who knew thy worth,
By those to whom thou wert endeared
By the strongest ties on earth.

EAGEN, J., d. Dec. 4. 1848, aged 5 mos., 3 ds.

LUCIEN E., d. Sept. 1, 1856, aged 16 mos., 3 ds. Children of Joel, Jr., and Louisa Gilson.

Two lovely babes, so young, so fair,
Call'd home by early doom,
Just come to show how such sweet flowers
In Paradise could bloom.

Dea. THADDEUS DAVIS, d. Jany. 10, 1863, aged 95.
BRIDGET, his w., d. Jany. 26, 1826, aged 61.

Their souls have now taken their flight
To mansions of glory above,
To mingle with angels of light,
And dwell in the kingdom of love.

ELLEN, dau. of Moses and Susan Davis, d. May 9, 1858, aged 19 yrs.

Like a fair flower in nature's wild
So bloomed awhile this lovely child,
But cruel death soon snatched the prize
And bore it fragrant to the skies.

FRANCES E., dau. of Moses and Susan Davis, d. Jan. 29, 1854, aged 2 yrs. and 6 mos.
CALEB G. JEWETT, d. May 20, 1856, aged 72 yrs.

MY FATHER.

MARY ANN, w. of Jacob Parkhurst, Jr., d. Aug. 6, 1857, aged 39 yrs., 2 mos.

Loved one, farewell, thy conflicts are o'er,
Sin, doubt, and temptation assail thee no more,
Thy friends so beloved thou biddest adieu,
While faith points them upwards with heaven in view.

ABIGAIL G., dau. of John and Charlotte Swallow, d. Sept. 13, 1845, aged 18 yrs. and 9 mos.

The lovely and the beautiful,
How soon they fade away!
The hearts we love and cherish most
First hasten to decay.

CHARLES R. H., s. of John and Charlotte Swallow, member of Co. E, 1st Wis. Vol. Cav'l'y, d. at Cape Girardeau, Mo., Oct. 12, 1862, aged 31 yrs.
HENRY PARKHURST, d. Sept. 4, 1865, aged 72 yrs. and 2 mos.

At rest.

ABIGAIL, w. of Henry Parkhurst, d. Sept. 6, 1868, aged 70 yrs. and 7 mos.

We go at His command.

WM. R., s. of Henry and Abigail Parkhurst, d. in Sacramento, Cal., May 20, 1852, aged 24½ yrs.

FANNIE M., w. of John A. Parkhurst, d. April 19, 1868, aged 25 yrs. and 2 mos.

We cherish sweet memories of thee.

GONE HOME. — MARY ADDIE, d. Nov. 29, 1861, aged 19 yrs., 11 mos., 25 ds.; ELLEN LIZZIE, d. Dec. 27, 1863, aged 18 yrs., 9 mos., and 16 ds., children of Wm. W. and Esther W. Tenney.

Their souls have now taken their flight
To mansions of glory above,
To mingle with angels of light,
And dwell in the kingdom of love.

Our little MARY LIZZIE.

Parted below, united above.

LEONARD BUTTERFIELD, d. Nov. 29, 1857, aged 58 (?) yrs., 9 mos.

Man knoweth not his time.

GONE HOME. — ASA BUTTERFIELD, d. Aug. 27, 1856, aged 55.

He is gathered to his final rest,
We meet him here again no more,
He is sleeping on the earth's cold breast,
Where all the cares of life are o'er.
We hope when called from earth away
To meet him in eternal day.

PAMELIA T., w. of Asa Butterfield, d. April 11, 1848, aged 43.

MAY A., dau. of Asa and Pamelia T. Butterfield, d. April 22, 1847, aged 17.

Thou wast not born to dwell on earth,
Joys nobler, purer, were designed
To fill thy young, immortal mind.

ALVIRA, 1ST, d. Sept. 14, 1820, aged 3 yrs.; ALVIRA, 2D, d. July 28, 1840, aged 17 yrs., children of James and Sibbel Swallow.

SIBBEL, w. of James Swallow, d. Aug. 17, 1862, aged 71 yrs.

MOTHER.

LUCY A., dau. of Daniel and Rachel Richardson, d. July 27, 1856, aged 24 yrs. and 5 mos.

We part to meet again.

FRANCES E., dau. of Daniel and Rachel Richardson, d. Sept. 16, 1849, aged 2 yrs., 9 mos.

JOEL KEYES, born April 26, 1804, d. Aug. 11, 1867.

ABIGAIL, w. of Seth Nutting, d. March 2, 1867, aged 52.

CHARLES A. BUTTERFIELD, d. Aug. 30, 1866, aged 23 yrs.

HENRY, s. of Leonard and Lucy W. Butterfield, d. July 3, 1835, aged 4 ds.

At rest.

WM. W. TENNEY, d. Sept. 18, 1861, aged 55 yrs. and 9 mos.

ESTHER W., his wife, d. Dec. 17, 1870, aged 60 yrs., 11 mos.

Be thou faithful unto death and I will give thee a crown of life. — *Rev.* ii, 10.

HARRY D., s. of A. W. and M. D Howe, d. April 6, 1860, aged 1 yr., 7 mos.

Sergeant WM. W. CUMMINGS, only son of Josiah T. and Rebecca Cummings, aged 27 yrs. and 4 mos. Member of Co. H, 1st Minnesota Regiment. He was amongst the first to respond to the President's call for troops to suppress the great Rebellion, and was killed while in the faithful discharge of his duty, at Poolsville, Md., Oct. 27, 1861. He died the death which best becomes a man who has his nation's honor near his heart.

ALBERT C. WOODS, d. Dec 18, 1866, aged 36.

A kind husband, an affectionate father.

WILLIS H. PARKHURST, d. Oct. 9, 1871, aged 22 yrs. and 6 mos.

Thy brother shall rise again.

GONE HOME. — KENDALL SWALLOW, d. May 5, 1873, aged 79 yrs., 10 mos., and 21 ds.

Farewell, dear Husband, Father, Friend so dear,
Oh, how we miss you here!
But we hope to meet again.

LYDIA K., w. of Thaddeus U. Davis, d. May 13, 1871, aged 40 (?) yrs., 11 mos.

Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God.

ABBIE L., dau. of T. U. and L. K. Davis, d. Sept. 25, 1851, aged 3 yrs., 9 mos. Also their twin babes.

Thy will, O God, be done.

MARY ANN, w. of Isaac Kendall, d. July 5, 1870, aged 46 yrs.

MOTHER.

HANNAH TAYLOR, d. May 24, 1849, aged 81 yrs.

Look, children dear, upon this hallowed stone,
We stand upon a spot of love and fear,
For there is laid a heart, the fondest one
That ever left its children weeping here.

F. TAYLOR, d. in Boston, Aug. 5, 1847, aged 48 yrs.

ALPHEUS BOWERS, d. Oct. 30, 1858, aged 51. JULIA A., his w., d. Sept. 15, 1855, aged 46.

Children of Alpheus and Julia A. Bowers. ELIZA, d. Dec. 25, 1850, aged 16 yrs. JOSEPH A., d. Dec. 1, 1841, aged 11 mos. Died in Chelmsford.

FATHER — MOTHER. ELIZA, ADELAIDE, JOSEPH.

ZERVIAH, w. of Truman Gile, d. Jany. 10, 1852, aged 75.

JOSIAH KENDALL, d. July 31, 1850, aged 81.

BETSEY, w. of Josiah Kendall, d. July 7, 1855, aged 82 yrs.

ANN M., w. of Nathaniel C. Kendall, d. Sept. 28, 1857, aged 46.

Grieve not, kind partner, while I sleep
Far from thy lonely home,
Thee and thy friends may Jesus keep,
Till thy own last change come.

SARAH JANE, dau. of Alvah and Mary W. Kendall, d. Dec. 10, 1844, aged 4 yrs., 3 mos.

HARRIET L., dau. of Alvah and Mary W. Kendall, d. June 7, 1846, aged 1 day.

GILMAN, s. of John and Rachel Kendall, d. Nov. 11, 1847, aged 20 yrs.

SAMUEL RADDIN, d. June 20, 1853, aged 52.

JOHN, d. Oct. 27, 1846, aged 6 yrs., 5 mos. ISABEL, d. Aug. 30, 1850, aged 2 yrs., 3 mos.

SAMUEL H., d. June 27, 1851, aged 7 yrs., 10 mos. Children of Samuel and Rebecca Raddin.

FRANCES E., w. of Andrew Williams, d. Sept. 1, 1856, aged 22 yrs.

MARTHA J., d. Feb. 13, 1860, aged 23 yrs., 10 mos.

AUGUSTA A., d. May 30, 1860, aged 23 yrs., 2 mos. Daughters of Samuel and Rebecca Raddin.

CUMMINGS WOODS, d. Apr. 6, 1850, aged 51.

POLLY WOODS, w. of Asa Woods, d. Aug. 12, 1851, aged 73. ASA WOODS, d. Oct. 18, 1870, aged 93 yrs., 11 mos.

Man is like to vanity; his days are like a shadow that passeth away.

JOHN RADDIN, d. Oct. 27, 1860, aged 85 yrs. and 8 mos. HANNAH COPP, his w., d. Nov. 29, 1859, aged 86 yrs., 10 ds. Natives of Saugus, Mass.

Miss JANE, dau. of Mr. Phineas and Mrs. Alice Fletcher, d. March 22, 1834, aged 30.

Oh, why should bliss depart in haste,
And friendship stay to mourn;
Why the fond passion cling so fast
When every joy is gone?

CHARLES BLOOD, d. Sept. 2, 1851, aged 48.

EBENEZER, s. of Mr. Ebenezer and Mrs. Betsey Steadman, d. Oct. 8, 1832, aged 18 mos.

This lovely bud was reared,
And blighted in its bloom.
God has a sovereign right to call
His children ere 't is noon.

Infant dau. of Varnum & Mary D. Woods, d. Aug. 16, 1843, aged 5 weeks.

Infant s. of Varnum & Mary D. Woods, d. Oct. 26, 1845, aged 7 weeks.

Infant dau. of Varnum & Mary D. Woods, d. Feb. 9, 1847, aged 6 weeks.

ASA EMERSON, s. of Varnum & Mary D. Woods, d. Aug. 23, 1847, aged 7 yrs.

WM. WOODS, d. March 12, 1859, aged 75.

BETSY, w. of Wm. Woods, d. Nov. 20, 1852, aged 65.

LOUISA, d. Aug. 10, 1832, aged 21 yrs. SARAH ANN, d. Aug. 20, 1832, aged 6 mos. & 12 dys. Daughters of Mr. Wm. & Mrs. Betsey Woods.

Dear parents, check those heaving sighs,
Look not upon our lowly bed,
Up to thy Saviour raise thine eyes,
And see us in his bosom laid.

CHARLOTTE, w. of Isaac Woods, d. Dec. 11, 1843, aged 69.

Lo! where the silent willow weeps
A partner, friend, and mother sleeps,
A heart within whose sacred cell,
The peaceful virtues lov'd to dwell.

ISAAC WOODS, d. Feb. 21, 1849, aged 74.

ELBRIDGE BUTMAN, d. Oct. 29, 1839, aged 29. GEORGE E., d. Sept. 5, 1834, aged 5 mos., 9 ds. SUSAN M., d. Apr. 20, 1837, aged 15 mos. ALVIN, d. Apr. 2, 1838, aged 5 mos., 13 dys. Children of Elbridge & Susan Butman.

ALPHA BUTMAN, d. Nov. 17, 1866, aged 27 yrs. & 10 mos.

We 'll meet again, where "all looks bright,"
Where golden portals ope, and angels
Stand ready to let us in.

SARAH ANN, dau. of Micha E. & Eliza Robbins, d. Sept. 9, 1848, aged 3 yrs., 3 mos.

One sweet flower has bloomed and faded,
One dear infant voice has fled,
One sweet bud the grave has shaded,
Our loved Sarah now is dead.

IN HEAVEN THERE IS REST. — CYNTHIA ROBBINS, d. Sept. 28, 1861, aged 55 yrs., 6 mos.

The Christian's death is but a birth
To holier, happier life;
We would not call thee back to life,
To share again its strife.

In memory of Mrs. ELIZABETH, w. of Mr. Benjamin Robbins, who d. July 27, 1832, aged 70.

Thy ways, O King of kings, are just,
Both when we live, and turn to dust;
Then cease from man, look up on high,
And place your hopes above the sky.

SOPHRONIA SWALLOW, d. July 8, 1854, aged 55 yrs., 5 mos.

She has gone, her sufferings all are o'er,
Disease and pain are known no more;
Freed from earth's delusions fair,
She is forever happy there.

JOHN F., s. of John & Sarah S. Blodgett, d. May 20, 1841, aged 3 yrs. & 4 mos.

Our little boy has gone
To rest in heaven above,
We feel that he is not alone, —
He dwells with God in love.

SARAH S., w. of John Blodgett, d. May 8, 1842, aged 40.

MATILDA A., dau. of John & Sarah S. Blodgett, d. Sept. 20, 1861, aged 15 yrs., 11 mos.

Parents, brothers, sisters, do not weep,
I am not dead, but only sleep.
I have left the world's delusive charms,
And gone to rest in Jesus' arms.

Erected in memory of Mr. EDWARD DUNN, who d. May 12, 1816, aged 56.

Time was when, like thee, I life possessed,
And time will be when thou shalt rest.

In memory of Mrs. ANNA, w. of Mr. Edward Dunn, who d. Nov. 10, 1831, aged 66.

Time is winging us away
To our eternal home;
Life is but a winter's day,
A journey to the tomb.

WM. DUNN, d. Dec. 15, 1865, aged 78 years. SALLY, w. of Wm. Dunn, d. April 2, 1867, aged 73 yrs., 6 mos.

NANCY MITCHELL, d. Mar. 31, 1867, aged 77 yrs., 6 mos.

Sacred to the memory of Lieut. PAUL THORNDIKE, who d. Nov. 9, A. D. 1815, in the 74th year of his age.

Here lies the flesh unconscious, here confined,
But far, far distant dwells the immortal mind.

Erected in memory of Mrs. OLIVE THORNDIKE, who d. Apr. 23, 1816, aged 67.

Dry up your tears, surviving friends,
Weep not not for me, but for your sins;
Die to the world, live unto God,
The grave will soon be your abode.

JONATHAN WOODWARD, d. Dec. 24, 1840, aged 101 yrs., 7 mos., & 13 dys.

The patriot is gone, his cares on earth are o'er;
He lived to see one hundred yr's and more,
His spirit is gone to Him that gave it birth,
His body is left to moulder in the earth.

In memory of Mrs. SARAH, w. of Mr. Jonathan Woodward, who d. Feb. 28, 1829, aged 80.

JONATHAN WOODWARD, Jr., died Nov. 7, 1848, aged 73.

SALLY, w. of Jonathan Woodward, Jr., d. Oct. 24, 1860, aged 83.

LEONARD PARKHURST, d. July 17, 1861, aged 61 yrs.

He hath gone to Him who doeth all things well.

In memory of Mrs. LOUISA, w. of Mr. Leonard Parkhurst, who d. Nov. 9, 1834, aged 21.

FRANCES M., only dau. of Thomas and Matilda Chaney, d. Jan. 31, 1845, aged 5 yrs. and 7 mos.

A daughter & a sister dear
Lies cold in death and slumber here,
Beloved, affectionate, and kind,
Now gone a home with Christ to find.

MATILDA, w. of Thomas F. Chaney, d. March 15, 1847, aged 36.

In life she was gentle & happy & kind,
No sorrows nor doubts did her bosom inthrall,
In death she was calm & serene & resigned,
Still trusting in God as the Saviour of all.

FANNY P., w. of Thomas F. Chaney, d. June 2, 1860, aged 41 yrs.

I have loved thee on earth,
May I meet thee in heaven,

JOHN BLODGETT, Esq., d. Apr. 29, 1847, aged 97.

It is the hope, the blissful hope,
Which Jesus' grace has given;
The hope, when days and years are past,
We all shall meet in heaven.

A memorial of MARY, dau. of John & Mary Blodgett, who d. Nov. 23, 1841, aged 37 yrs.

Yes, we hope thou art gone to rest
In the glorious realms above,
Where now like angels thou art blest,
The object of eternal love.

HARRIET, dau. of Betsey and Edmund Page, Esq., d. Jan. 4, 1845, aged 22.

MAHALA A., w. of G. T. Blodgett, d. Jan. 7, 1849, aged 25.

ABBY M., w. of G. T. Blodgett, d. Apr. 9, 1860, aged 29.

MARY A., dau. of G. T. & A. M. Blodgett, d. Sept. 2, 1860, aged 3.

Col. FREDERIC BLODGETT, d. Oct. 27, 1837, aged 62.

HANNAH, w. of Col. Frederic Blodgett, d. Oct. 8, 1857, aged 76.

The following list of deaths was copied from Dunstable records by Temple Kendall, town clerk, and recopied by Miss Hannah M. Parkhurst: —

John Woodward, d. July 18, 1753; John Steel, d. Aug. 18, 1760; Ebenezer Parkhurst, d. June 13, 1757; Lt. John French, d. Mar. 15, 1761; Hannah, w. of Ebenr. Kendall, d. Feb. 10, 1761; Sarah, w. of Ebenr. French, d. May 22, 1767; Dea. Joseph Fletcher, d. July 17, 1784; Lt. Jona. Emerson, d. Nov. 11, 1785; Dea. Saml. Taylor, d. Oct. 23, 1792, æt. 85; Dr. Ebenr. Starr, d. Sept. 7, 1798; Widow Susannah Taylor, d. Oct. 14, 1798; Widow Elizabeth Proctor, d. Jan. 12, 1799; Widow Sarah Swallow, d. Jan. 20, 1799; Timothy Read, d. Apr. 26, 1799, in his 86th yr.; Josiah Woodbury, d. May 14, 1799; Widow Deborah Whitemore, d. Aug. 2. 1799; Betty, w. of Jonas French, d. Oct. 8, 1799; Samuel Roby, d. Nov. 3, 1799, in his 52d yr.; Abraham Kendall, d. Nov. 14, 1799; Miriam, w. of Moses Hardy, d. July 20, 1800; Hannah, w. of David Taylor, d. Oct. 23, 1800, in her 82d yr.; Capt. Leonard Butterfield, d. Nov. 17, 1800; Mary, w. of Capt. Philip Butterfield, d. Jan. 16, 1801, in her 43d year; Lucy, w. of Capt. Joseph Fletcher, d. July 17, 1801; Sarah, w. of Capt. Joel Cummings, d. Jan. 26, 1802, aged 39; Elizabeth, w. of Ebenr. Parkhurst, d. Oct. 8, 1801; Widow Elizabeth Fletcher, d. Nov. 23, 1802, in her 98th yr.; Thos. Fletcher, d. Dec. 22, 1802, in his 65th yr.; Joseph Parkhurst, d. Jan. 31, 1803; Lt. Amaziah Swallow, d. Jan. 21, 1803; Elizabeth, w. of Jacob Kendall, d. Nov. 3, 1804; Josiah Warren Blodgett, d. June 20, 1805; Josiah Blodgett, d. July 14, 1805; Widow

Jane Kendall, d. Apr. 29, 1806; Sarah, w. of Edward Kendall, d. Dec. 16, 1806; Capt. Saml. Stevens, d. Dec. 10, 1805; Widow Tabitha Stevens, d. Mar. 16, 1807; Widow Catharine Cummings, d. Nov. 4, 1807; Ebenr. French, d. Apr. 4, 1808; Widow Abigail French, d. July 9, 1808; Betsy, w. of James Taylor, d. Oct. 1, 1808; Rebecca, w. of Nathl. Cummings, d. Oct. 13, 1808; Joel Parkhurst, Esq., d. Nov. 10, 1808; Widow Susan French, d. Dec. 27, 1808; John Kendall, d. Feb. 13, 1809; Jacob Kendall, d. Feb. 25, 1809; Caleb Woods, Jr., d. Mar. 1, 1809; Widow Deborah Parkhurst, d. March 27, 1809; Henry Farwell Woods, d. Apr. 9, 1809; David Taylor, d. Dec. 15, 1809; Capt. Oliver Cummings, d. Aug. 15, 1810, aged 83; Widow Rachel Fletcher, d. Oct. 10, 1810; Jemima, widow of Josiah Blodgett, d. Nov. 24, 1810; Eleazer Read, d. Aug. 10, 1811; Hannah, widow of John Kendall, d. April 30, 1812; Sarah, w. of Moses Hardy, d. Aug. 9, 1812; Elizabeth, w. of Saml. Roby, d. Oct. 19, 1812; Benj. Marshall, d. Nov. 24, 1812; Sybil, widow of Capt. Oliver Cummings, d. Dec. 16, 1812.

[For the names of those who died in 1813 see page 166.]

Sarah, widow of Caleb Blood, d. Feb. 6, 1814; Moses Hardy, d. Apr. 9, 1814; Rebeckah, dau. of Josiah Cummings, d. Aug. 9, 1814; Abigail, dau. of Joseph Parkhurst, d. Sept. 10, 1814; Silas Johnson, d. Oct. 8, 1814; Rev. Joshua Heywood, d. Nov. 11, 1814; George, s. of Isaac Woods, d. Feb. 11, 1815; Amos, s. of Gershom Proctor, d. Apr. 27, 1815; Tamar, w. of Clark Parker, d. Oct. 5, 1815; Silas Blood, Jr., d. Oct. 5, 1815, aged 28 yrs. & 7 mos.; Lieut. Paul Thorndike, d. Nov. 9, 1815, aged 73 yrs.; Sarah, w. of Lieut. Simeon Cummings, d. Nov. 17, 1815; Abijah, s. of Abijah Swallow, d. Feb. 26, 1816, aged 2 mos.; Sally, dau. of Lieut. Simeon Cummings, d. Feb. 29, 1816, aged 45 yrs.; Rebeckah, dau. of Caleb Blood, d. Mar. 24, 1816; Leonard Brown, a State pauper, d. Mar. 26, 1816; Olive, widow of Lieut. Paul Thorndike, d. May 1, 1816; Edward Dunn, d. May 12, 1816, aged 56 yrs.; Jonathan, s. of Jonathan Swallow, d. June 29, 1816; Rachel, w. of O. Hartwell, d. July 11, 1816, aged 49 yrs.; Eunice, w. of Jonas Woods, d. Sept. 27, 1816, aged 24 yrs.; Esther, widow of Nathaniel Cummings, d. Nov. 23, 1816, aged 49 yrs.; Fanny, dau. of Joseph Parkhurst, d. Dec. 14, 1816, aged 30 yrs.; Rebeckah, w. of Abijah Swallow, d. Jan. 14, 1817, aged 22 yrs. 9 mos.; Olive, widow of Capt. Leonard Butterfield, d. Jan. 26, 1817; Dorothy Robbins, d. Feb. 5, 1817; Mary Dandridge, dau. of John French, d. Feb 13, 1817; Roxana, dau. of Jonathan Emerson, d. Feb. 21, 1817; Betsy Robbins, d. June 22, 1817; Jonathan, s. of Peabody Keyes, d. Oct. —, 1818; Andrew Temple, s. of Temple Kendall, d. Dec. 21, 1818, aged 5 mos.; Abigail, w. of Lieut. Temple Kendall, d. June 1, 1820, aged 85 yrs.; Joanna, w. of Benj. Swallow, d. Nov. 22, 1820, aged 83 yrs.; Benj. Swallow, d. Jan. 11, 1821, aged 84 yrs.; Leonard Parkhurst, d. Mar. 28, 1821, aged 58 yrs.; George Parker, s. of George Wright, d. Apr. 16, 1821, aged 14 yrs.; Lucy Damon, d. June 15, 1821,

aged 20 yrs ; Jesse Blood, d. Sept. 2, 1821 ; Nancy Hobbs, d. Oct. 2, 1821 ; Emeline, dau. of Willard Robbins, d. Oct. 5, 1821, aged 8 yrs. ; Elsie, dau. of Davis Chapman, d. Jan. 25, 1822, aged 7 yrs. ; Lieut. Temple Kendall, d. Mar. 6, 1822, in his 91st yr. ; Caleb Woods, d. Aug. 13, 1822, in his 86th yr. ; Mary Ann, dau. of Jasper P. Proctor, d. Sept. 23, 1822 ; Samuel Howe, s. of Rev. Samuel H. Tolman, d. Sept. 30, 1822 ; Rachel Submit, dau. of Lieut. Francis Fletcher, d. Nov. 24, 1822 ; Elijah Robbins, d. Dec. 1, 1822 ; Albert, s. of Elijah Robbins, d. Jan. 21, 1823 ; Hannah, w. of Lieut. Francis Fletcher, d. Apr. 11, 1823 ; Elizabeth, widow of Benjamin Marshall, d. Aug. 13, 1823 ; Oliver Taylor, d. Oct. 13, 1823, aged 77 yrs. ; Rebeckah, widow of Silas Johnson, d. Oct. 19, 1823 ; Jonas Jewett, s. of Jonas French, d. Oct. 21, 1823 ; Rhoda, widow of Ens. Samuel Fletcher, d. Feb. 13, 1824, aged 54 ; Martha, w. of Jonas French, Jr., d. July 25, 1824 ; Rebeckah, dau. of Emerson Parker, d. Jan. 6, 1825, in her 3d yr. ; Alice Powers, d. Feb. 13, 1825, aged 88 yrs. ; Lydia, widow of Abel Spaulding, d. Mar. 10, 1825, aged 83 yrs.

The following record of births* in Dunstable was copied from the books of the town by Temple Kendall, a former town clerk : —

CHILDREN OF ADFORD AND MARGET JAQUITH : — Marget, b. Feb. 14, 1736 ; Mary, b. Nov. 25, '38 ; Sarah, b. May 11, '41 ; Abigail, b. Aug. 20, '43 ; John, b. May 4, '46 ; Adford, b. Oct. 16, '48 ; Benjamin, Sept. 9, '50 ; Hannah, b. Sept. 28, '52 ; Elizabeth, b. June 10, '55 ; Rebeccah, b. May 5, '59.

CHILDREN OF EBENEZER AND SARAH PARKHURST : — Joseph, b. Aug. 30, 1724 ; Ebenezer, b. Jan. 20, '28 ; Sarah, b. Feb. 21, '30 ; Mary, b. May 3, '33 ; Silas, b. Sept. 1, '37 ; Joel, b. Aug. 13, '41.

CHILDREN OF EBENEZER AND SARAH BUTTERFIELD : — Ebenezer, b. Jan. 26, 1732 ; Samuel, b. Feb. 24, '38 ; Leonard, b. Nov. 17, '40 ; Jonas, b. Sept. 12, '42 ; Sarah, b. June 23, '46 ; Mary, b. Oct. 3, '48 ; Jesse, b. Apr. 28, '52 ; Philip, b. Oct. 8, '57.

CHILDREN OF EBENEZER AND HANNAH KENDALL : — Asa, b. Mar. 16, 1735 ; Ebenezer, b. Oct. 5, '36 ; Abraham, b. Feb. 17, '39 ; Hannah, b. Oct. 13, '41 ; Molly, b. Apr. 9, '44 ; Abraham, b. Nov. 29, '47 ; William, b. Oct. 9, '50 ; Hezekiah, b. Apr. 14, '53 ; Abraham, b. Apr. 12, '56 ; Joseph Hasey, b. Dec. 1, '59 ; Isaac, b. Jan. 29, '63.

CHILDREN OF JOHN AND MARY FRENCH : — William, b. July 2, 1752 ; Mary, b Mar. 21, '54 ; John, b. Oct. 25, '55 ; Jonas, b. Aug. 17, '57.

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* The reader will notice the large number of children in the families, and will naturally inquire why it is not so at present. Is the blood of the Pilgrims to become extinct ?

CHILDREN OF JOSIAH AND JEMIMA BLODGETT: — Josiah, b. Nov. 28, 1737; William, b. Jan. 25, '38; Jonathan, b. May 16, '43; David, b. Dec. 16, '44; Bridget, b. Dec. 31, '46; Jacob, b. Jan. 8, '48; John, b. Feb. 1, '50; Zebulon, b. Jan. 29, '53; Sarah, b. Apr. 13, '55; Lydia, b. Oct. 1, '58; Jemima, b. Feb. 8, '60; William, b. March 3, '62; Abigail, b. Sept. 4, '64.

HOMESTEAD OF THE BLODGETT FAMILY.

CHILDREN OF JOSIAH AND OLIVE BLODGETT: — Ezra, b. July 9, 1763; Thaddeus, b. June 8, '67; Frederick, b. Oct. 17, '75; Josiah Warren, b. Nov. 9, '79.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL AND SUSANNAH TAYLOR: — Samuel, b. Oct. 13, 1734; Reuben, b. Mar. 8, '36; Susannah, b. Nov. 28, '37; Jonas, b. Nov. 30, '39; Lucy, b. Apr. 4, '42; Thaddeus, b. Apr. 10, '44; Oliver, b. June 1, '46; Rachel, b. May 11, '48; Mary, b. Jan. 17, '49; Isaac, b. June 13, '53; Samuel, b. Mar. 20, '56.

CHILDREN OF JOSEPH AND DEBORAH PARKHURST: — Sarah, b. May 14, 1753; Joseph, b. Apr. 16, '56; Mary, b. Aug. 21, '58; Ebenezer, b. May 5, '61; Esther, b. Aug. 10, '64.

CHILDREN OF LEONARD AND JOANNA BUTTERFIELD: — Sarah, b. Feb. 26, 1768.

By his second wife, OLIVE: — Leonard, b. Feb. 28, 1772; Olive, b. Apr. 19, '73; John, b. Dec. 1, '76; Sarah, b. May 5, '79; Catharine, b. Jan. 18, '81.

CHILDREN OF JOHN AND HANNAH KENDALL: — Hannah, b. Aug. 29,

1747; John, b. Feb. 6, '49; the twins, b. and d. July 7, '50; Deborah, b. May 13, '51; Relief, b. May 9, '53; Zebedee, b. June 6, '55; Alice, b. May 10, '57.

CHILDREN OF DAVID AND HANNAH TAYLOR: — Hannah, b. May 23, 1753; Sybil, b. Apr. 9, '55; Catharine, b. Sept. 3, '57; Olive, b. Nov. 9, '60; Sarah, b. Jan. 9, '64.

CHILDREN OF THE REV. JOSIAH AND ELIZABETH GOODHUE: — Josiah, b. Jan. 17, 1759; Joseph, b. Sept. 16, '62; Elizabeth, b. Apr. 5, '65; Ebenezer, b. Aug. 12, '67; Samuel Bartlett, b. Feb. 22, '70.

CHILDREN OF TEMPLE AND ABIGAIL KENDALL: — Abigail, b. Mar. 19, 1758; Elizabeth, b. Feb. 8, '60; Isaac, b. Jan. 9, '62; Zimri, b. Sept. 20, '63; Nathaniel, b. Feb. 22, '66; Temple, b. May 28, '68; Rhoda, b. Apr. 6, '70; Olive, b. Sept. 25, '72; Jeremiah, b. Aug. 28, '74; James, b. Oct. 26, '78.

CHILDREN OF JACOB AND ELIZABETH KENDALL: — Jacob, b. March 30, 1762; Elizabeth, b. ——; Susannah, b. ——; Esther, b. ——; Benjamin, b. ——; Jonas, b. Sept. 16, 1772.

CHILDREN OF EDWARD KENDALL [brother of the above] and his w. SARAH: — John, b. Feb. 5, 1763; Sarah, b. June 8, '65; Anna, b. Jan. 8, '68; Josiah, b. Oct. 16, '69; Ezra, b. Mar. 14, '72; David, Oct. 31, '73; Deborah, b. Jan. 2, '76; Lucy, b. Mar. 12, '78.

CHILDREN OF ELIJAH AND LUCY ROBBINS: — Lucy, b. Sept. 8, 1760; Betsy, b. Sept. 19, '61; Elijah, b. Aug. 1, '63; Jotham, b. May 5, '65; Willard, b. Mar. 9, '68; Henry, b. Oct. 14, '71; Mary, b. ——; Rhoda, b. Sept. 11, '73.

CHILDREN OF ASA AND SARAH KENDALL: — Sarah, b. Sept. 4, 1760; Asa, b. May 27, '62; Catharine, b. Apr. 28, '64; Benjamin, b. Nov. 27, '65; Mary, b. Dec. 29, '66; Pierpont, b. ——; Oliver, b. ——; Joseph, b. Aug. 17, 1775.

CHILDREN OF THOMAS AND RACHEL FLETCHER: — Thomas, b. Mar. 19, 1762; Nathaniel, b. Feb. 5, '64; Rachel, b. Oct. 28, '65; David, b. Nov. 6, '67; Elizabeth, b. Nov. 8, '69; Rebeckah, b. Nov. 30, '71, d. Apr. 5, '85; Francis, b. July 27, '77, d. Oct. 7, '78; Rebeckah, b. Aug. 7, '79; Patty, b. —— 26, '81; Francis, b. —— 20, '88.

CHILDREN OF JOEL PARKHURST AND WIFE BETTY: — Leonard, b. Aug. 4, 1763; William, b. Sept. 12, '65; Betty, b. Jan. 21, '68; Catharine, b. Mar. 14, '70; Lucy, b. Aug. 16, '73; Rebeckah, b. Aug. 15, '75.

CHILDREN OF AMAZIAH AND ELIZABETH SWALLOW: — Elizabeth, b. May 18, 1760; Rebeckah, b. Dec. 4, '63, d. Aug. 17, '65; Ruth, b. July 22, '65; Asa, b. May 1, '67; Rebeckah, b. ——; Abraham, b. Dec. 14, '70; Deborah, b. Dec. 14, '73; Kendall, b. Apr. 2, '75; Mary, b. Dec. 30, '77.

CHILD OF JONATHAN AND HANNAH EMERSON: — Jonathan, b. Jan. 6, 1773.

CHILDREN OF ABEL AND SUSANNAH SPAULDING: — Joel, b. Dec. 13, 1761; Josiah, b. Feb. 27, '64.

By his wife LYDIA: — Susannah, b. Oct. 21, 1768; Lydia, b. Mar. 22, '70; Sarah, b. June 19, '77; Tamer, b. Oct. 29, '79; Abel, b. Apr. 28, '83.

CHILD OF EBENEZER AND SARAH FRENCH: — Sarah, b. May 6, 1767

By his wife SUSANNAH: — Charlotte, b. Aug. 13, 1774; John, b. Mar. 15, '78.

CHILDREN OF PETER AND PRUDENCE SWALLOW: — Nahum, b. June 23, 1771; Prudence, b. July 26, '73; Larnard, b. July 30, '75; Sarah, b. Feb. 17, '80.

By his wife SYBIL: — Archelaus, b. Jan. 10, 1784; James, b. Oct. 23, '85; Lucy, b. Nov. 10, '87; Moody, b. Nov. 5, '89; Abigail, b. Aug. 19, '92.

CHILDREN OF EBENEZER, JR., AND SARAH PROCTOR: — Molly, b. Nov. 28, 1768; Cata, b. Apr. 26, '70; Sarah, b. Sept. 4, '71.

CHILDREN OF BENJAMIN AND JOANNA SWALLOW: —David, b. Nov. 5, 1771; Joanna, b. Jan. 3, '75; Joanna, b. Sept. 22, '81.

CHILDREN OF JONAS AND ESTHER BUTTERFIELD: — Rebecca, b. Oct. 1, 1768; Jonas, b. May 24, '73; Esther, b. Apr. 12, '78; John, b. Apr. 16, '80.

CHILDREN OF ROBERT AND JENNY DUNN: — Mary, b. Sept. 25, 1772; Rachel, b. Apr. 11, '75.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL AND ELIZABETH ROBY: — Samuel, b. Jan. 10, 1773; Joseph W., b. Oct. 22, '74; Charles, b. Aug. 7, '82; Ralph, b. Aug. 24, '85; John Swallow, b. Apr. 2, '87; Reuel, b. Oct. 20, '88.

CHILDREN OF EBENEZER AND ELIZABETH BUTTERFIELD: — Elizabeth, b. Jan. 20, 1763; Reuben, b. Dec. 29, '64; Joseph, b. July 10, '68; Mary, b. Aug. 8, '70; Sarah, b. Sept. 17, '72.

CHILDREN OF JONAS AND MARY TAYLOR: — Jonas, b. ———, ——; Danforth, b. Oct. 30, 1769; Mary, b. May 26, '73; Abigail, b. Feb. 12, '75; Abigail, b. May 30, '80; Jacob, b. Jan. 16, '83.

CHILDREN OF JOSEPH JR., AND CATE FLETCHER: — Molly Cumings, b. Sept. 15, 1775; Isaac, b. Nov. 23, '84; Elizabeth Underwood, b. Feb. 24, '90; Caty, b. May 6, '92; Lucinda, b. Nov. 26, '95.

By his wife ABIGAIL: — Joseph, b. Sept. 14, 1798.

CHILDREN OF OLIVER AND BRIDGET TAYLOR: — James, b. Nov. 2, 1767; Oliver, b. Aug. 9, '70; William, b. Sept. 22, '72; Susanna, b. July 14, '75; Rebekah, b. Feb. 20, '78; Josiah, b. March 5, '81; Cyrus, b. Apr. 1, '85.

By his wife ABIGAIL: — William Richardson, b. June 13, 1796; Abigail, b. Jan. 20, '98.

CHILDREN OF JOSEPH AND SYBIL SPAULDING: — Benajah, b. July 3, 1766; Rhoda, b. June 22, '68; Squire, b. July 5, '71.

By his wife AGNES: — Squire, b. Oct. 26, 1799.

CHILDREN OF SIMEON AND SARAH CUMMINGS: — Simeon, b. Sept. 18, 1766; Jeremiah, b. Nov. 23, '68; Sarah, b. Feb. 20, '71; Elizabeth, b. July 6, '73; Rachel, b. Oct. 10, '75; Polly, b. June 18, '78; Betty, b. Dec. 9, '80; Rachel, b. Apr. 30, '83; Lydia, b. Mar. 21, '86; Asenath, b. July 26, '88.

CHILDREN OF JONATHAN AND SARAH WOODWARD: — Patty, b. Aug. 7, 1766; John, b. Sept. 25, '67; Sarah, b. Aug. 16, '69; Molly, b. Feb. 16, '73; Jonathan, b. Jan. 1, '75; Timothy, b. Jan. 11, '80.

CHILDREN OF ELEAZER AND ABIGAIL FRENCH: — Abigail, b. Nov. 6, 1757; Jonathan, b. Mar. 12, '69.

CHILDREN OF TIMOTHY AND SUSANNAH READ: — Susannah, b. Dec. 20, 1761; Sybil, b. Apr. 6, '63; Timothy, b. Aug. 5, '65; Isaac, b. Mar. 23, '67; Mary, b. Oct. 14, '68; Rebeckah, b. Aug. 5, '70; Catharine, b. Mar. 6, '73; William, b. Jan. 30, '75; Sybil, b. Mar. 11, '81.

CHILDREN OF LEMUEL AND MARY PERHAM: — Rebeckah, b. Feb. 23, 1760; Elizabeth, b. Oct. 8, '62; Lemuel, b. Oct. 7, '64; Silas, b. Feb. 10, '70; Rachel, b. Aug. 17, '71; Josiah, b. May 1, '73.

CHILDREN OF DR. EBENEZER AND HANNAH STARR: — Rebecca, b. June 8, 1777; James Blanchard, b. Nov. 27, '78; Ebenezer, b. Feb. 18, '80; Hannah, b. Jan. 26, '82; John, b. Dec. 30, '83; Edward, b. July 29, '86.

CHILDREN OF MOSES AND MIRIAM HARDY: — Betty, b. Aug. 20, 1771; Lydia, b. ———, ——; Job, b. ———, ——; Daniel, b. July 11, '73; Jesse, b. Aug. 22, '77; William, b. Feb. 13. '80; Simeon, b. Aug. 1, '82; Hannah, b. June 28, '85; Polly, b. July 5, '87.

CHILDREN OF LT. JONATHAN AND MARY EMERSON: — Lucinda, b. Nov. 3, 1778; Polly, b. June 19, '80; Rachel, b. Oct. 6, '81; Allen, b. Apr. 19, '82; Jonathan, b. Sept. 29, '84.

CHILDREN OF PHILIP AND MARY BUTTERFIELD: — Philip, b. Feb. 25, 1779; Polly, b. Apr. 17, '82; Ebenezer, b. Aug. 18, '86; Joseph Parkhurst, b. Apr. 21, '89; Asenath, b. June 28, '90; Rhoda, b. Apr. 27, '93; James, b. Jan. 29, '96; Frederick, b. Apr. 23, '99.

CHILDREN OF ELEAZER AND RACHEL READ: — Rachel, b. June 4, 1770; Rhoda, b. Nov. 26, '72; Caleb, b. Aug. 7, '75; Leonard, b. Apr. 4, '77; Rebecca, b. Mar. 5. '79; Betty, b. Dec. —, ——.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL, JR., AND RUTH TAYLOR: — Ruth, b. May 17, 1779, d. July 4, 1779; Ruth, b. June 27, '80; Elizabeth, b. Feb. 8, '83; Edee, b. Apr. 19, '85; Rhoda, b. Aug. 25, '87; Samuel, b. Feb. 16, '90; William, b. July 23, '92; Luther, b. July 18, ——.

CHILDREN OF JONATHAN AND LUCY FLETCHER: — Elizabeth; Leonard; Jonathan; Sarah; Samuel; William, b. Aug. 29, 1772; Lucy, b. Aug. 30, '74; Susannah, b. June 6, '76; Joseph, b. Nov. 7, '77.

CHILDREN OF GERSHOM AND SARAH PROCTOR: — Sarah, b. June 27, 1782; Gershom, b. Sept. 9, '83, d. Oct. 1 same year; Abigail, b. Mar. 6, '85; John, b. Jan. 22, '87; Gershom, b. Oct. 15, '88.

By wife POLLY: — Amos, b. July 16, 1793; William, b. Oct. 13, '95; Rhoda, b Jan. 30, '98; Mary, b. Nov. 14, 1804.

CHILDREN OF CAPT. OLIVER AND SYBIL CUMMINGS: — Oliver, b. July 12, 1757; James, b. May 26, '59; Josiah, b. Jan. 12, '63; Nathaniel, b. June 20, '67; Sybil, b. Aug. 14, '73.

CHILD OF LT. JOHN AND SUSANNAH CHENEY: — Luther, b. July 7, 1775.

By ELIZABETH, second wife: — Sarah, b. Feb. 25, 1778; Rebecca, b Apr. 3, '79; Isaac, b. Sept. 23, '80; Abigail, b. Aug 6, '82.

By ELIZABETH, third wife: — Betsey, b. Oct. 31, 1790; Kendall, b. May 16, '92; Rhoda, b. Dec. 17, 1800.

CHILDREN OF ABRAHAM AND ANNA SWALLOW: — Rhoda, b. Sept. 30, 1791; Abraham, b. Jan. 19, '95; Mary, b. May 20, '97; Calvin, b. Apr. 20, '99; Luther, b. May 18, 1801; Sarah, b. Aug. 31, '03.

CHILDREN OF JOHN AND HULDAH INGALLS: — John, b. June 8, 1774; Mary, b. July 15, '76; Joseph, b. Apr. 1, '78.

By wife ABIGAIL: — Eleazer French, b. Nov. 30, 1782; Joel, b. Sept. 27, '84; Daniel, b. Oct. 6, '88; James, b. July 6, '91; Sarah, b. Nov. 13, '93.

CHILDREN OF ZEBEDEE AND MOLLY KENDALL: — Zebedee, b. Nov. 24, 1780; Samuel, b. Feb. 2, '82; Abraham, b. Jan. 12, '84; Molly, b. Oct. 17, '85; George Minot, b. Sept. 24, '87; Amos, b. Aug. 16, '89; John, b. Nov. 3, '91; Hannah, b. Dec. 30, '93; Isaac, b. Nov. 25, '95; Sarah, b. Jan. 25, '98; Isaac, b. Aug. 13, '99; Timothy, b. July 16, 1802.

CHILDREN OF DR. MICAH AND SALLY (BUTTRICK) ELDREDGE: — Hezekiah, b. (in Princeton) Feb. 6, 1798; Sally, b. (in Dunstable) June 1, 1800; Almira, b. Feb. 17, '02; Erasmus Darwin, b. Mar. 10, '04; Horace Whiton, b. Dec. 19, '05; Olney, b. Nov. 12, '07; Frederic Augustus, b. Mar. 25, '10; Clifton Buttrick, b. Apr. 20, '12; Micah Rhodolphus, b. July 16, '15; Mary Abigail, b. June 13, '18; Lucius Owen, b. Mar. 20, '20; Wilburn Franillo, b. Nov. 17, '22.

CHILDREN OF REV. SAMUEL H. AND RACHEL TOLMAN: — Elizabeth Damon, b. Aug. 13, 1820; Samuel H., b. July 28, '22; Lucy Damon, b. Mar. 13, '24; Samuel H., b. Aug. 21, '26.

CHILDREN OF JASPER POPE AND MARY PROCTOR: — Josiah Cummings, b. Aug. 9, 1817; Jasper Pope, b. June 4, '19; Mary Ann, b. Nov. 8, '21; Dexter Putnam, b. Apr. 14, '24; Henry Oratius, b. Jan. 7, '28.

CHILDREN OF THE REV. LEVI AND MARY BRIGHAM: — Eliza Catharine, b. Feb. —, 1839; Mary Louisa, b. June 25, '40; Edward Dexter, b. Oct. 4, '41; Abby Ann, b. Oct. 13, '44.

CHILDREN OF EBENEZER AND ELIZABETH PROCTOR: — John, b. July 14, 1748; Jonathan, b. Mar. 15, '51; Gershom, b. Dec. 3, '53.

CHILDREN OF JEREMIAH AND MARY CUMMINGS: — Mary, b. Nov. 16, 1760; Jeremiah, b. Oct. 17, '69.

CHILDREN OF PETER AND PRUDENCE SWALLOW. — Nahum, b. June

23, 1771 ; Prudence, b. July 26, '73 ; Larnard, b. July 30, '75 ; Larnard, b. June 18, '77 ; Sarah, b. Feb. 17, '80.

By his wife SYBIL : — Archelaus, b. Jan. 10, 1784 ; James, b. Oct. 23, '85 ; Lucy, b. Nov. 10, '87 ; Moody, b. Nov 5, '89 ; Abijah, b. Aug. 19, '92.

CHILDREN OF ISAAC AND SARAH TAYLOR : — Sarah, b. Aug. 22, 1777 ; Isaac, b. May 19, '80 ; Deborah, b. May 13, '83 ; Lucy, b. Oct. 19, '86 ; Lydia, b. Apr. 23, '89.

CHILDREN OF PHINEHAS AND ANNA FLETCHER : — Anna, b. Oct. 29, 1784 ; Sewall, b Oct. 19, '86 ; Mark, b. Aug. 19, '88 ; Mark, b. Sept. 14, '90 ; Betsy, b. Oct. 2, '92 ; Charlotte, b May 19, '94.

By his wife ALICE : — Indiane, b. Dec. 13, 1796 ; Sally Ames, b. Oct. 15, '98 ; Sally Ames, b. Nov. 2, '99 ; Lucy, b. Sept. 18, 1801 ; Jane, b. Mar. 12, '04.

CHILDREN OF JONAS AND BETTY FRENCH : — Polly, b. Mar. 14, 1781 ; Jonas, b. Aug. 12, '82 ; William, b. June 5, '89 ; John, b. Mar. 9, '95.

CHILDREN OF CAPT. JOSIAH AND SARAH CUMMINGS : — Sally, b. Nov. 25, 1785 ; Olive, b. Aug. 20, '97 ; Josiah Taylor, b. Dec. 29, 1801.

CHILD OF EDWARD AND ANNA DUNN : — William, b. Mar. 5, 1787.

CHILDREN OF ENS. JAMES AND CHARLOTTE CUMMINGS : — James, b. Jan. 26, 1780 ; Charlotte, b. May 13, '83 ; Israel Whitney, July 25, '85 ; Polly, b. Sept. 18, '87.

By his wife SARAH : —

Sally, b. Aug. 16, 1789 ; Isaac, b. Mar. 3, '91 ; Betsey, b. Apr. 16, '93 ; Lucinda, b. Jan. 28, '95 ; Rhoda, b. Nov. 23, '96 ; Sybil, b. June 20, '98 ; Oliver, b. Feb. 6, 1801 ; Loraine, b. Nov. 17, '02 ; Allen, b. Oct. 18, '04.

CHILDREN OF JONATHAN AND REBECKAH PROCTOR : — Jonathan, b. Nov. 22, 1785 ; Rebeckah, b. Feb. 6, '90 ; Jasper Pope, b. Feb. 28, '93.

CHILDREN OF LEONARD AND HANNAH PARKHURST : — Betty Cummings, b. Nov. 10, 1791 ; Henry, b. June 17, '93 ; Sophy, b. Mar. 5, '95 ; John, b. Dec. 4, '96 ; Hannah, b. Aug. 1, '98 ; Leonard, b. June 16, 1800 ; Sally, b. July 3, '02 ; Rebecca, b. May 18, '04 ; Catharine, b. Feb. 2, '07.

CHILDREN OF LIEUT. ZEBULON AND MARY BLODGETT : — Zebulon, b. Nov. 2, 1797 ; Mary, b. July 9, 1800.

CHILDREN OF JOSEPH AND CATHARINE PARKHURST : — Kate, b. Mar. 24, 1779 ; Hannah, b. Oct. 16, '80 ; Rhoda, b. Jan 12, '83 ; Silas, b. Oct. 2, '84 ; Fanny, b. July 30, '86 ; Sally, b. Feb. 8, '89 ; Sybil, b. Sept. 11, '91 ; Rebekah, b. Apr. 7, '94.

Children of the second wife, SYBIL : — Abigail, b. July 21, 1801 ; Polly, b. Nov. 3, '02 ; Deborah, b. —, ——.

CHILDREN OF TEMPLE AND PRUDENCE KENDALL : — Peter, b. Oct. 14, 1793 ; Rebeckah, b. Dec. 10, '95 ; Charles, b. Dec. 11, '97 ; Abigail, b. Mar. 31, 1800 ; Prudence, b. May 26, '02 ; Isaac, b. Sept. 22, '04 ; James, b. Oct. 2, '06 ; Sarah, b. Aug. 18, '08 ; Madison, b. July 30, '10 ; Cummings and Stiles (twins), b. Sept. 21, '12 ; Rhoda, b. Mar. 10, '14 ; Lavina, b. Nov. 6, '15 ; Andrew Temple, b. July 21, '18.

CHILDREN OF JONAS AND HANNAH TAYLOR : — Hannah, b. Mar. 20, 1797 ; Frederick, b. Nov. 12, '98 ; Hannah, b. June 18, 1800 ; Jefferson, b. Jan. 11, '02 ; Roxana, b. May 10, '04.

CHILDREN OF SILAS AND REBECKAH JOHNSON : — Ephraim, b. Apr. 22, 1790 ; Lucy, b. Sept. 14, '91 ; Abel, b. Nov. 1, '93 ; Jesse, b. May 3, '97.

CHILDREN OF ENS. SAMUEL AND RHODA FLETCHER : — Rhoda, b. Dec 24, 1796 ; James Kendall, b. Nov. 2, '99 ; Susanna, b. Apr. 3, 1809.

CHILDREN OF PETER AND SARAH BLOOD : — Sarah, b. Mar. 7, 1791 ; Jesse, b. Jan. 13, '93 ; James, b. Feb. 3, 95 ; Levi, b. Oct. 30, '97 ; Luther, b. Feb. 3, 1801 ; Susan, b. Oct. 4, '04 ; Eli, b. Apr. 24, '08.

CHILDREN OF CAPT. JONAS AND OLIVE KENDALL : — Susanna, b. Apr. 15, 1797 ; Chiles, b. Dec. 29, '98 ; Olive Catharine Butterfield, b. Sept. 4, 1801 ; Jonas, b. Feb. 5, '04 ; Sarah, b. March 10, '06 ; Elizabeth, b. Sept. 1, '07 ; Elmna. b. Feb. 2, '11 ; Amanda, b. Feb. 8, '14.

CHILDREN OF CALEB AND ABIGAIL WOODS : — Henry, b. June 8, 1790 ; Nabby, b. Apr. 4, '92 ; Hannah, b. Jan. 24, '94 ; Jeptha, b. in Groton, Mar. 25, '96 ; Matilda, b. in Groton, Feb. 27, '98 ; Deborah, b. in Dunstable, Nov. 14, 1801 ; Maria, b. Aug. 14, '03 ; Rebecca, b. Aug. 25, '07 ; Caleb, b. Oct. 16, '09.

CHILDREN OF JONATHAN AND JEMIMA SWALLOW : — Alice ; Lucinda ; Jonathan, b. Feb. 18, 1793 ; Clarinda, b. June 18, '95 ; Sophrona, b. Jan. 30, '99 ; John Wilson, b. Apr. 18, 1803 ; Sarah, b. Sept. 3, '06.

CHILDREN OF ASA AND SUSANNA SWALLOW : — Kendall, b. June 14, 1792 ; Susanna, b. Sept. 23, '94 ; Asa, b. Apr. 3, '96 ; Laura, b. July 25, '98 ; Ruel, b. Oct. 11, 1801 ; Bera, b. Apr. 10, '06 ; Maria, b. Jan. 6, '11.

CHILDREN OF LEONARD AND MARY BUTTERFIELD : — Polly, b. Oct. 3, 1797 ; Leonard, b. Mar. 4, '99 ; Asa, b. Aug. 7, 1801 ; Sarah and Abigail (twins), b. Mar. 2, '05 ; Catharine, b. Mar. 4, '09.

CHILDREN OF ELIJAH AND REBECKAH ROBBINS : — Elijah, b. July 31, 1791 ; Henry, b. Sept. 25, '93 ; Larnard, b. Mar. 10, '96 ; Emerson, b. July 17, '97 ; Parlin, b. Apr. 21, 1802 ; Damaris Powers, b. Sept. 19, '05 ; Desire, b. June 18, '07 ; Damaris Powers, b. Dec. 9, '08 ; Albert, b. Dec. 19, '10 ; Desire Rhoda, b. Apr. 16, '14.

CHILDREN OF EBER AND SARAH BLOOD : — Adah, b. Mar. 9, 1793 ; Isaac, b. Nov. 24, '94, d. Dec. 25, '94 ; Nancy, b. June 5, '97 ; Ralph, b. Nov. 13, '99 ; Allen, b. Jan. 19, 1803 ; Lucy, b. Dec. 22, '06 ; Elizabeth, b. May 29, '09 ; Rufus, b. June 28, '11, d. Aug. 13, '29, aged 18.

CHILDREN OF HENRY AND MARY BLOOD : — Henry, b. May 9, 1793, d. July 19, '93 ; Mary, b. Mar. 24, '96 ; Henry, b. Oct. 11, '98 ; Charles, b. Nov. 20, 1802 ; Betsy, b. Jan. 1, '05 ; Miles, b. Dec. 2, '07.

CHILDREN OF CALEB AND SARAH READ : — Calvin, b. Jan. 20, 1798 ; James, b. March 30, '99 ; Rachel, b. Mar. 30, 1801.

CHILDREN OF EBENEZER AND ELIZABETH PARKHURST : — Ebenezer, b. Feb. 12, 1788 ; Benajah, b. Sept. 14, '94 ; Jacob, b. Aug. 30, '96 ; Americas, b. Apr. 17, '99.

CHAPTER XV.

LETTERS. — WHAT A NEW ENGLAND TOWN IS. — HOW DUNSTABLE WAS FORMED. — EARLY SETTLERS. — MANNERS AND CUSTOMS. — MODES OF LIVING. — POPULATION. — ACTION AFTER DIVISION. — HEROISM. — LOVEWELL'S FIGHT. — INDEPENDENCE. — TROOPS RAISED. — CIVIL WAR. — TOWN MATTERS. — RELIGIOUS TEACHING. — DISTINGUISHED MEN. — AMOS KENDALL. — CONCLUSION.

"History, to be instructive, must not only narrate events, but state the causes which produced them. Our stock of wisdom is not materially increased by being told that an event transpired, but when we are made acquainted with the causes which brought it about, we have acquired valuable information, and from this knowledge of the past we can reason with tolerable certainty to the future." CHARLES HUDSON.

"Gone are those great and good
Who here in peril stood,
And raised their hymn.
Peace to the reverend dead!
The light that on their head
Two hundred years have shed
Shall ne'er grow dim." — JOHN PIERPONT.

CORRESPONDENCE IN RESPECT TO THE BI-CENTENNIAL ADDRESS.

DUNSTABLE, MASS., Oct. 23, 1873.

HON. GEO. B. LORING,
President of the Senate of Mass.:

Dear Sir, — Will you favor us for publication with a copy of your address at the bi-centennial celebration of the incorporation of our town? By so doing you will confer a favor, as it is the unanimous expressed wish of the inhabitants of the town that it be published.

Very truly your obt. svt.,
JOSIAH C. PROCTOR,
For and in behalf of the
Committee of Arrangements.

MASSACHUSETTS SENATE, PRESIDENT'S ROOM,
BOSTON, April 18, 1874.

My dear Sir, — It gives me pleasure to furnish you with a copy of my address at the bi-centennial celebration of the incorporation of the town

of Dunstable. The occasion will long be remembered by me as a manifestation of the veneration in which the people of the town of Dunstable hold their pious and heroic ancestors.

Truly yours, etc.,

GEO. B. LORING.

JOSIAH C. PROCTOR, Esq.,
Chairman of Com., Dunstable, Mass.

ORATION OF HON. GEORGE B. LORING, SEPT. 17, 1873.

MY FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: —

I have accepted your invitation to deliver this address on the occasion of the second centennial anniversary of the settlement of your town, with great reluctance and many misgivings. I cannot expect to share with you all those hallowed memories which spring up in your minds and warm your hearts, whose homes are on this spot, whose ancestors repose beneath this sod, whose hearthstones are here, whose eyes have beheld the domestic scenes and whose hearts have felt the joys and sorrows which make up the story you would most gladly hear to-day. To you who enjoy this spot as home, the church, this village green, these farm-houses, every field and wooded hill, the highway and the by-path, the

valley and the brook, all tell a tale of tender interest, to you who remember the events of childhood here, to you who to-day return from long wanderings, to you who have remained and have brought this municipality on to an honorable era in its history, to you who turn aside to linger over the grave of a beloved parent, and to you who still pause and drop a tear on that little mound where your child has lain so long and from which, through all the years that have passed since it left you, its sweet voice has been heard, reminding you of your duty in this world and assuring you of the peace and joy of the world to come. To me, indeed, the domestic record of this town, the most sacred record to you, is, as it were, a sealed volume, open only to my gaze as a member of the same human family with yourselves, and as one feeling that common sympathy which binds, as with a silver cord, all the sons of God into one great brotherhood. While, therefore, I cannot intrude upon the sacredness of your firesides, nor claim a seat in your domestic circle, nor expect to be admitted within the railing of your altar, I can call to your minds those events in the history of your town which have established its intimate relations with that interesting experiment of society and State which has been worked out on this continent during the last two hundred years.

WHAT A NEW ENGLAND TOWN IS.

In celebrating the two hundredth anniversary of a New England town, the peculiar and extraordinary nature of a civil organization of this kind should not be forgotten, especially by those who enjoy the high privileges which belong to it. To many nationalities and peoples a town means nothing more than a cluster of houses surrounded by a wall and fortified, or the realm of a constable, or the seat of a church; but to us in New England the town was in the beginning, as it is now, the primary organization, sovereign in itself. "The colonists had no sooner formed a settlement, and erected their cabins in convenient proximity to each other, than they organized themselves into a town, an independent municipality, in which every citizen had a voice and a vote." The first duty of these organizations, in the minds of our fathers, was the establishment of a church; and the erection of a meeting-house and a school-house received their earliest care and attention. It is remarkable and interesting to see how, in the little municipalities of New England, all the rights of citizenship were cherished, and how silently and unostentatiously all the elements of a free state were fixed and developed. Starting away from the original colonies, they planted themselves in the wilderness, and assumed at once the duty of independent organizations. Their citizens, in town meeting assembled, had the control of all matters relating to their civil and criminal jurisdiction. "In the New England colonies the towns were combined in counties long after their establishment and representation as towns; so that the county here was a collection of towns, rather than the town a subdivision of a county." This system of town organization is maintained

throughout New England to the present day, constituting one of the most interesting features of the civil polity of this section of our country. Says Barry, in his "History of Massachusetts," "Each (town) sustained a relation to the whole, analogous to that which the States of our Union hold respectively to the central power, or the Constitution of the United States." Says Palfrey, in his "History of New England," "With something of the same propriety with which the nation may be said to be a confederacy of republics called States, each New England State may be described as a confederacy of minor republics called towns." Neither in New York, with its great landed properties, at first held and occupied by a kind of feudal tenure, and afterwards with its counties; nor in the Western States, where the town survey carries with it no local political authority; nor in the South, where the county organization is the one which governs local matters, can be found that form of self-government which gives to the New England towns their individuality, and which has enabled them to enroll their names on the brightest pages of American history. How, in the olden time, they cherished the church and built the meeting-house; how they fostered education and erected the school-house; how they selected their wisest and bravest men for the public councils; how they resolved for freedom in open town-meeting; how they hurled defiance at the oppressor, and sprang up, an army of defiant communities, each one feeling its responsibility, and ready and anxious to assume it! Would you study the valor of your country in its earlier days? Go to the town records of New England. Would you learn where the leaders and statesmen were taught their lesson of independence and nationality? Read the recorded resolves of the New England towns. The origin and organization of these New England towns were by no means uniform. In some instances they were founded immediately on the landing of the colonists, out of lands conferred upon them by their charter. In other instances they were made up by grants of land to an offshoot from the parent colony, whose enterprise consisted in organizing a new town. In other instances grants of land were made from time to time to individuals and corporations for farms and other purposes, which grants were afterwards consolidated into townships. In this last manner grew up that large town organization known as DUNSTABLE. It occupied one of the most beautiful sections of New England. "To the great Indian tribes the Merrimack and Nashua Rivers were as well known as they are to us. From the great lake of New Hampshire to the sea ran for them the strong and flashing river, whose waters abounded with fish of the best variety, and whose banks were diversified with warm and sunny slopes, fertile valleys, and tree-crowned hills.

"To the white explorers these lands presented great attractions; and so in 1659 and 1660, and on to 1673, grants of land were made in these regions from time to time to the explorers Davis and Johnson, to Mrs. Anna Lane, to John Wilson, to the town of Charlestown for a 'School

Farm,' to John Whiting, to Phinehas Pratt and others. to Gov. Endecott, to Henry Kimball. to Samuel Scarlett, to Joseph and Thomas Wheeler, to the 'Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston.' and to others of less chivalry and less note. It was the proprietors of these farms and others disposed to settle here, who, in September, 1673, presented a petition to the General Assembly that they might be 'in a way for the support of the public ordinances of God,' for without which the greatest part of the year they will be deprived of, the farms lying so far remote from any towns." The petition was granted upon the conditions which were then universally inserted in the charters, viz., "that the grantees should settle the plantation, procure a minister within three years, and reserve a farm for the use of the colony."

HOW DUNSTABLE WAS FORMED.

The township of Dunstable, thus chartered, embraced a very large tract, probably more than two hundred square miles, including the towns of Nashua, Nashville, Hudson, Hollis, Dunstable, and Tyngsborough, besides portions of the towns of Amherst, Milford, Merrimac, Litchfield, Londonderry, Pelham, Brookline, Pepperell, and Townsend, and formed a part of the county of Middlesex. It extended ten or twelve miles west of Merrimack River, and from three to five miles east of it, and its average length north and south was from twelve to fourteen miles. The present city of Nashua occupies very nearly the centre of the original township. In 1674, because there was "very little medo left except what is already granted to the ffarmers," the easterly line of the township was extended to Beaver Brook by an additional grant from the General Court, and the town was called Dunstable. It received its name in compliment to Mrs. Mary Tyng, wife of Hon. Edward Tyng, one of the magistrates of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, who came from Dunstable, England. This extensive tract of land, thus incorporated and thus named, has been subjected to many divisions. In 1731 the inhabitants on the east side of the river petitioned to be set off, which petition was granted, and a new town was created by the Assembly of Massachusetts, called Nottingham. In 1733 a part of the town lying west of Merrimack River was incorporated into a township by the name of Rumford, but soon after was called Merrimac. In 1734 Litchfield was set off and incorporated, because the inhabitants there had, as they said, "supported a minister for some time." In 1736 Hollis was set off from Dunstable; and in 1734 Amherst was settled and incorporated. In 1732 Townsend was incorporated, taking in the southerly part of the town, including Pepperell. Thus township after township had become parcelled out from the original body of "old Dunstable," until in 1740 the broad and goodly plantation was reduced to that portion only which is now embraced within the limits of Nashua and Nashville, Tyngsborough and Dunstable. At length the boundary line between New Hampshire

and Massachusetts was established in 1741, severing Dunstable very nearly in the middle, and leaving the town of Nashua within the limits of New Hampshire. To the township of Dunstable in Massachusetts, where we are now assembled, have since been added portions of the town of Groton, the first portion having been set off Feb. 25, 1793, and the second Feb. 15, 1820, for the convenience of the inhabitants, and that the boundary lines might be straightened.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Among the original proprietors of this land we find the names of many of the leading men in the colony, some of whom, with the children and friends of others, removed here and took up their abode at an early period. Of this number we find Governor Dudley, who married a daughter of Hon. Edward Tyng, of this town; Rev. Thomas Weld, who was the first minister, and married another daughter; Thomas Brattle, Peter Bulkely, Hezekiah Usher, Elisha Hutchinson, Francis Cook, and others who were assistants and magistrates. Many of the first settlers belonged to Boston and its vicinity, a circumstance which gave strength and influence to the infant plantation.

EARLY MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

Of the motives and manners and customs of those who founded this town let me here say a word. They formed a part of that large body of Dissenters, who, under various names, came to New England and settled the colonies of Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay. They came, it is true, to enjoy religious freedom, but they also sought a civil organization, founded upon the right of every man to a voice in the government under which he lives. In the charters of all the towns granted by the General Court, it was provided that the grantees were "to procure and maintain an able and orthodox minister amongst them," and to build a meeting-house within three years. "This was their motive. In all their customs they were obliged to exercise the utmost simplicity, and they voluntarily regulated their conduct by those formal rules which, in their day, constituted the Puritan's guide through the world. We are told, as an illustration of their character and manners, that by the laws of the colony in 1651, "dancing at weddings" was forbidden. In 1660 William Walker was imprisoned a month "for courting a maid without the leave of her parents." In 1675, because "there is manifest pride appearing in our streets," the wearing of "long hair or periwigs," and also "superstitious ribands" used to tie up and decorate the hair, were forbidden under severe penalties; men, too, were forbidden to "keep Christmas," because it was a "Popish custom." In 1677 an act was passed to prevent "the profaneness" of "turning the back upon the public worship before it is finished and the blessing pronounced." Towns were directed to erect "a cage" near the meeting-house, and in this all offenders against the sanctity of the Sabbath were confined.

At the same time children were directed to be placed in a particular part of the meeting-house, apart by themselves, and tithing-men were ordered to be chosen, whose duty it should be to take care of them. So strict were they in their observance of the Sabbath, that John Atherton, a soldier of Col. Tyng's company, was fined by him forty shillings for "wetting a piece of an old hat to put into his shoes," which chafed his feet upon the march; and those who neglected to attend meeting for three months were publicly whipped. Even in Harvard College students were whipped for grave offences in the chapel in the presence of students and professors, and prayers were had before and after the infliction of the punishment. As the settlers of Dunstable are described in the petition as "of soberly and orderly conversation," we may suppose that these laws and customs were rigidly enforced.

MODES OF LIVING.

Perhaps a word upon the subsistence and diet of your ancestors may interest you here. Palfrey tells us that "in the early days of New England wheaten bread was not so uncommon as it afterwards became," but its place was largely supplied by preparations of Indian corn. A mixture of two parts of the meal of this grain with one part of rye has continued, until far into the present century, to furnish the bread of the great body of the people. In the beginning there was but a sparing consumption of butcher's meat. The multiplication of flocks for their wool, and of herds for draught and for milk, was an important care, and they generally bore a high money value. Game and fish to a considerable extent supplied the want of animal food. Next to these, swine and poultry, fowls, ducks, geese, and turkeys, were in common use earlier than other kinds of flesh meat. The New-Englander of the present time, who, in whatever rank of life, would be at a loss without his tea or coffee twice at least in every day, pities the hardships of his ancestors, who almost universally, for a century and a half, made their morning and evening repast on boiled Indian meal and milk, or a porridge, or a broth made of pease or beans and flavored by being boiled with salted beef or pork. Beer, however, which was brewed in families, was accounted a necessary of life, and the orchards soon yielded a bountiful supply of cider. Wine and rum found a ready market as soon as they were brought from abroad; and tobacco and legislation had a long conflict, in which the latter at last gave way.

POPULATION.

It is difficult to realize how feeble and few were the colonists at the time when this town was passing out of its confederation of farms into an organized corporation. There were then probably "in New England from forty thousand to forty-five thousand English people. Of this number twenty-five thousand may have belonged to Massachusetts, ten thousand to Connecticut, as newly constituted, five thousand to Plymouth, and

three thousand to Rhode Island. They inhabited ninety towns, of which four were in Rhode Island, twelve in Plymouth, twenty-two in Connecticut, and the rest in Massachusetts. . . . Connecticut, according to the account sent home by the royal commissioners, had many scattering towns not worthy of their names, and a scholar to their minister in every town or village. In Rhode Island, they said, were the best English grass and most sheep, the ground very fruitful, ewes bringing ordinarily two lambs, corn yielding eighty for one, and in some places they had had corn twenty-six years together without manuring. In this province only they had not any places set apart for the worship of God ; there being so many subdivided sects they could not agree to meet together in one place, but, according to their several judgments, they sometimes associated in one house, sometimes in another. In Plymouth it was the practice to persuade men, sometimes to compel them, to be freemen, — so far were they from hindering any. They had about twelve small towns, one saw-mill for boards, one bloomary for iron, neither good river nor good harbor, nor any place of strength ; they were so poor they were unable to maintain scholars to their ministry, but were necessitated to make use of a gifted brother in some places. The commodities of Massachusetts were fish, which was sent into France, Spain, and the Straits, pipe-staves, masts, fir boards, some pitch and tar, pork, beef, horses, and corn, which they sent to Virginia, Barbadoes, etc., and took tobacco and sugar for payment, which they often sent for England. There was good store of iron made in the province. In the Piscataqua towns were excellent masts gotten, . . . and upon the river were above twenty saw-mills, and there were great stores of pipe-staves made and great store of good timber spoiled. In Maine there were but few towns, and those much scattered ; they were rather farms than towns. In the Duke of York's province beyond the Kennebec there were three small plantations, the biggest of which had not above thirty houses in it, and those very mean ones too, and spread over eight miles at least. Those people were, for the most part, fishermen, and never had any government among them ; most of them were such as had fled hither to avoid justice. In Boston, the principal town of the country, the houses were generally wooden, the streets crooked, with little decency and no uniformity ; and there neither months, days, seasons of the year, churches, nor rivers were known by their English names. At Cambridge they had a wooden college, and in the yard a brick pile of two bayes for the Indians, where the commissioners saw but one. They said they had three more at school. It might be feared this college might afford as many schismatics to the church and the corporation as many rebels to the king, as formerly they had done if not timely prevented."

ACTION OF THE TOWN AFTER THE DIVISION OF MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The division of the original township and the adjustment of the boundary line between Massachusetts and New Hampshire by no means removed all the difficulties which had attended the course of the town thus far. On the 12th of March, 1743, a town meeting was held at the house of Ebenezer Kendall, not only "to raise money to defray y^e^ charges of said town, and to support y^e^ Gospell," but also "to choose a committee to treat with a committee in the District of Dunstable, if they choose one, to examine the debts and credit of y^e^ town and to know how they stood before the line was run between y^e^ Province of Massachusetts Bay and New Hampshire." Deacon John Taylor, Ebenezer Parkhurst, and Capt. John Cummings were the committee. A large part of the business of the town for several years, at the time I refer to, consisted in running lines, and endeavoring to adjust the debts and claims, interspersed with debates upon building meeting-houses and laying out burying-grounds. Now and then a young and ambitious community, which had started off and set up on its own account, expressed a desire to return to the old roof-tree; and it was found necessary to vote, in 1743, *not* to annex Nottingham, which had been set off but twelve years previous. The places for public worship seem to have been steadily provided, either in some private house or barn, or in a building erected for that purpose. Preaching the people would have at any rate. Of education, I cannot say quite as much. The burden was, perhaps, at times, a little too heavy for that primitive people, and so in 1769 they voted not to raise any money for the support of a school, at one meeting, but at another they voted to spend £20 for a school, and in the same breath, mindful of their dangers and necessities, they voted £6 and 10*s.* for ammunition. In 1771 they raised £24 for a school, and £60 for the highways. In 1774 it was voted not to raise money for schools. But in the midst of all the trials and the impoverishment of the Revolutionary war, they voted, March 5, 1778, "to raise and be assessed £50 for the support of a school," recognizing the value of a cultivated mind in a community assuming the duties and enjoying the rights of a free people. I am also reminded by their record that they intended to hold their public servants to a strict accountability, for in 1751 an article was inserted in the warrant for a town meeting, "To choose a committee to search John Stealls account as town treasurer"; but John Steall, in spite of his name, turned up an honest man, and the article was dismissed from the warrant.

THE HEROISM OF THE TOWN.

But not in matters relating to the religious and civil and educational interests of the town alone were your ancestors engaged, from the earliest settlement in 1655 to the period to which I have now arrived. The lands

were too fertile, and the rivers too fair, and the forests too well stocked with game, to be abandoned without a struggle on the part of those aboriginal occupants who had enjoyed their possession for many generations. The popular rights there asserted, as the town grew into a definite civil organization, were not to be established without a blow; and later still, the integrity of that government which had been founded at such a vast expense of blood and treasure, and by the exercise of so much study, sagacity, and wisdom, was not to be preserved except by the devotion and valor of loyal men in arms. In every crisis occurring within a century and three quarters of its existence — now in struggle with a savage foe, now in strife against the tyrant and the oppressor, and now in deadly conflict with the traitor — Dunstable has always done her duty well. As early as July 5, 1689, your ancestors were called to arms against that savage band which, having attacked Dover and having killed Major Waldron and his men, turned their bloody attention towards this town. In the summer of 1691 this attack was renewed, and in the month of September of that year, one hundred and eighty-two years ago, the entire family of Joseph Hassell was slain, — the first sacrifice offered up here in the cause of civilization, — whose simple monument has long since been obliterated by the hand of industry, and whose sad and touching story alone remains. The town now became a garrison. The General Court granted aid for the support of its church, and made a liberal abatement of its State tax. Upon Jonathan Tyng, that name so long honored and beloved here and so conspicuous for generations in the annals of our country, fell the duty of preserving the very existence of the place, as commander of the fortifications erected to protect it. That this war, which lasted until 1698, was full of thrilling and painful incident in this town, we have every reason to suppose, although we find no written record, and the tradition was long ago forgotten; but we do know that here Joe English performed his wonderful exploits, and that Mrs. Dustin, who was captured at Haverhill, and who slew her captors, ten in number, at the mouth of the Contoocook River, found her first refuge as she wandered down the valley of the Merrimack on her way homeward, in the house of old John Lovewell, "father of worthy Capt. Lovewell," which stood on the side of Salmon Brook, a few feet northeast of the Allds Bridge. When, in 1703, the Indian hostilities were renewed, and the General Assembly offered £40 for every Indian scalp, it was Capt. Jonathan Tyng, of Dunstable, who first accepted the tender, and made a good winter's work by going to their headquarters at Pequawkett, securing five scalps, and receiving therefor £200. It was in this war that the family of Robert Parris was massacred, two little girls alone escaping by fleeing to the cellar and hiding in a hogshead (who cannot hear their little hearts beating in agony amidst the terrors which surrounded their dark and narrow retreat?), one of whom was preserved to become ancestress of the useful and distinguished family of Goffes, so well known here and in New Hampshire. It was in this war that a band

of Mohawks surprised your garrisons and murdered your people, and in which, I am proud to say, the men of Essex County came to your rescue and defence. It was in this war, which lasted until 1713, a period of twenty years, that the population of this town was reduced one half, but thirteen families and eighty-six persons remaining; that the entire population was obliged to live in garrison; and that fear and desolation reigned everywhere, as the savages hung upon the skirts of the English villages "like lightning on the edge of a cloud."

LOVEWELL'S FIGHT.

In 1724 a contest broke out with the Indians, in which Dunstable seems to have been principally interested from beginning to end, and in which the warriors of Dunstable bore a most conspicuous part. The strife began with an attack by the English on the town, of Norridgewock, Me, during which a band of Mohawks turned upon this town, and commenced a story of cruelty, adventure, and valor hardly equalled in history. The capture of Nathan Cross and Thomas Blanchard began the fray, which resulted in the death of Lieut. Ebenezer French, Thomas Lund, Oliver Farwell, and Ebenezer Cummings, of Dunstable, whose burial-place is still marked by a monument not far from the State line. It was in consequence of this attack that John Lovewell, Josiah Farwell, and Jonathan Robbins, of this town, petitioned the General Assembly for leave to raise a company, and to scout against the Indians. Their petition was granted, changing the bounty for scalps from £50 to £100, and John Lovewell organized his expedition. His first successful march into the Pequawkett region was in December, 1724, from which he returned to organize another and larger expedition, on which he set out in February, 1725, and which resulted in the entire destruction of a band of Indians, on the 20th of that month, near what is now known as Lovewell's Pond. "Encouraged by his former success, and animated still with an uncommon zeal of doing what service he could," Lovewell marched a third time into the wilderness, intending to attack the Pequawketts in their headquarters on the Saco River. Early in May, 1725, he set forth with thirty-four men, of whom seven were from Dunstable, five from Woburn, seven from Concord, one from Andover, one from Weston, one from Londonderry, one from Billerica, seven from Groton, and two from Haverhill. These brave men, who, having reached the scene of action, and holding counsel on the subject of attacking a large body of Indians who lay in wait for them, declared "that as they had come out on purpose to meet the enemy, they would rather trust Providence with their lives and die for their country than return without seeing them," were ambushed and nearly all slain, Capt. Lovewell falling at the first fire, and his chaplain, Jonathan Frye, of Andover, lingering three days after the close of the fight, and dying of his wounds in the wilderness. Many a time have I, when a boy, paused to rest beneath the shade of a graceful, sturdy, and imposing elm-tree,

which crowns one of the finest hills of my native town of North Andover, and I have mused there upon the sad and tragic story of that young man, Jonathan Frye, who, when he left his home to join Capt. Lovewell's expedition, planted that tree, that he might, as he said, leave his monument behind should he fall in the service. The memorial is, indeed, beautiful and significant, as in each returning spring, all through this century and a half of years, it has crowned itself in honor of his memory who planted it there; but the young man has a higher and more enduring monument still, in that it is recorded of him that "worthy and promising," a son of Harvard, he laid down his life to prepare the way for the dawn over that wilderness of the religion of his Lord and Master, to whom he had dedicated all his powers. The memory of Capt. Lovewell is as green as the opening springtime forest where he fell; and while man sets high value on courage and honor and devotion will the poet sing his praise, and the historian portray his deeds, and your town will be proud of her son. This chivalrous and touching and disastrous struggle closed the long series of Indian depredations, in which Dunstable had been threatened so often and had suffered so much.

During the French war, which broke out in 1755, the towns composing the original territory of Dunstable did valiant service, true to their traditions, and faithful to the memory of their illustrious dead. In the adventures of that war, in which John Stark commenced his career in connection with the men of Dunstable, the names of Lovewell, Blanchard, Johnson, Farwell, French, and Goffe, names possessed and cherished by you still, are foremost. And now the great events of the American Revolution began, both in the council and on the field. I find that on Oct. 3, 1774, while this town "chose Capt. John Tyng to represent the town in the great and general court or assembly, to be held and kept at the court house in Salem, upon Wednesday, the fifth day of October," the inhabitants also voted that "John Tyng and James Tyng serve for this town in the Provincial Congress, to be held in Concord on Tuesday, the eleventh day of October," two for one in favor of the uprising patriots. With this, I think, we ought to be content.

On the eleventh day of January, 1775, John Tyng and James Tyng were chosen to represent the town in a Provincial Congress, to be held in Cambridge on the first day of February, and it was voted "that the following committee of inspection of nine persons be appointed to carry into execution, in the town of Dunstable, the agreement and association of the late respectable Continental Congress. John Tyng and James Tyng, Esqrs., and Messrs. Joseph Danforth, Nathaniel Holden, William Gordon, Reuben Butterfield, Jacob Fletcher, Leonard [Butterfield], and Joel Parkhurst were chosen as this committee." On the 12th of June, 1775, John Tyng was, on account of feeble health, obliged to resign his seat in the Provincial Congress at Watertown, and Joel Parkhurst was elected to fill his place. There are frequent indications on your town-

books of the advancing spirit of your ancestors in the cause of independence. Feb. 14, 1776, for instance, the town-meeting was called "in His Majesty's name"; May 15 it was called "in the name of the Government and people of y^e^ Massachusetts Bay"; Sept. 20, "In the name of the Government and People of the Massachusetts State"; and Oct. 3, 1776, the town voted to recommend the adoption of a State Constitution.

A DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

Meanwhile the spirit of independence grew warmer and warmer, and the idea of American nationality filled the minds of the people of the town. The Declaration of Independence had not yet set forth the wrongs of the colonies, it is true, nor had it proclaimed to the world the intention and ultimate object of the American people in the great contest then raging; but to the people of Dunstable, these wrongs were familiar, and their breasts were animated by those patriotic sentiments which had been uttered in such eloquent tones in Faneuil Hall, and had found such a warm response on the floor of the Continental Congress, and so this town spoke and made its record for the time. If you will turn to your town-books you will find the following entry: —

"At a meeting of y^e^ Town of Dunstable on June 8^th^, 1776 [nearly a month before the Declaration of Independence], chose Mr. Joel Parkhurst, Moderator: — Then chose Major Ebenezer Bancroft, Capt. Reuben Butterfield, and Mr. Timothy Read, a committee to prepare y^e^ Draught of a vote which is as follows: — At a time when y^e^ most important Questions that ever were agitated Before y^e^ Representative Body of this Colony, Touching its Liberties and privileges, will demand your attention, as we your constituents are called upon to instruct you in every Important Point of Duty you may be called to act upon, viz: of y^e^ Colonyes being Declared Independent of Grate Brittan when we reflect upon the States of America, when our Forefathers first came over here, and y^e^ cause for which they came, and The Treatment of Grate Brittan Towards us Ever since, But especially of Late when our Humble Petition to y^e^ King of Grate Brittan for our just Rights Repeatdly Rejected with Disdain and fier and sword, Takeing place upon our Brethren of this Land. He and His Parliament not only Deceaving the People of Grate Brittan but attempting To hier y natives of this Land to Butcher us, and for what we know hath Hired all y^e^ covitous, Bloodthirsty souls upon y^e^ face of y^e^ whole earth to come against us in order to rob us of Life and fortune, y^e^ contemplation of which fills our brests [with] Abhorrence and Disdain against y^e^ Power that is thus acting we then will joyn with our brethren of America, in Pressing such measures as the Hon'ble the Continental Congress shall adopt if it is that of Independence of Grate Brittan and you will Equip yourself as a member of Society and will use your utmost Indeavors in promoting the cause of America not in the least doubting your abilities.

The above being Red to y^e^ Town y^e^ Question being put whether y^e^ same Be given as advice to y^e^ present Representative of this Town passed in the affirmative. *Nem. Con.*

"Entered by

"JOSIAH BLODGETT JR.,

"*Town Clerk.*"

I think I see them now, those earnest and manly sons of the Puritan warriors and teachers, who had filled the pulpits and town-houses and armies of our land during a century of protest and trial and self-sacrifice and defiance, rising higher and higher in their indignant sense of duty as the fierce periods which I have just read to you were launched forth upon an approving town-meeting here by that simple and sturdy chairman. And can you not feel with them the hot blood of the warrior Lovewell coursing through their veins as the ardent declaration went on? The memory of long and weary trials in the cause of civilization there in that wilderness, of the precepts of those old teachers who were gone, of the bloody seas through which they had been brought to their great assertion, of the wrongs of the past, — this, and their glowing understanding of the promise of the present hour before them, and of the future, all inspired their minds with wisdom and their hearts with courage for that occasion.

From their humble homes they had stepped forth, not to follow but to lead, not to listen but to speak, not to be taught but to teach mankind to be true to the highest demands of a free and independent spirit. It was to the voice of such assemblies as this that our fathers of the Revolution listened; it was the wisdom of such assemblies that guided their councils, and gave the American people their greatness.

WHAT TROOPS THEY RAISED.

True to this spirit and inspired by this language, Dunstable continued to supply men to the army, voting, in 1777, "to raise men for the Continental army," and also voting "not to allow those men that hired men into the Continental army for 1776, equal to others." It was also voted, March 5, 1781, "to allow the committee to procure beef for the army." Passing beyond this practical service, the town voted "to recommend the adoption of a state constitution," Oct. 3, 1776. In all these acts and declarations we cannot but be struck with the important position assumed by the towns in those early days, and the important part they performed; nor can we fail to look with profound interest on the intimate relations existing between the people and their representatives, and the power and persistency with which the popular voice was continually raised for the guidance and instruction of the rulers. In the war of 1812 the town voted "that each soldier in the town of Dunstable that shall be called into the actual service of the United States shall be allowed, out of the town treasury, a sum sufficient to make his pay fifteen dollars per month for such time as he shall be so actually engaged, including the pay allowed by government."

THE CIVIL WAR.

And when the country, to the foundation and independence and honor of which Dunstable had devoted herself through the generations of two centuries, was threatened with disruption, the spirit which had responded so warmly for independence roused itself at once for its safety and protection. To the repose of peace your people had long been accustomed, so long that the front of war was almost unknown, even when presented in your midst; but rising with the occasion, this little community decimated itself for the loyal armies, furnishing forty-three men to the country's service and appropriating more than $10,000 out of the treasury of the town for the support and comfort of the soldiers. The votes recorded in your town-books, commencing in July, 1862, with the offer of a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer, and ending April, 1864, with a a vote increasing the bounty to one hundred and twenty-five dollars, manifest a patriotic calmness and devotion in the most trying hour of the war.

CIVIL MATTERS IN THE TOWN.

Towards the close of the Revolutionary war, the question of a constitution for the State of Massachusetts was submitted to the voters of the several towns in the commonwealth. In Dunstable a town-meeting was called on May 15, 1780, and adjourned to Tuesday, May 30, to consider the several articles of the constitution reported by the convention which had prepared it. The objections are so remarkable and significant that I shall lay them before you, as an illustration of the positive views and sentiments of those times. Joel Parkhurst having been chosen moderator in the place of John Tyng, Esq., who was unavoidably absent, "the meeting proceeded to consider the second and third articles, wherein they engage full protection to all denominations of Christians; which sentences are so general as to engage protection to the idolatrous worshippers of the Church of Rome. The questions being put, there appeared twenty-three for an amendment, none against it.

"The second objection was to the sixteenth article in said bill of right, as to the liberty of the press, as there being no restraint therein it may be made up to the dishonor of God, by printing heresy and so forth, and injurious to private character. The question being put, twenty-six appeared for an amendment, none for the article as it now stands.

"The third objection was to having so large a number of councillors and senators as forty, whereas twenty-eight, under the former constitution, they understood, answered every purpose required of that body; upon the question there appeared twelve for an amendment."

"The fourth objection was relative to the governor's power of marching the militia to any part of the State, without the advice or consent of any. The amendment proposed was that when the governor should find it needful to march the militia from and about Boston more than one hundred

miles, it should be by advice and consent of his council and not otherwise, and by the same advice and consent, to have full power to march them to the assistance of any neighboring State, in the recess of the General Court, when there appeared eleven for the amendment.

"The fifth objection was to the appointment of all judicial officers, the attorney-general, the solicitor-general, all sheriffs, coroners, and registers of probate resting in the hands of the governor and council, but held it a right of the people at large to choose them; upon this question, seven for an amendment and six against it.

"The sixth objection was to the declaration to be made and subscribed by the governor, lieutenant-governor, council, Senate and House of Representatives, before they proceed to execute the duties of their office, which is to declare themselves to be of the Christian religion, reasons offered for said objections were these, that thereby the government would be confined to Protestants; upon the question there appeared nineteen for the amendment, and none in the negative.

"The seventh objection was to the form of oath prescribed; the amendment proposed was this: to place the words 'by the Living God,' taken in said oath as is required in His word; thirteen for amendment."

"The eighth objection was that the denomination of people called Quakers being admitted to office upon an affirmation without taking oath in manner and form as required of others; upon the question, there appeared twelve for the amendment and none against it.

"The ninth objection was to the time proposed for the revisal of the constitution if it should take place, but proposed to have this amendment, that precepts be issued by the General Court for a change of delegates for that purpose in seven years from this time; the question was then put whether the town would approve of said constitution or form of government, if amended for substance as pointed out in this return, when there appeared thirteen in favor of it taking place, and not one to the contrary."

I think it is evident that your ancestors believed in an economical government, were opposed to military despotism and Cæsarism, did not approve of a powerful executive, had strong Puritan faith and no great love for Quakers or Catholics, and meant to make an oath as binding as possible.

RELIGIOUS TEACHING.

I have already stated that in the settlement of New England, religion was at the very foundation, and I have depicted to you some of the early struggles in this community to provide for the preaching of the gospel. The first meeting-house was erected in 1678, and was probably built of logs. In May, 1679, Rev. Thomas Weld was employed here as minister. He married Hannah, daughter of Hon. Edward Tyng. In 1684 a new meeting-house was erected, and he was ordained in December, 1685. The name of Jonathan Tyng heads the list of church members. Mr. Weld

died in 1702, at the age of fifty, leaving a high reputation as a scholar and preacher. He was succeeded by Rev. Samuel Hunt in 1705, by Rev. Samuel Parris, of witchcraft fame, in 1708, by Rev. Amos Cheever in 1713, on a salary of £40 per year, by the Rev. Jona. Peirpoint in 1717, by Rev. Nathaniel Prentice in 1720. These clergymen were, many of them, graduates of Harvard, were firm in the Calvinistic faith, and exerted a good influence on the community. They exercised an exemplary economy in their modes of living, and they cultivated those qualities of mind and heart in their children which made the families of the clergy of that early day nurseries of many of the most useful, substantial, and reliable characteristics of the New England colonies. From the time to which I have alluded until our own day, the condition of church affairs here has been generally peaceable, and the temper of pastor and people has not been controversial. In fact, I find but one notable event, to which I can call your attention, and that is so interesting, so full of instruction and sound suggestion, such an illustration of that honesty and fidelity which become a public servant, that I desire to state it fully here. As recorded in your town-books, it is as follows: —

"The committee chosen by the Town of Dunstable, at their last meeting, Sept. 2, 1811, to represent to and consult with the Rev'd Joshua Heywood respecting the state of public worship in the town, have attended to that service and offer the following statement of the Rev'd Mr. Heywood as their report.

"ZEBEDEE KENDALL
MICAH ELDREDGE
NATHANIEL CUMMINGS
JOHN CHANEY
} *Committee.*

"DUNSTABLE, Sept. 14, 1811."

"TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE TOWN OF DUNSTABLE:

"*Gentlemen*, — Whereas, your committee chosen by you in town meeting, the 2d of September, 1811, have represented to and consulted with me on the situation of the town respecting public worship, and having represented to me that there are in the minds of many, apprehensions of pecuniary embarrassment, in consequence of an Act passed at the last session of the General Court of this commonwealth, relating to religious freedom, I do, with their advice and concurrence, make the following statement to you: —

"As I did, in my answer to the call given me to settle as a gospel minister in this place, bring to your view the impropriety of making the stipulation between a people and their minister a matter of pecuniary speculation, and as you complied with it, I ever thought that we were bound on both sides never to do any such thing. I do, therefore, now most solemnly record my protest against it.

"But conceiving it to be the duty of a people and their minister to be

always helpful to each other under all difficulties and embarrassments, to perform this duty, therefore, toward you, now laboring under apprehensions of embarrassments, I propose to you that provided the said Act of the General Court above mentioned, shall not be repealed, but be put in execution to your damage, so that your ministerial taxes shall be increased thereby upon the valuation of your estates, and provided there shall be a majority of the town, who will attend the public worship of God with the Congregational Church of Christ, as heretofore done in the house now built for that purpose, under the regular administration thereof, which, by Divine Providence, shall be provided, I will relinquish so much of my salary for the present year, as the increase upon their ministerial taxes shall be. The year to begin the 1st of March, 1811, and end the 1st of March, 1812. That no encouragement be taken herefrom to the damage of the town, I reserve the consideration of any relinquishment in future years, to my own judgment of the circumstances which may then exist.

"My design and intent in this proposal and engagement, is to relieve the town from their present apprehensions and embarrassment, and to have them attend on the public worship of God in as orderly and regular a manner as they can under the present difficulties, and to prevent the introduction of such irregularities as would be to the damage of the town and church. If this proposal gives satisfaction to your minds and meets your approbation, and you use your endeavors to carry the things proposed into effect, then this instrument, by me signed, shall be in full force, otherwise it shall be void and of no effect.

"JOSHUA HEYWOOD.

"DUNSTABLE, Sept. 11, 1811."

Although I find no recorded words of the clergy of Dunstable, no vigorous appeals in great public crises, no contributions of theirs to the controversial literature of their day, I can still read in the popular characteristics of this town, in the unflinching courage and energy of your early ancestors, in the steady and long-continued rectitude of the public men here engaged in the councils of both town and State, in the constant recognition of the value of religion and education, — I can read in all this the salutary influence of a high-toned and pious succession of Christian ministers within your borders. But of none, either here or elsewhere, can higher praise be uttered than of Joshua Heywood, who, recognizing the burdens which pressed upon his people, declined to avail himself of any statute for his pecuniary advantage, refusing to make "the stipulation between a people and their minister a matter of pecuniary speculation," and appealing to their sense of honor to stand by that contract which he made with them, and they with him, in the beginning, even though it might be to his own loss. If the theology and ethics of this town have furnished this and this alone as their contribution to the best guiding principle of the land, then has it not been built in vain. I commend the conscience and temper and spirit of Mr. Heywood to all the public ser-

vants of our land, high and low, to all who feel and know that a virtuous and honorable republic is the highest glory of man, and that a corrupt republic is his deepest shame.

DISTINGUISHED MEN.

I should not be doing justice to this town, and discharging my duty on this occasion in accordance with your best sentiments, did I fail to remind you of some, a few at least, of those men of mark whose names are intimately connected with your history. In all my recital of the important events in your earlier annals you must have noticed the prominence and importance attached to the name of Tyng. The founder of the family here was Hon. Edward Tyng, who died Dec. 28, 1681, aged eighty-one years. Col. Tyng was born in Dunstable, England, in 1600, settled in Boston as a merchant in 1639, was representative in 1661 and 1662, assistant from 1668 to 1681, and colonel of the Suffolk regiment. He left six children, two sons and four daughters. His sons were prominent in their day, and his daughters will be remembered as among the foremost women of their time; Hannah having married Rev. Thomas Weld, a leading clergyman of this town and of the colony; Eunice being the wife of President Willard, of Harvard College; and Rebecca having married Gov. Dudley. Col. Tyng had the strength, energy, and courage of a leading and successful colonist, had enterprise enough to leave the Old World for the opportunities of the New, sagacity enough to become a distinguished and prosperous merchant, and strength of character sufficient to found a family. He became possessed of lands in this town by early grants, and having acquired a fortune by commercial enterprise in his manhood, he had the wisdom to retire to the country to enjoy there the evening of his day. He gave the name to a town in his own honor, and in that town his ashes repose. Hon. Jonathan Tyng, the son of Col. Edward Tyng, was born Dec. 15, 1642, and died Jan. 19, 1724, aged eighty-one. It is said of him, "He was one of the original proprietors of the town, and the earliest permanent settler, having remained here alone during Philip's War, when every other person had deserted the settlement for fear of the Indians." He was a man of great energy and decision of character, and of probity and honor. He was one of the council of Sir Edward Andros, a royal commissioner under James II, a representative of this town and one of its selectmen. It was he to whom the garrisons of the town were intrusted during the Indian wars. Two of his sons, John and Eleazer, were graduates of Harvard College, and his daughter Mary followed the example of many of the attractive and accomplished young women of that day, and married the parish minister, Rev. Nathaniel Holden. Col. Tyng married Sarah, daughter of Hezekiah Usher, who died in 1714. Rev. Thomas Weld, the first minister of the town, died June 9, 1702, aged fifty years. He was born in Roxbury, and was a grandson of Rev. Thomas Weld, the first minister of that town, who

came from England in 1632. Mr. Weld, the subject of this notice, graduated at Harvard in 1671, and studied divinity with Rev. Samuel Danforth, and settled in Dunstable in 1678. He married for his first wife Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. John Wilson, of Medfield; and for his second wife Hannah Savage, daughter of Hon. Edward Tyng. He was a man of great piety, and exerted an elevating influence on the community during his long ministry. He was a good representative of that class of men who in those days were educated at Harvard, stood by the church, and encouraged the schools, and who did so much to give New England that character of intelligence and integrity which she has not yet lost, and which has been carried by her sons into every corner of our land.

AMOS KENDALL, an eminent lawyer and statesman, was born in Dunstable, Aug. 16, 1789, son of Zebedee [Kendall] and his wife. He was occupied during his early life, until sixteen years of age, in work on his father's farm. His advantages for education were small, and it was not until he entered Dartmouth College, in 1807, where he was graduated with the highest honors of his class, in 1811, that he was in any way enabled to gratify his love of knowledge. Having taught school in various parts of Massachusetts, in order to defray the expenses of his education, and having studied law with William B. Richardson, Esq., of Groton, afterwards chief justice of New Hampshire; he removed to Kentucky, was tutor in the family of Henry Clay, afterwards postmaster of Lexington, Ky., and finally editor of the *Argus of Western America.* While living in Kentucky, he did much to develop the common schools of that State, and established the school fund now in existence there. His ability as an editor and writer attracted the attention of President Jackson, who, in 1829, called him to Washington, where he was successively fourth auditor of the treasury department and postmaster general. He remained in public life until 1840, when he retired to the duties of his profession.

Mr. Kendall was one of the clearest and most forcible writers of his day. His mind was directed by the warmest instincts for the people, and by a keen understanding of those doctrines of government which are based on popular rights and tend to preserve the popular virtue. His words were well known throughout our country, and to him was accorded the distinction of clothing the administration of President Jackson with many of its finest utterances and many of its noblest appeals. The character of Mr. Kendall was pure and admirable. Towards the close of his life he formed one of the attractions of Washington, where his mild, blue eye, his long, snowy hair, his delicate and slender form, his placid expression, were familiar to all, and where his charming conversation was one of the great delights of the circle in which he moved. It was this delicacy of his moral and physical structure which prevented his being one of the most conspicuous, as he was one of the ablest and purest, personages in our history.

CONCLUSION.

And now, friends and fellow-citizens, this brief story of your town is told. I have not explored the remotest recesses of your annals for marks of your eccentricity, or for those personal details which, while they amuse for the hour, make no appeal to those sentiments of pride and satisfaction which should fill the breast of every man who muses by the graves and studies the high qualities of his ancestors. I have not forgotten your errors, — the local controversies, the existence of slavery here when slavery existed everywhere, the shortcomings and the temporary irritations; but I have passed them by, and have endeavored so to deal with your history as to fill your minds with respect for your ancestors and with a determination to transmit, in more radiant form, the blessed institutions which you have inherited, to those whose duty it shall be to preserve them, and to celebrate them at the next centennial anniversary of the settlement of this town.

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